

RESEARCHING METHODS LEXICAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF BIRD NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Toirov Ravshanbek Alisher o'g'li

Teacher of Andjon Institute of Agriculture and Technologies, Faculty of Foreign Languages

Abstract. *The study of ornithonyms is being extensively studied by linguists. Ornithonyms in Uzbek and English have a polysemantic character. This article discusses the use of two types of bird names in phrases and proverbs. The use of these birds in Uzbek is presented as a small linguistic study of their 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. In dialects, different names for the same birds may occur, as observed in the sources. Ornithonyms in Uzbek and English languages are etymologically and semantically analyzed, and compared in the method of comparison. Phraseological and paremiological units, which are specific units of the language, contain cultural information about the history, traditions and daily life of the people who speak this language.*

Key words: *ornithonyms, lexeme, meaning, language, analysis, linguistics, semantics, pragmatics, comparison.*

Introduction. At the same time, experts are carrying out large-scale studies in order to study the formation, development and development of specific lexemes and phraseological units in various systematic languages, as well as their specific characteristics. Nevertheless, the study of ornithonyms as a phraseological unit or sememe in the language has not lost its relevance, and at the same time is waiting for its solution. In this sense, various innovations, developed scientific-theoretical views and research results around the concept of ornithonyms attract not only linguists, but also experts in other fields and appear as one of the topical issues. Ornithology is actually a branch of zoology that deals with the systematic study of birds and everything related to them. The composition of the language, the vocabulary of the language undergoes changes related to the development of society. The branch of science dealing with the name of birds is called ornithology, that is, it is related to the methodical study of birds and everything related to them. Several aspects of ornithology differ from disciplines concerned with the superior appearance and aesthetic appeal of birds. The semantic group uniting the names of birds has a relatively open structure; terms may disappear or be replaced by new ones. The subject of bird terminology has been treated by many authors; they analyzed bird names used in different languages. There are studies on semantic, etymological, linguistic-geographical and other aspects of the topic. In this study, ornithonyms in

Uzbek and English languages are etymologically and semantically analyzed, and compared in the method of comparison. Phraseological and paremiological units, which are specific units of the language, contain cultural information about the history, traditions and daily life of the people who speak this language. Often this information is encoded using words used in a symbolic sense. Because the semantics of words are transparent, the motivations in some cases are obvious. The semantics and structure of lexical units are the main aspects of types. Uzbek language, bird names (ornithonyms) also have their own lexical structure. The issue of ornithonyms research in Uzbek linguistics has attracted the attention of linguists for many years. In recent years, a number of monographic studies and explanatory dictionaries have been created on this topic. Fixed phrases or phraseological units containing ornithonyms are an active layer of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages. They reflect the centuries-old observations of the appearance and habits of our little friends and reflect the attitude of man to the animal world, which in turn is the cultural and information base of each language. The imagery and anthropocentric orientation inherent in such expressions is mainly due to the fact that they reflect human qualities - physical, mental and social characteristics. Ornithonyms have long been used to name birds. In other words, many birds are named according to their singing. For example, the ornithonyms cuckoo, owl, and crow are well known birds that derive their names through onomatopoeia. English and Uzbek names of similar ornithonyms have an interesting linguistic history, which we explore in this part of our study. Because they appear in speech as multi-meaning words and compounds. For example, ornithonyms such as falcon and eagle are also used in relation to a person. In the future, collecting all ornithonyms in our language, dividing them into lexical groups and creating an "explanatory dictionary of ornithonyms in the Uzbek language" on this basis is an urgent problem facing Uzbek linguistics.

Conclusion. One of the most productive ways of forming ornithonyms is through terminology. If speech derivatives are defined from the point of view of a certain field, including the field of ornithology, and their meaning is specialized, such derivatives also become independent ornithonyms of the language. The same opinion can be said about the formation of ornithonyms such as eagle, "meshkopchi bird", "qizilbash", "qizilishton", "qoranbuzov", "kumoy", "qizilyoyak" mentioned in some ornithological literature. Simple ornithonyms are historically indivisible, they are basic lexical units consisting of a single root. Ornithonyms such as "chil", "sava", falcon, peacock, rooster - lexemes are among such simple ornithonyms. From the point of view of the current language, lexemes that are ready and indivisible, have formal and meaningful integrity, and whose composition is historically complex, are called simplified ornithonyms.

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