

## Certain Studies On Zoonyms In Linguistics

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### Annotation

This article discusses the study of zoonyms in world and Uzbek linguistics. Detailed opinions are expressed about the content and essence of the scientific research conducted by linguists on lexemes with the archetype "hayvon (animal)", their meaningful field, proverbs with a zoonym component, and phraseologisms. These scientific works are compared with each other.

**Keywords and phrases:** archiseme, lexeme, zoonyms, ornithonyms, linguoculturology, phraseologism

### ABSTRAKT

Dieser Artikel befasst sich mit der Untersuchung tierischer archetypischer Lexeme in der usbekischen Linguistik. Detaillierte Meinungen zum Inhalt und Wesen der von Linguisten verteidigten Desserts zu den Lexemen tierischer Archetypen, Artikel mit zoonimischer Komponente. Diese wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten werden miteinander verglichen.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Archisema-Lexem, Zooniym, Ornithonym-Sprachkultur, Phraseologie.

### Introduction

After our country gained independence, great positive changes took place in the cultural and spiritual life of the Uzbek people. Thanks to independence, national values were restored, and our people's spirituality, culture, and moral beliefs were filled with national spirit and new content. In the field of Uzbek language, efforts to restore the national spirit and opportunities have intensified. In recent years, a number of directions of scientific research of the Uzbek language have developed. Among them, a consistent approach to the language and the directions of functional analysis occupy a special place. Language and speech were defined as two sides of a single phenomenon. Linguistic phenomena began to be analyzed according to their features, such as their place in the language system, their role, and their use in speech. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said: "It is this nation that brought us all up and brought us to adulthood. This is the nation that gave us all a fortune. This is the people who trusted us and elected us as leaders. If the people agree, our work will be fruitful and blessed. If the people are pleased with us, the Creator will be pleased with us." Therefore, we must glorify the identity of our nation: its traditions, tolerance and hospitality to the whole world, learn our mother tongue, which expresses our nationality and universal values, and conduct deep and consistent research. Studying lexemes with animal archetypes and proverbs with zoonym component allows you to get acquainted with different peoples' culture, customs, language and linguistic features.

### Discussion And Results

In world linguistics, zoonym studies occupy an important place. Including: Ch. Inkuy A.P. Kosmenko E.A. Kreinovich, E.S. Novik, E.V. Antonova, S.P. Nesterov, Y. Vinokurova, E. Leverovsky, P. Minorsky, G.I. Kulikovsky were engaged in the study of lexemes with animal archetypes. Among them, articles published in the second half of the 19th century are of particular importance. In particular, the works of E. Leverovsky, P. Minorsky, G. I. Kulikovsky and others are important. An important aspect of the work of Y. Vinokurova is that Veps paid attention to the situations related to animals, which are believed from a religious point of view in the traditional worldview. Prior to the research work of I.Y. Vinokurova, the content of the concept of religion, including the application of this concept to animals, was studied by scientists such as E.A. Kreinovich, E.S. Novik, E.V. Antonova, S.P. Nesterov. it is specifically recognized that it is defined as a set of beliefs and rituals of a tribal society. A.P. Kosmenko emphasizes the great role of folk art in the study of mythological imaginations, that it can repeat information from other sources, but it is a reliable and important informative document. I. Mullonen draws attention to the fact that animals form the basis of toponyms and anthroponyms of Vepsia.

Lafta describes and analyzes the complex analysis of proverbs with a zoonym component in the Russian language, which are semantically close to the Arabic language, and their semantic aspects from the linguistic

and cultural point of view. The following tradition is observed in the study. The research divides Russian proverbs with a zoonym component into spiritual groups and reveals their national-cultural peculiarities. Ch. Inkuy analyzes the semantic development of zonyms in his doctoral work. In particular, 127 animal names are used in the description of a person, of which 52 are wild, 75 are domestic, 15 are insects, 11 are words expressing common animal names, 10 are fish, 7 are animals living both in water and on land, 5 found that one of them is a single-celled animal. In the research work of V. Porkhomovsky, proverbs in the Turkish language were analyzed morphologically and syntactically. N. Trubachev (1958) writes that European hunters, fishermen and farmers try not to mention the names of dangerous and harmful animals during the hunting season. notes that his nicknames with flattering, sarcastic nicknames have become pictures. The history of the research of zonyms in the Turkic peoples goes back to the work "Devonu Lugatit Turk". This work is a unique masterpiece of the Turkic peoples, and the dictionary contains more than 300 poetic fragments, 291 proverbs and proverbs related to the oral creativity of the people (p.12-15)

These texts contain about 200 zonyms, including about 100 bird names. The work "Devonu lugotit turk" by the ethnographer, philologist, founder of comparative-historical linguistics Mahmud ibn Husayn ibn Muhammad Kashgari, who lived in the 11th century, is a rare source of all Turkic peoples. As S. Rustamova (1996) notes that "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" contains the names of things necessary for Turks to live, names of clans and tribes, titles of honor, names of various positions, names of food, wild and domestic animals, poultry and wild birds, names of plants, astrological terms, folk calendar, names of months, weeks, days, geographical terms, cities, names of various diseases, anatomical there are terms, names of metals and minerals, military terms and terms related to administrative tasks (p.125-126). The book of Study of lexical units in Mahmud Qashgariy's "Devonu lug'otit turk" by Abdulahotov, N., Toshpolatov, I., Nasirova, U., Jorabaeva, U. (2013) contains so many colorful information that it will take many years to analyze and describe them (p.53.4). The book of "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati (2008)", there is an example that pets occupy a special place in the lives of Turkic people. For example: Sheep is a ruminant domestic animal with a pair of hooves that is raised for meat, wool, milk and skin (p. 464). Mavlonov O (2008) states that sheep are descended from wild sheep - mouflon. Sheep were domesticated 8 thousand years (p.208). Zonyms, linguistic features of zonym component texts are discussed also by scientists such as D.Kh.Bazarova, N.R.Nishonova, H.A.Saidova, B.Zaripov, J.Metyakubov, B.M.Jorayeva, B.B.Abdushukurov4, D.M. Yoldosheva, G.E.Hakimova, A.J.Omonturdiyev, Sh.Noraliyeva, D.A.Tosheva. In the scientific works of these scientists, zonyms in Turkish written sources, the stages of formation of zoological terms, the place of proverbs in the language system, semantic and stylistic features, the significance of zonyms in the creation of artistic forms, and the expression of human character , meaningful analysis of the field of lexemes with the archetype "animal", mythological interpretation of the image of a wolf in Uzbek folklore, definition of a person issues related to the use of animal names, anthropocentric interpretation of artistic texts, zonyms in the language of Uzbek children's folklore, lexical, semantic and structural features of units with a zonym component were analyzed. In his research, Bazarova, D. X. (1978) studied the names of birds in the Uzbek language. It was noted that the changes that occurred in the Uzbek language as a result of foreign relations over the centuries caused the variation of bird names, the emergence of doublets and synonyms.

Saidova, H. A. (1995) takes animal names as an object of research, explaining that words referring to wild and domestic animals, birds, insects, etc., constitute animal names. In the work, fifty zonyms were analyzed semantically. H.A. Saidova selected the most commonly used animal names in the Uzbek language in her scientific work and wrote that zonyms are used in two tasks: naming, naming and describing. For example, "Animal names are used in their (correct) meaning when they perform the function of atash. When it is used as a descriptive tool, it is considered an important tool for describing a person and is used in a multifaceted sense. For example, Arslan Linguistic meaning: Big fat, agile, fearless, wild animal. Verbal meanings: 1) "leader", "governor", "commander". "king"; 2) "healthy", "mature", "strong", "strong"; 3) "awesome", "furious"; 4) "agile", "dexterous"; 5) "untrackable", "trustworthy". In the candidate thesis of Abdushukurov, B. B. (1998) zonyms used in the text of Turkish written sources created between the XI and XIV centuries were analyzed from the lexical-semantic, functional-semantic and structural-grammatical points of view. The study is important in determining the semantic groups of zonyms in the Turkish vocabulary.

In the research work Nishonova, N. R. (2000) it was noted that lexemes generalized with the archetype "animal" in Uzbek were covered, and zoonyms representing mammals and vertebrates were analyzed. In the work, the names of the animals belonging to each microfield are distinguished according to their different and similar signs. Generalizing and differentiating themes are distinguished and explained. Yuldasheva, D. M. (2007) studied the zoomim used in alla, ovutma, erkaltama, ertak, riddle, praise, mockery and quick sayings in her dissertation. For example, names of large carnivorous mammals belonging to the cat family (lion, tiger, leopard), names of carnivores belonging to the canine family (wolf), names of mammals belonging to one-legged animals (mare), names of large mammals with one or two humps (camel). Zaripov, B. (2002), in his candidate's dissertation provides information about the use of 337 zoonyms in the creation of works of art by Alisher Navoi. 117 of them are names of livestock, 97 are names of birds, 9 are names of reptiles, 48 are names of wild animals, 41 are names of insects and other small animals, 6 are names of water animals, and 12 are names of mythical creatures. Historical names of animals such as horse, duck, deer used in Alisher Navoi's works are given in the work.

Information about the lifestyle, worldview, culture and ethnic stratum of each nation with its own historical development, cultural development, ethnographic characteristics is expressed in examples of folk art, in particular, in proverbs. Zoonyms exist in the language wealth of every nation and serve to express conclusions about nature, society, positive and negative situations specific to human character and behavior, and to be impressive. Researches in world and Uzbek linguistics dedicated to zoonym and zoonym component text analysis have a historical, lexical-semantic, functional methodical character and are aimed at elucidating the semantic features of animal names that have an important place in human society. People's history is inextricably linked with the history of national values and culture. Information about the lifestyle, worldview, culture and ethnic stratum of each nation with its own historical development, cultural development, ethnographic characteristics is expressed in examples of folk art, in particular, in proverbs. Zoonyms exist in the language wealth of every nation and serve to express conclusions about nature, society, positive and negative situations specific to human character and behavior, and to be impressive. Researches in world and Uzbek linguistics dedicated to zoonym and zoonym component text analysis have a historical, lexical-semantic, functional methodical character and are aimed at elucidating the semantic features of animal names that have an important place in human society.

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