

**LEXICAL CONTENT OF ORNITHONYMS IN UZBEK AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGES****Nargiza Maxmudova**

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Abstract: Ornithonyms in Uzbek and English have a polysemantic character. This article discusses about some types of bird names in phrases and proverbs: Swallow. The use of this ornithonym in Uzbek is presented as a small linguistic study of its use in proverbs and sentences. The results show that the ornithonyms in two languages, firstly created over centuries, next, constitute a well-shaped system. Many bird terms reflect features of appearance.

Key words: bird names, phrases, adverbs, swallow, lexemes, language.

Ornithonyms are an integral part of any language, and many bird names are an active part of its vocabulary. Lexical and phraseological units included in research materials - Collins English Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary, Merriam Webster Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Longman Dictionary, K.Ammer's Dictionary of American Heritage, "Collins So Dictionary of compounds", Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, "Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language". Ornithonyms listed in these dictionaries should be classified as follows:

- according to the place of living: a) in water: b) on land: c) in the desert.
 - a) in water in Uzbek language: *G'oz, o'rdak, oqqush, qizil tomoq, flamingo, qora bo'yinli qurbaqa tabuli qush*, in English: *Goose, duck, swan, pelican, loon, screamer, seagull, albatross*;
 - b) on land in Uzbek: *Boyqushi, to'tiqush, bedana, qaldirg'och, bulbul, tuyaqush*, in English: *Parrot, nightingale, swallow, owl, pigeon, woodpecker*;
 - c) in the desert in Uzbek: *Tuyaqush, tuvaloq*, in English: *Nandu, emu*
- according to size: a) large: in Uzbek: *Albatross, tuyaqush, laylak, oqqush, pelican*, in English: *Penguin, ostrich, cassowary, rhea, turkey, swan*;
- b) small: in Uzbek: *Chumchuq, kolibri, robin*, in English: *Bee hummingbird, Esmeraldas woodstar, kingfisher, finch, kivi*;
- according to the way of living: a) wild: in Uzbek: *Lochin, burgut, kalxat, tasqara, ukki, qirg'iy*, in English: *Falcon, owl, blue jay*
- b) domestic: in Uzbek: *To'tiqush, qalqirg'och, o'rdak, g'oz*, and in English: *Parrot, chicken, hen, duck, goose*;
- according to gender and age: a) male birds in Uzbek: *xo'roz* in English: *rooster*
- b) child of bird: in Uzbek: *jo'ja*, in English: *chic*
- according to the sound characteristics: a) singing: in Uzbek, *bulbul, kakku, nightingale, cuckoo* in English, b) non-singing: *meshkobkush*, like *peacock* in English.

The lexical paradigm of ornithonyms in Uzbek and English languages is unique. According to their aspects in both languages, ornithonyms are classified as follows:

- 1) Duck ornithonym: wild, red-necked, white-eyed, downy, black, white duck or Peking duck, musk duck, white Moscow duck, Indian mallard.
- 2) Ornithonyms represented by the word swallow: sea swallow, cliff swallow, small swallow, water swallow, mountain swallow, camel swallow, city swallow, country swallow, like the swallow that lives by the water.
- 3) Ornithonyms expressed by the word crow: dung crow, brown crow, blue crow, mottled crow, desert crow, a mountain crow, pine crow, corvids, etc.
- 4) Ornithonyms represented by the word goose: blue goose, gray goose, Chinese goose, Indian goose, mountain goose, black goose, yellow goose, red such as goose, goose kanjir, gray goose, field goose, small white-fronted goose, Kholmogor goose.
- 5) 5) Ornithonyms expressed by the word "wing": black-winged, white-bellied, red-winged, black-winged, red-winged, green-winged peacock, ruby-winged hummingbird, puffy long-winged, original long-winged, white-bellied long-winged, black long-winged, long-winged long-winged, chag. such as mallards.
- 6) Ornithonyms expressed by the word bird: rich bird, nervous bird, naughty bird, girl bird, swan, sago bird, leaf bird, camel bird, black bird, parrot bird, shadow bird, bird of paradise, Brazilian ostrich, honey shower bird.
- 7) Ornithonyms represented by number. According to some collected materials, words denoting numbers such as one, two, three are used in the ornithonym. Ornithonyms expressed in one word: birkazon, qizil birkazon, jingakli birkazon, etc. Ornithonyms with one or two words: like the double-crowned dove. Ornithonyms expressed by three words: three-toed bird, three-toed egret. Ornithonyms with the words si (thirty) or se (three) borrowed from the Persian language: simurg, semurg. Hazar (thousand) ornithonyms borrowed from the Persian language: Hazar, Hazordastan, etc.

One of the components of Uzbek ornithonyms, which are represented by the names of animals and insects, is also quite large in terms of quantity. They, in turn, can be grouped as follows:

- 1) Use as a component of words denoting the name of an insect: *hasharot+xo'r*, *pashsha+xo'r*, *uzundumli pashsha+xo'r*, *pashsha+qoqar*, *fly+catcher*, *Abyssinian wax+bill*, *Long-tailed +silky flycatcher*, *long-billed speder+hunter*, *lunalated ant+bird* etc.;
- 2) The use of words (zoonyms) denoting the name of an animal as an ornithonym component, *tuya+qush*, *Avstraliya tuya+qushi*, *Afrika tuya+qushi*, *ilon+bo'yini*, *ilon+burgut*, *tuya+qaldirg'och*, *baliq+chi*, *baliq+chi ukki*, *baqa og'izli tentak qush*, *maymun+qush*, *Abyssinian cat+bird*, *Adamawa turtle+dove*, *African fish+eagle*, etc.

There is some overlap between the naming systems used in different languages; these ornithonyms are explained by conveying information related to the natural biological characteristics of birds. There is an opinion that the study of the principles and features of denomination cannot be transformed into a linguistic analysis, because they are directly conditioned by extra-linguistic factors.

The classification of the factors and features that motivate the denomination is directly related to the connection features. In each thematic group of bird names, it is proposed to first distinguish between the main groups of characteristics, for example, names related to the appearance of birds: lifestyle and bird sounds. Among the main groups of characteristics, subgroups of specific characteristics directly related to the characteristics of the bird are further distinguished.

The size characteristic is usually used to distinguish certain species of birds. For example, the language has a number of ornithonyms with minor and major components that form pairs. As a feature, scale was used to match the size of another bird of the same species. Body parts of birds can be big, small, short, long, thick, thin, etc. For example: uzun tumshuq in Uzbek. Kingfisher in English is a big beak. hawfinch - thick beak. wren - short tail.

Chromatic features or color of ornithonyms are important descriptive features used to differentiate and categorize birds. Some ornithonyms denoting the color of the feathers of birds are formed according to the color + bird type model. For example, literally: a white owl is snowy owl in English, a gray owl is Ural owl in English, and a green forest bird is green woodpecker in English.

As a characteristic of ornithonyms that differ in color, color can also be used in the following examples in relation to a certain part of the bird's body: for example, English Bullfinch - red head; English pochard - white-tailed eagle or white forehead, English moorhen - white neck.

One of the key features in bird categories is shape, which can refer to specific parts of a bird's body. For example, crooked beak, common crossbill in English, long-eared owl in English, eagle owl. A comparison with some form of object can be used as a basis for the denomination. The fact that birds are named differently in different languages and used in figurative combinations requires their semantic research.

Linguistic analysis of the names of two types of birds that are often found in the Uzbek language literature. 1) *swallow* and 2) *nightingale*

1. In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, swallow is defined as a sparrow-like bird with thin and long wings, very fast flying, black and mottled color. In the old Turkish language, the name with the same meaning was originally pronounced as "karligach" or "karligach". In Turkic languages, the lexeme of the swallow has the forms karligach and karlgach, and the forms kardigach, karlygach. The word kargilach also means "bat" in the dictionary. Based on the comparative analysis of the above data, the change of the Uzbek word in terms of sound can be described as follows. this word initially had the form of kargilach, then the consonants г and л changed places, the form of kargilach, and then the consonant л changed to the consonant d, and the form of kargilach was formed. In Uzbek language, after the introduction of the consonant r at the end of the second syllable of the kardigach form, the sign of hardness of the vowel l and y at the end of the first syllable disappeared. *qarg'ylach* > *qarlyg'ach* > *qardyg'ach* > *qardyrig'ach* > *qaldirig'ach*.

Polysemantic nature of ornithonyms in Uzbek and English languages was studied in terms of multiple meanings of this ornithonym. For example, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the first meaning of the word "swallow" is a small, black-colored bird that belongs to the family of sparrows, has thin and long wings, can fly very fast and far, almost feeds on insects. described as a bird. species of swallows were also given. For example: camel swallow, city swallow, mountain swallow, etc.

Swallows benefit nature by eating blood-sucking insects. The second meaning of the word "swallow" is figurative, and it is also used in meanings such as a sign of the appearance or occurrence of something, an initiator, a portent:

- 1) in the sense of good news.
- 2) in the sense of a new promising generation. "Youth are the swallows of the bright future!" "This young poetess is one of the swallows of modern Uzbek literature."

Swallow has several meanings in English. When the first meaning of the lexeme swallow is a noun, it means to swallow something, that is, to sip or gulp. When it becomes a verb, it gives meanings such as to swallow, to swallow (to take a sip). In Uzbek, the phrase "swallowed something" is used. In English, it is also found in the lexeme swallow in this sense, which means to swallow one's emotions. For example: "in a matter such as this, you should swallow your pride and ask the physician for help". In this sentence, the lexeme swallow is used in the sense of forget your pride.

The following proverb is given in the Oxford dictionary: one swallow doesn't make a summer. means and good will certainly happen.

In the Uzbek language, there is a proverb similar to this proverb, but it uses the ornithonym of a crow, not a swallow. In other words, if the English proverb says that summer cannot come with one swallow, the Uzbek folk proverb says that winter cannot come with one crow.

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