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ORNITONIMLARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI: O’ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA QUSH NOMLARI BILAN BOG’LIQ BIRLIKLARNING ISHLATILISHI

USE OF UNIONS WITH BIRD NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ORNITONYMS

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ОРНИТОНИМОВ: УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ЕДИНИЦ СВЯЗАННЫХ С НАЗВАНИЯМИ ПТИЦ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Annotatsiya

Muayyan til predmetining konnotatsiyalariga uning dennotatsiyalaridan farqli ravishda turli madaniy, ekologik, ijtimoiy, diniy va siyosiy omillar katta ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Shunga ko’ra lingvistik elementlarning konnotatsiyalarining har qanday tahlili tilga xos parametrlarni tushunish va tillar o’rtasidagi nolingvistik o’xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash uchun tushuncha beradi. Ornitinimlarning metaforik qo’llanilishini o’rganish inson xususiyatlarining aniqlash uchun o’ziga xos xayvon atamalarining konnotatsiyalariga murojaat qiladigan tilga xos madaniy modellarni yoritishi mumkin. Qushlarning nomlari metaforalaridan foydalanishni tahlil qilish, odatda muayyan jamiyatning hukmron madaniy modeli haqida muhim tushunchaga ega bo’lishga olib keladi. Ushbu maqolada mazkur masalalarda fikrlar keltirilib, ornitonimlarning ikki tildagi qo’llanilishi xususiyatlari farqlilik va o’xshashlik jixatidan tahlil etiladi.

Аннотация

На коннотации конкретного языкового предмета сильно влияют различные культурные, экологические, социальные, религиозные и политические факторы, в отличие от его денотатов. Соответственно, любой анализ коннотаций лингвистических элементов позволяет понять специфические для языка параметры и выявить нелингвистические сходства и различия между языками. Изучение метафорического использования орнитонимов может объяснить на специфические для языка культурные модели, которые относятся к коннотациям определенных терминов животных для определения характеристик человека. Анализ использования метафор названий птиц обычно приводит к важному пониманию доминирующей культурной модели конкретного общества. В данной статье рассматриваются эти вопросы и анализируются особенности употребления орнитонимов в двух языках с точки зрения различий и сходств.

Abstract

The connotations of a particular language subject are strongly influenced by various cultural, environmental, social, religious, and political factors, as opposed to its denotations. Accordingly, any analysis of the connotations of linguistic elements provides insight to understand language-specific parameters and to identify nonlinguistic similarities and differences between languages. The study of the metaphorical use of ornithonyms can shed light on language-specific cultural models that refer to connotations of specific animal terms to define human characteristics. An analysis of the use of bird name metaphors usually leads to an important understanding of the dominant cultural model of a particular society. This article discusses these issues and analyzes the features of the use of ornithonyms in two languages in terms of differences and similarities.

Kalit so’zlar: *til, lingvistika, semantika, pragmatic, ornitonim, tahlil, qiyos, leksema, ma’no.*

Ключевые слова*: язык, языкознание, семантика, прагматика, орнитонимы, лексема, анализ, значение*

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

Introduction

When people use language to communicate, they do so by producing words and sentences that convey meaning. There are two aspects of meaning: a denotation that expresses a clear meaning associated with a word or phrase, and an affective or emotional one that does not have to be the same for all people who know and use the word. “units” is a connotation. (Credits, 1998, p.45).

Connotations of a particular language subject, unlike its denotations, are greatly influenced by various cultural, environmental, social, religious, and political factors. Accordingly, any analysis of the connotations of linguistic elements provides insight to understand language-specific parameters and to identify nonlinguistic similarities and differences between languages. It helps

learners of foreign and second languages to improve their pragmatic and communicative competencies and to recognize the universality of language. (Lakoff & Turner, 1989; Kövecses 2003). Ornithonyms are linguistic elements that can represent different human characteristics. Thus, some aspects of ornithonyms, such as their appearance and behavior, constitute a set of comparable features that are common to humans. There are many forms of figurative use of bird names to describe human characteristics. These include metaphors, similes, or exhortations. A common feature of the use of terms associated with the name of a bird in this figurative sense is that if the name of a bird serves as a source of speech or (targeted content), a person expresses its purpose. In Lacoff and Johnson's (2003) conceptual metaphor theory, metaphor is seen as an important element of language that reflects the cognitive structure of the human mind. The use of a conceptual metaphor involves moving a set of attributes from the source domain to the target domain. As noted above, conceptual metaphors can exemplify connotations that are directly related to source and target areas.

Materials and methods

Ornithonyms include eagles and other birds of prey, carnivores, ants, and seed-eating birds. The study of the metaphorical use of ornithonyms can shed light on language-specific cultural models that refer to connotations of specific animal terms to define human characteristics. An analysis of the use of bird name metaphors usually leads to an important understanding of the dominant cultural model of a particular society. In addition, such research helps to identify the cognitive principles of language universals.

To this end, the current study examines the use of bird names by Uzbek and English speakers. The article seeks to identify similarities and / or differences in the use of these terms to design human features in two languages: Uzbek and English. This can lead to the identification of the hidden meaning of these terms, as well as to the consideration of nonlinguistic factors influencing their use.

Numerous studies have been conducted to analyze the use of bird metaphors to address and address people. Some of these studies were of a comparative nature, i.e., intercultural analyzes. The article also includes ornithonyms in English and Uzbek,

The names of birds are discussed for a comparative study of their semantic structure. Attempts are made to compare the semantic size of ornithonyms in two languages. The study of this lexical-semantic group helps to identify the associations and symbolic meanings provided by a particular bird. However, in the study of associations, it is necessary to distinguish associations formed only based on traditional, socio-historical considerations about certain realities peculiar to speakers of this language.

In addition, we consider the pragmatism[2] of the figurative use of ornithonyms. This theme is relevant because psychic archetypes based on images of nature penetrate and pierce the ethno-cultural semiotic space of verbal reasoning in any language culture. Among these archetypes[3], the symbolism of ornithonyms occupies a special place, because among all the representatives of the fauna only birds enter the sky. We carry out a pragmatic communicative and cognitive-discursive analysis[4] of the activity of secondary meanings of ornithonyms in the context of novelistic literature or poetry. Secondary semantics reveals many cognitive similarities between the language cultures we compare. The ornithologic dictionary actively absorbs abstractions into the spectrum of metaphorical semantics, which covers all areas of human emotional and spiritual life. The cultural transcendence of ornithonyms, therefore, is beyond doubt.

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[2] *That is, pragmatism is not the structure of language, but the way language is used to communicate.*

[3] *Endo psychics is the manifestation of mental elements as internal parts of a person's mental structure and ... perhaps in the form of archetypes in real creativity. [Wiki].*

The Innocent, Everyman, Hero, Outlaw, Explorer, Creator, Ruler, Magician, Lover, *sinner, every man, hero, outlaw, researcher, creator, ruler, magician, lover, caregiver, joker, and sage;*

Caregiver, Jester, and Sag

[4] *Categorize (initially classify), identify, describe, evaluate, explain, research, report.*

Some researchers have found that most of the target terms affect specific cultural parameters encoded by the two languages. Another comparative analysis of the use of bird metaphors in the Uzbek and English languages was conducted by some Uzbek linguists, who based their choice of target ornithonym metaphors on the participants' familiarity with bird names. The analysis showed that the use of animal metaphors can be related to a variety of factors, such as the appearance of animals and their behavior, as well as linguistic, cultural, and environmental factors. In addition to comparing the use of animal metaphors in different languages, other studies have explored the role of gender as a variable in this use (gender). It was also found that the names of the animals were usually used in an insulting manner rather than affectionately. For example, the names of birds such as geese, turkeys, ducks, and chickens have been used to reflect the negative characteristics of rudeness, ignorance, simplicity, stupidity, and negligence.
This section describes the participants, the data collection tool, the theoretical basis used for data analysis, and the data analysis procedure.

Results and discussion

Certain attributes are used as supporting evidence for a broader and in-depth analysis of the discussion of the results. The birds under analysis are falcons, falcons, eagles, and owls[5]. Birds that eat animals, such as crows[6], although not predators; migratory birds are divided into different categories: for example, canaries, sparrows, reptiles, waterfowl (e.g., geese, ducks, partridges[7]), domesticated birds (e.g., pigeons, quail). Non-flying birds (chickens, roosters, turkeys, ostriches).

The names of the birds under study also generate a minimum duration from most prototype birds when analyzed under prototype theory. According to this theory, prototype birds (e.g., robins and hummingbirds) are small, feathered creatures that can fly. Birds that do not have one or more of these traits (e.g., penguins and ostriches) are less prototypes. The discussion is compared to online bird names encyclopedias that provide common bird names in English-speaking countries (especially the UK and US). In the present study, bird names that are common between Uzbek and English were selected for analysis. The frequency of use of bird names in the description of a male, female, or both is analyzed. Finally, features related to bird names are identified, classified, and discussed.

One of the bird names used to express similar attributes is the parrot. The parrot ornithonym is used in English to refer to a man or woman who speaks a lot, memorizes words, but tends to repeat without understanding the meaning of the word [a person who, without thought or understanding, merely repeats the words or imitates the actions of another]. On the contrary, Uzbeks have a tradition of naming women *Tutikhon*.[8]

Hawk ornithonym. As mentioned above, it is the name of a bird of prey. But the Uzbeks want a child to be as smart, sharp-eyed, agile, and quick as a falcon: *Lochinbek* is a brave, fearless, and agile child.

Lochinoy (girl name): She is as smart as a falcon and as beautiful as the moon. *Lochinbu*[9]: A girl as smart and brave as *Lochinbu*. *Lochinkhan*; In modern Uzbek, the suffix *khan* is added to girls 'names, sometimes to boys' names.

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[5] *Hawks, eagles, and owls; The common names for various birds of prey are based on structure. "Ravens hunt other animals such as mice, small birds, fish and insects but they are not birds of prey. [...]*

[6] *"Ravens hunt other animals such as mice, small birds, fish and insects but they are not birds of prey. [...]*

[7] *Canaries, sparrows, blackbirds. It is called "water birds" in English. The reason is mainly waterfowl. However, the term "waterfowl" is not used in Uzbek.*

[8] *But in England, people are not called parrots. Let the Uzbeks grow up to be sweet and eloquent; let the language speak out or the girl named after her mother. Forms: To'tibuvi, To'tibu, To'tibibi, To'tijon, To'jioy [google]*

[9] *That's how the girl was named before the 1990s. It was a suffix that meant mother, grandmother, and longevity.*

For example, the hawk and the eagle are mainly used in Asian countries (for example, in Kyrgyz and Arab nations): they are used for strong, free, agile, courageous, self-confident, and proud men. Similar traits are associated with the bird names mentioned above in English data, but the difference is that in some areas these positive traits are associated with females rather than males[10].

Unlike falcon and eagle ornithonyms, the use of owl ornithonyms in Asian countries mainly covers negative traits: ominous, unloved, ugly, pessimistic, unfortunate, negative, and evil. English speakers used these bird names to indicate positive traits; that is, an owl is often used to represent people who are wise and have strong eyesight.

Ornithonyms of crow[11] and rooster. Another bird term that describes the negative characteristics of human behavior is the crow. The name of this bird is often used in English and Uzbek fairy tales or proverbs. The common denominator between the two languages is that they mainly use crows to express negative traits. Examples of such qualities include being pessimistic, mischievous, or disgusting, as well as having an unpleasant voice. Unlike the crow ornithonym, the rooster ornithonym is also frequently used to describe men positively in America, Britain, and Uzbekistan. Ornithonyms also represent aspects of human character in English (e.g., arrogance, boredom, stubbornness, or a tendency to wake up early and be loud), appearance (hairstyle), and phonetic similarity (married people). The use of the rooster ornithonym in Uzbek means leadership, masculinity, diligence, arrogance and waking up early in the morning. The term "rooster" is also used to pamper and inspire young boys.

Ornithonyms: rooster and turkey[12]. In some studies, it has been found that English speakers mainly identify negative traits for turkeys. Examples of such qualities are obscenity, carelessness, and stupidity. However, in those studies, it was found that the name of this bird is mainly used for women, not men. We also say that turkey can be used by Uzbek and English speakers in relation to men and women.

Another name for a bird that has different qualities in Uzbek and English is sparrow. English speakers use the sparrow ornithonym for a bad or agile person, while Uzbeks rarely use the bird's name to refer to good people. Unlike English-speaking English speakers, the red ornithonym is used to refer to curious people who “interfere in the affairs of others”. In the Uzbek language, the quality of people associated with the name of this bird is not found. The ostrich ornithonym is one of the bird names that combines several features. The name of this bird is used in English to refer to a tall, long-necked, violent, rude, stupid, careless, or fast man. In the Uzbek language, the quality of people associated with the name of this bird is not found. Another bird name that signifies several features is the pigeon ornithonym. The people described by the American and British peoples through the pigeon are peaceful, peaceful, or poor, homeless, or pure people. In the Uzbek language, the quality of people associated with the name of this bird is not found. However, the term pigeon is used in a symbolic structure as a symbol of peace and tranquility. Nightingale and canary ornithonyms. Apparently, all these terms refer to rare birds. The characteristics associated with the names of these birds indicate the positive aspects of human appearance and character. Not surprisingly, these bird terms are primarily used to refer to a person who is physically attractive and / or has a pleasant and pleasant voice.

Conclusion

As for the human-to-human attributes of bird names (ornithonyms) in Uzbek and English, several similarities and differences have been identified and discussed. Similarities can serve as an indicator of language universality, while differences may be due to linguistic, cultural, social, and environmental differences between speakers of the languages being analyzed. Further research on the actual use of bird names in addressing people is recommended. This can be achieved by analyzing the use of these terms in informal conversations. Such studies are more natural and authoritative, independent of respondents ’predictions can provide information. Other research may

[10] *However, this may indicate a certain level of gender discrimination in English.*

[11] *Crow. [rarely, raven]. The term crow has a negative connotation. The term raven is used in a positive sense. [proverb, in fairy tales].*

[12] *Kilyeni, Silaški (2014) and Rodriguez (2009)*

be devoted to studying the use of names of birds belonging to different cultural, social, and educational contexts.

Semantics also reveals many cognitive similarities between the language cultures we compare. Ornithologic units actively incorporate abstract information into their spectrum of metaphorical semantics, covering all areas of human emotional and spiritual life. The cultural transcendence of ornithonyms, therefore, is beyond doubt. We conclude that the ornithonym of each culture is figurative in the set of values, the peculiarities of everyday thinking and people's daily memory are strengthened and reflected. Therefore, pragmatically, the secondary meanings of bird names reveal a significant difference in modern English and Uzbek. Ornithonyms mainly develop anthropocentric figurative values aimed at describing a person’s appearance, appearance, occupation, behavior, and life events. Ornithonyms actively incorporate into their field of figurative semantics all kinds of abstractions that cover all areas of human emotional and spiritual life.

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