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## ETYMOLOGY OF ZOONYMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** Uzbek zoonomics is a branch of “Uzbek nomenclature” that studies the complex of zoonyms in Uzbekistan. The article describes the origin of zoonyms (reptiles, flying) that occur in the territory of our country.

**Key words:** linguistics, zoonym, toponym, hydronym, onomastics, zoonymy, ornithonymy, nomenclature.

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### Introduction

The philosophical approach to the famous horse has not stopped since antiquity, but it was not until the 19th century that theorists approached the famous horse from an onomastic point of view. In recent years, psycholinguistics and nerolinguistics have been studied in detail in the composition of famous horses. The famous horse originated from related horses in the relatively later stages of language development. It is said that there were no famous horses in ancient languages. In the languages of the indigenous peoples of Australia, Africa, and America — the aboriginal language — the famous horse is rare.

### II. Literature review

In the 1960s, the scope of research in Uzbek linguistics expanded considerably, and new directions began to emerge that differed from traditional grammar, lexicology, and semantics in terms of their purpose. Uzbek onomastics is one of the trends that emerged and developed during this period. It is known that the interest in famous horses has existed in the past. Historical written sources contain many interesting ideas about the names of people, the origin of place names, their ethnography, meaning and etymology. However, the systematic and consistent collection of well-known horse materials and their extensive analysis on a scientific basis began in Uzbek philology in the 1960s. The first steps in this direction

were reflected in the research of Z. Dosimov, H. Hasanov, T. Nafasov, E. Begmatov. In recent years, Uzbek anthropology, especially its toponymy, anthroponymy, ethnonymy and cosmology, has developed rapidly. The emergence of Uzbek nomenclature and its formation as a modern scientific field has led to the creation of a unique scientific terminology in this field, as well as its development and improvement.

### III. Analysis

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the attitude to famous names, toponyms and ethnonyms changed radically. These names are now respected and studied not only as linguistic material, but also as a rare heritage of the people's history, culture and spirituality. As a result, the field of study of Uzbek onomastics expanded and increased.

The emergence and development of famous horses is due to many linguistic and non-linguistic factors. For this reason, the eminent horse researcher uses scientific advances from disciplines other than linguistics in his analysis of names based on their achievements. This creates a relationship between the field of onomastics and other social and natural sciences. This relationship can be seen in nomenclature and lexicology, etymology, dialectology, geography, lexicography, lexicography, history, cartography, and onomastic statistics. Ancient

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scholars combined all the names under the term onuma, and divided the onuma into well-known and related horses under the sign of generality and individuality, and since then various scholars have been interested in onuma (onymy). From the 1930s onomastics was formed as a separate branch of linguistics, and a number of works on the general theory of onomastics and specific events appeared. Nevertheless, there are a number of pending problems in the field of onomastics.

Until recently, Uzbek linguistics was skeptical about including famous horses in the language system, so they were not included in dictionaries as lexemes. As a result of the achievements of onomastic research since the 1950s and 1960s, it has been recognized that onomastic lexicon is an integral part of the general lexical system. It is known that the famous toponymist V.N. Toporov used the term toponymic scale to describe a set of toponyms of a particular language, and later A.V. Superanskaya used the term onomastic scale, following the above idea.

1) The onomastic scale is a set of famous horses used by a certain people to name real, hypothetical and mythical objects. The onomastic scale is determined by the model of the universe, the theory of the universe, which exists in the imagination of this people. A number of researches of Uzbek linguists such as professors Z.Dosimov, E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, S.Korayev, N.Husanov, N.Uluqov, T.Ernazarov have been published in this direction.

2) In particular, Y.Avlakulov's main goal is to shed light on the systemic nature of Uzbek onomastic units, using the concept of onomastic scale in order to unite onomastic units. Toponymic hydronymic units are an integral part of onomastics. In particular, in Fergana and Khorezm regions there are a number of toponymic and hydronymic objects, the naming of which is the result of a figurative description of the worldview of the people living in this area. The Karkidon Reservoir is located near the city of Kuva. The rhinoceros was named after the locals, who likened the shape of the pond to a rhino. The scientific-theoretical conferences on onomastics held in our republic play an important role in the development of Uzbek nomenclature. For example, in 1974, an all-union scientific conference on "Current problems of Central Asian onomastics" was held in Bukhara. The emergence and development of Uzbek onomastics has reached the peak of modern linguistics.

In M. Kashgari's "Devonu-lug'otit-turk" there are more names of animals than plants. A lion, a hawk, a hedgehog, a crow, a flea, a fox, a raven (a type of fox), a tartar (a bird), a hare (a rabbit), a sheep, a raven, a leopard (a type of tiger). Devon contains old, Turkish names for a number of animals. In particular, yagan-elephant, kish-sobol, tegin-squirrel, inak-cow, bulan-salmon, sanduvach-nightingale, chabak-small fish and others.

## IV. Discussion

Special nicknames for zoonomic animals (pets, zoos, circuses, private care in nature reserves). The branch of anthropology that studies famous horses named after animals is called zoonomics. For example, the names given to dogs are: Popuk, Olapar, Qoplol, Boynok, Turtkoz.

**Names for cows:** Govmish. Names for horses: Girkok, Boychibor, Karabayir, Karakashka, Vladimir's horse. Names for cats: Momik, Mosh.

The composition of micro-scales in zoonymy:

**Hyponym** is a nickname given to thoroughbred horses.

**An ornithonym** is a nickname given to a separate bird. Zoonomics of Uzbekistan - the people of our country are proud of the world of animals and birds that surround them. Because they are a symbol of both wealth and life and beauty.

**Zoonoses** are the names of animals and birds.

**Zoonymy** is a collection of animal and bird names.

**Zoonomics** is the study of the names of animals and birds. Uzbek zoonomics is a branch of "Uzbek nomenclature" that studies the complex of zoonyms in Uzbekistan. The names of animals (reptiles, flying) that are found in the territory of our country are practically given by several names. On the basis of zoonyms, our people have long been engaged in animal husbandry. In folk epics, zoonyms have been used many times as companions and friends, and they have been given notable and recognized names by bakhshis. For example, Girat, Gorogly is a very active zoonim in the series of epics. The lion is also a type of animal. He was called by several names in Uzbek, such as lion, king of beasts. In Arabic, the lion has about seven hundred names, one of which is "Zir-gam". The fox zoonymy, one of the animal's names, has been studied and its etymology analyzed.

The zoonyms used in our people have been collected by scientists, at least in part. That is why camels, one of the most drought-tolerant animals, have the following names: 1) camel - a large mammal with 1.2 hump; 2) steamy male camels; 3) a male camel with a noose; 4) female camel; 5) small-headed, long-necked, single-humped, leading camel; 6) a female camel; 7) bush (bush) - a child of a camel; 8) norcha- the child of a camel.

Horses, which are one of the main means of transportation, such as kupkari and racing, are practically called by the following names: 1) stallion 3, 4 years old male horse; 2) mare - a female horse; 3) gonon - a 2-year-old stallion; 4) donon - a horse that is 3 years old and 4 years old; 5) coupon - a 12-year-old horse; 6) a galloping horse; 7) a newborn child of a horse; 8) a child of a mare under 2 years of age; 9) toyloq - small toy, toycha; 10) low-breed horse; 11) a horse without a bridle; 12) chubur - hashaki horse; 13) outdoor horse; 14) karabayir - a flat, broad straw horse with a waist; 15) a black-and-red stallion; 16) reddish-

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brown horse; 17) saman- yellowish, brown horse; 18) bedov - a running, playful horse; 19) tulpor - a runner, a galloping horse, a rope; 20) straw-straw, brown-colored horse; 21) a thoroughbred, racehorses; 22) burul-spotted, blue horse; 23) chavkar - a black-spotted, spotted horse. Reptiles on the ground, especially snakes, are also a type of zoonymy<sup>1</sup>. That is why the snake zoonim, the snake ethnotoponym, is not mistaken.

Bird names in the language are also studied on a scientific and historical basis. Just like the dove is my zoon. There is also a pigeon zoo. Anthroponyms and toponyms can be made from zoonyms. Names such as Koziboy, Kozivoy, Tayloq, Borijar, Kaptarkhona, Tulkikhona are zootoponyms. Zoononyms are capitalized at the beginning of a sentence and lowercase in the middle of a sentence, but zootoponyms are capitalized both at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence, but zootoponyms are capitalized at the beginning, middle and end of a sentence. Example: Borijar, Pigeon House. All this

shows that Uzbek zoonomics has many controversial and urgent problems.

## V. Conclusion

In conclusion, there is a wealth of factual material in the developing Uzbek linguistics. The lexical-semantic groups of famous horses are also quite interesting. Toponyms, anthroponyms, hydronyms, ethnonyms, cosmonymics, theonyms, zoonyms, phytonyms are developing in the field of nomenclature and require a high level of scientific and practical experience. It also encourages the individual researcher to take a deeper approach to the process of working on him or herself. It requires work and research from its own specialist. Areas such as zoonyms and toponyms are especially interesting if you read and know not only your own expert, but also someone from another field. The conclusion is that it would be a mistake to assume that the interest in famous horses has now arisen.

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