

The Problem Of Ornithonyms In Linguistics

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Annotation. *This article dwells on different kind of opinions which is given by scientists who worked with ornithonym in Uzbek and English languages. It is analyzed lexes and semantic words of birds in both languages.*

Key words: scientists, ornithonyms, semantics, lexemes, connotation, bird names, words.

Introduction: Modern linguistics covers a wide variety of sections. This, of course, is contributing to the development of this area. One such area is the direction of ornithology, which led Italian naturalist U.S. Alderova to science at the end of the 16th century B.C.E. This term is derived from the Greek word for "ornithos," which means "logos." Ornithology: Studying the ecology, biology, systematics, morphology, physiology, biogeography, evolution, and practicality of birds, this information is used to solve problems related to public biological and human practical activities. Ornithology is one of the networks of general zoology. It also analyzes the geographical distribution and morphological characteristics of these animals.

Analysis of literature: A number of scientists have worked in the field of ornithology, and the literature needed for science has been created. Of these, the first devoted work on birds was written by Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E.). He described the structure and life of 170 species of birds. In the Middle Ages, because of the increased interest in hunting with the help of lochins, F. Gogenshtaufen of Germany was born. Assyria has greatly expanded its knowledge of birds. Beginning in the 16th century, information about the anatomical structure, biological classification, and lifestyle of birds has been collected. Swedish scholar K. Linney founded a study of bird systematics and phenology. Preliminary data on birds of Burma began to appear in the first quarter of the 19th century. But fundamental research in the field of ornithology began in the 20th century. Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print.

Metadology of the study: In the early 19th century, research into the fauna of some regions, the study of bird systematics, evolution, and the laws of spreading on earth led to the further development of Ornithology. Since the first half of the 20th century, research has been conducted on the ecological and ethical characteristics of birds, inter-species relations, and migration. Thanks to the development of new experimental and field-working methods in these studies, the scientific solution of biosphere and ecological problems in the field of ornithology has led to a strong place among other subjects. The launch of international cooperation in the study of birds played an important role in the development of Ornithology. In 1884, the International Committee of Ornithologists was formed to coordinate scientific research and practical work in the field of ornithology.

Analysis and results. Conferences, conferences, and seminars were held internationally, internationally, and regionally. More than 200 ornithological journalists today provide information on the life and conservation of birds. In Russian and other languages, N. Yu. Kostina [2] and O. B. Simakova [8] were engaged. Despite the interest in studying this lexicon group, there is no clear idea of how to determine the linguistic status of bird names. In modern linguistics, the issue of

distinguishing between father and nomenclature remains relevant. If A.V. Lemov believes that nomenclatures and terms have more similarities than differences [3, b.32], then V. M. Leichik defines nomenclature as a linking joint between terms and related names [4, b.24]. In determining the linguistic status of bird names, many researchers follow the terminological position and the name "Ornithonyms." D.V. Chokov offers a different name for this lexicon group - what he calls the "Bird's Nomination". Even if the characters based on the names of birds, that is, the denotates, are the same, the methods of expression of meaning are not the same in different languages. This is due to the understanding of the world of different peoples and the characteristics of their linguistic image [6, 16-17]. According to I. A. Nikandrova, the linguistic-semantic categories of words are a class of words in part of a speech that in its sense has a general integral semantic component or components and typical identifying differential components [7,193-b.]. Characters that distinguish lexicon-semantic groups from other categories of lexicon include grammatical uniformity, the availability of irreversible semantics, and the ability to interact under certain conditions [11, p. 154]. From a structural point of view, the dictionary meaning of ornithonym has a denotative component as well as many or less connotative and empirical components. The denotative component of ornithonyms is much more complex: it represents a combination of grammatical, linguistic, grammatical, categorical-linguistic, differential, and potential semas, usually linked to explanation relationships. Connotation, as an additional information on concept, means that as part of the meaning, the known attitude of participants in the communication movement to the speech predecessor is very broadly expressed in the system of ornithonyms, especially in forms that represent the characteristics of emotional-appraisal naming, as shown below. Describing the connotation, V.N. Telia: Connotation is a semantic unit that is regularly or occasionally incorporated into the semantics of language units, and when expressed in expression of the subject of speech, it represents its emotiv-evaluator and stylistically defined attitude to reality, which receives expressive connotation. the basis of this information [9, 3]. Many ornithonyms have this emotiv-pricing meaning, which occurs especially during the semantic yield process. Using a provisional analysis, which is a kind of component analysis used in comparative studies, we study the content aspect of bird names. This is a very effective microlinguistic method, where research goes deep into linguistic forms, thanks to which scientists can identify the characteristics of the word and its semantics in general [1, 13]. Ornithonyms are part of the linguistic image of the world, reflecting cultural and national characteristics. In categories of culture, the meaning is made by national-cultural connotation as an interpretation of the denotative or major motivational aspect [10, 214]. Scientific research shows that the sources of cultural and national meaning are:

1) non-equivalent linguistic units, i.e. lexical correspondence in other languages (or dialects) that represent events of a particular culture; 2) mythological linguistic units, as well as in the forms of culture depicted in language phraseological units, articles, major and metaphorical units (myths, traditions, beliefs). They are based on mythology or archetype. [5: 38] (3) paremiological foundation of the language (articles and illustrations); 4) symbols, stereotypes, ceremonies; 5) images containing basic information about the connection of the word to culture.

In English and Uzbek, the concept of BIRD (bird) is determined by BIRD lecture. Examples of bird names in English: *owl, cock, hen, swallow, pigeon, cuckoo,goose, duck, swan oath etc.* In English, *rich, rooster, chicken, shield, pigeon, powder, goose, duck, white,* and others allow us to imagine the image of birds in general. The use of these bird names in phrase units or vocabulary is certainly given in accordance with the mentality of this people, and they can give a variety of meanings: *Blue bird, the bird of piece/ Simurg, Anjo, Humo, Qaqnus and etc.*

Conclusions and suggestions. In a nutshell, the field of ornithonym was first founded by Aristotle in linguistics, and the world of birds is a science of their origins. Many linguists have worked in this area and have given their own theories. Accordingly, the classification of Ornithonyms is classified mainly based on their linguistic and semantic types. From a theoretical point of view, one of the most important features of ornithonyms is that ammonia is widely developed and is associated with the properties of domestic birds and the transfer of the name of one species of birds

to another. Orthodoxy is widely used in linguistics in a connotative sense, mainly in phraseological, mythological units.

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