

**COMMON ZOONYMS AND THEIR LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS
(EXAMPLE OF UZBEKI AND GERMAN LANGUAGES)**

Azamov Omadjon Burkhanovich

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Department of theory and practice of the German language

kamronmirzo79@mail.ru +99899 907 79 41

Abstract: This article deals with the lexical-semantic features of commonly used zoonyms. At the same time, in the study of hypo- hyperonymic relations between zooparadigms and other types of semantic relations, opinions are expressed about determining their types.

Key words: Zoonym, universality, hypo-hyperonymic relations, paradigm elements, microsystem, functionalism, graduonymic.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические особенности общеупотребительных зоонимов. В то же время при исследовании гипогиперонимических отношений между зоопарадигмами и другими видами смысловых отношений высказываются мнения об определении их типов.

Ключевые слова: Зооним, универсальность, гипогиперонимические отношения, элементы парадигмы, микросистема, функционализм, градуонимика.

Common zoonyms of each language mainly include the names of domestic animals that are important in the economic life of that people or of various animals that live close to people around them. Including: das Pferd - a horse is a work animal with two hooves. The word das Pferd is considered the dominant of animal names belonging to this type of animal. In Uzbek, this phenomenon is interpreted as Sunday. Including: das Pferd - horse: dominant, der Hengst - stallion (male horse), die Stute - biya (female horse)

The research shows that as a result of collecting zoonyms in general use and explaining them from the point of view of lexical-semantic communication, studying the semantic relations between zoonyms of this type and determining the limits of these relations, as well as collecting such zoonyms and including them in annotated dictionaries is of great scientific and practical importance. Because many zoonyms, which have been widely used in the vernacular, have not been included in explanatory and special field dictionaries until today. For example: it is not shown in the dictionaries that the word koppak in Uzbek tli means a male dog, and the word taikhar means a donkey over two years old. So, in addition to studying the hypo-hyperonymic and other types of semantic relations between commonly used zoonyms, it is very necessary to collect such zoonyms and to determine their different meanings. Above, we partially focused on the similarities and differences between zoonyms and zooatamas of the Uzbek language. However, it should be emphasized separately that in order to distinguish between these two types of zoonyms, it is very important to clearly define the specific difference in their semantic structure. Studying the semantic relations between the elements of such a lexical paradigm, researching them on the basis of their separation into separate microsystems is important in studying the vocabulary of Uzbek and German languages as a whole system.

When studying hypo-hyperonymic relations between zooparadigms and other types of semantic relations, it is very necessary to determine their types. Zoonyms can be divided into the following groups according to their composition:

1. Simple zoonyms, that is, zoonyms of a simple word type: ot, eshak, it, etc.

In German: das Pferd, der Hund, der Esel

2. Complex zoonyms, that is, zoonyms of the compound word type: elqanot. oqquyruq, oqqo'ton etc.

In German: der Gamsbock - male moose, die Hirschkuh - female moose, der Elchbulle - male moose

3. Zoonyms of the type word combination: suv ilon, ko'k novda, halqali ilon, chipor ilon, etc.

Zoonyms of the word block type are complex zoonyms according to their composition, there are no word block type zoonyms in the German language, animal names of this type are mainly scientific terms. It is characteristic of zoonyms of this type that they cannot form hypo-hyperonymic paradigmatic series. Zoonyms of the first group make up a large part of zoonyms of the German language, including the main part of common zoonyms. Soda zoonyms are expressed in the language in the form of the word soda. Zoonyms of the simple word type are connected to each other on the basis of hypo-hyperonymic semantic relations, and sometimes it is appropriate to recognize the existence of graduonymic and functional lexical paradigms among these lines. Zoonyms of the second group, that is, zoonyms of the word type, occupy an important place among commonly used animal names in both languages. It should be noted that zoonyms of the common noun type are primarily connected to each other on the basis of a hypo-hyperonymic semantic relationship. Here, too, the presence of lexical paradigms formed on the basis of functional and graduonymic relationships among common noun-type zoonyms is indicated. Zoonyms of this type represent the difference between an animal species of the same genus and another based on the expression of different regional characters. For example, in German: die Hirschkuh - deer female, der Elchbulle - deer male Random word type zoonyms are formed from the combination of words belonging to the following word groups:

1. Based on the combination of two nouns: elqanot, arraburun, bayroqdum, etc.

In German: die Schildkröte - the tortoise, der Rehbock - the male of the ox

2. From combination of adjective and noun: qorabayr, olaquzon, qizilishton. In German: der Blauwal - blue whale, das Wildschwein - wild boar

3. Based on the combination of number and noun: to'rtko'z, birqozon, sakkizoyoq

4. Based on the combination of a noun and an adjective: beshiktervatar, boltayutar, bo'ribosar, etc.

As you can see, German zoonyms belonging to the 3rd and 4th groups are not available in the dictionaries, even so, there are zoonyms formed on the basis of the combination of a verb and a noun in the German language. For example: das Marmeltier is a beaver, das Raubtier is a monster. As mentioned above, distinguishing zoonyms according to structural types is important in determining the types of mutual semantic relations between them. Through their comparative study on the basis of different languages, such aspects of zoonyms become invisible that they appear as a new object of research in the field of comparative linguistics.

REFERENCE

1. R. Safarova. Types of lexical-semantic relationship. T. O'qituvchi 1996.
2. FRIEDRICH, WOLF: Moderne deutsche Idiomatik. M: Max Hueber
3. M.Bahridinova, Sh.Muhammadaliyeva. Xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda raqamlashtirishning bugungi kundagi roli xususida. 2023 Til va adabiyot.uz ilmiy-metodik elektron jurnali. 111-112 bet.
4. M.Bahridinova. Кичик ёшдагилар билан ишлаш учун зарурий малакалар. DaF-Unterricht im digitalen Zeitalter. 2022 Gothe Institut. Internationale Digitalkonferenz, 19-20
5. N. Israilova. KIEZDEUTSCH SOTSIOLEKTINING ZAMONAVIY NEMIS TILIDA PAYDO BO'LISHI. 2023/6/15, Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, Том 2, 6 Part 4, 5-8.
6. M.Matqosimova. SMS LARDA ELLIPTIK STRUKTURALAR. 2022, Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), Том 2, 12, 181-186.