

PRAGMATIC SIGNS OF ORNITHONYMS IN PROVERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

The article describes the ornithonyms in the example, parables and phraseological units and the specifics of the meaning in Uzbek

Keywords: proverb, ornithonym, phraseological units, axiom, paremiology

INTRODUCTION

We are known from Greek, which means proverb, the parable. This means the integrity of the content and a stable phraseological unit that differs from the didactic content. So, parems include concepts like proverb and proverbs. It is stated that paremia is not created, i.e., this is a type of cliches of the speech cliches. For example, according to the words of the phrase, but unlike the other, it does not apply to the one author.

Paremiology is due to the time of the Aristotel. Paremiography is a set of proverbs. Makoli Scientist Wolfgang Miderer is described as follows:

Proverbs - a short, generalized sentence of the people, in which wisdom, truth, morality, and traditional views include, from generation to generation to generation. Every language will also have a source of information to the wisdom of the people who are generated from generation to generation. In Paremiology, they are called paremiological units (paremia). The problems of paremia and paremiological problems were studied by English and American paremiologists, such as A.Dandes, B.J.Unting. Proverbs - the genre of folklore; Short and short-fat, grammatical and logical completed, deeply meaningful and have a certain rhythmic form. For centuries, it has been a shape of polished and simple poetic among the people. It is known that the proverbs are meaning and planning plan. If the plan of meaning is a semantic nature of proverb, the expression plan is its structural description.

We can give many examples of the differences between proverbs and the principles, as well as two examples of these two layers in language. However, before this, we will focus on the proverbs and proverbs with their own options in the languages of different countries.

First of all, what explains that the options of a proverb is available in other languages? So, first of all, this language is a reflection of the area where this language is common in a particular language. For example, there are many names of snow in the northern regions. They are named differently to the color, structure, formation of snow, shape, and others. That is, every nation has its own peculiarities, which is reflected in themselves. Despite different components of the structure, its shape remains the same as a rule. It is a crust containing semantic units.

For example, doows chicken have lips - do you have a lip of the chicken?! Retroitient is an interrogation proverb and chicken ornithonym is used.

Joseph Raile is the tension in the article: In terms of international understanding, the 18th and stronger lights: Strongly anti-authoritarian articles reflect the tension between the people and the king. This is the horrible biabal word of these people's oral words that can be called

paremiological uprising paremiological uprising. To avoid open criticism of a specific authority or cultural sample, the people are referring to the proverb that represents private consent. The Hen of The Czazina Herselfo Does not lays eggs like a sweat's tribe like a sweat. While none of this proverb does not express direct meaning, it serves to express another internal experience. As reviewed, two hen - chicken and swan - sweat orniths are used. This is also mentioned above, orniths in parems in the language, as well as see them form a unique pragmatic character.

Because proverbs are used by speakers for different purposes. Sometimes they are used as a way to say something soft, secretly (Obeng 1996). At other times, they are used to raise more weight in the discussion, a weak person can argue able to apply the tradition of ancestors or even argue. Proverbs can also be used to make a conversation or discussion more live. The use of proverbs in many countries around the world is a sign of good statement.

We serve as a basis for us to be given English and Uzbek people's proverbs. Among them is the unique group "Father and mother lexem proverbs". In English and Uzbek proverbs, the Father and Mother Table of the Marties come in a parem.

Parents have many figurative proverbs and are also characterized by meaning expressed through ornithonyms. This type of paremia is characterized by the uniformity of structure. The English-language Cock - a rooster, or rooser - parents need children in paramias: As the front cockrettes learn the young paulpone, as the old cock crows. In the language of such meaningful ornithonym, this is an example that means proverb. Does the bird's nest. That is, the child's rearing is said to be formed according to his mother and family environment, it is said in the case of a bird. Because in Uzbek families are reflected in the Ethical Atheism, which is always mentioned from childhood.

The children of the English literary texts in the following participated as component are the same; Kids are like parents. For example. Eagles Do Bred Bred Doves- Eagles do not pose pigeons. In this example, the Eagle and dove ornithonyms are used.

Examples of ornithonyms: to give hand-to-hand, and sparroth is not satisfied. In this, the sparrow ornithonym is being used.

Paremiological and phraseological units are a separate part of any language lexicology, which brighter the historical and cultural experience of the people. They are different, more complicated than units of lexical units. We use the term frazeology here, which also means its parememiology.

When studying a foreign language, getting acquainted with the national and cultural units of phraseological units helps to understand the image of phraseologists, so it helps to better memorize phrasegisms.

Paremiology is part of the folklore associated with mythological perception of the world, which in turn is associated with the collective experience of people who speak this language in the ceremony. People tend to classify their accumulated experience, then make some conclusions and generalize this experience. Everything is evaluated under the aciological angular, eventually it is coded. This experience is very important and relevant for each language community.

The phraseological meaning is known as the meanings of components are separated from the meaning of components. Frazologists discussed a lot about the state of the phraseological unit of views: According to the first, the components of phraseological units are similar to

morphemes and lose the word status. According to the second, the frazeological unit components are words with a separate status (partially semantic meaning). We follow the second opinion on this issue. Well-known Russian scientist A.V.Cunin writes about the following statuses of phraseological units:

- 1) Components used in direct words, their direct sense;
- 2) lexical and syntax meaning weakened potential words, components;
- 3) previous words, components with copied meaning;
- 4) Components not available as a separate word in the language.

As mentioned above, even if the phraseological meaning is separated from the meanings of the components, the phraseological meaning has its own unique relationships with the meaning of components. A.V.Cunin lists the following groups of phraseological units: Idiomatic, Idiom-phrasesatama and phrasematism.

Being a system of meta symptoms of folklore parememiology attracts special attention of supporters of this approach. The main purpose of the concept (i.e) is to determine the development of world image in frazeology and paremology. Some modern research demonstrates the use of mathematical models and linguistics within this approach. Structural and comparative methods are often combined with some of the above-mentioned ones. In this game, we analyze the symbolic symptoms associated with this or that bird on the one hand, in the culture of every bird in the culture of the nations that each bird conversations with us. Accordingly, united by comparison, combined and cultural and semiotic methods are used.

Current research focuses on determining the state of the ornithonian components of phrase units. As the birds always attracted people's attention, they invented many myths, a legend with some symbols to the birds. The fact that the Miif has "uncontractic stereotypes of the public mind" determines the role of these symbolic meanings. People carefully followed the behavior of birds and lifestyles, trying to see some relationships between them and nature, weather and sometimes people's change.

The study of the world appearance in phraseology, conceptual (thematic) method has been a traditional approach to its study, but it still remains constant. Some modern research demonstrates the use of mathematical models and linguistics within this approach.

This is clearly observed in phraseological and paremiological units with ornithonim components, and some names of birds can be positive or negative in English and Russian. The same orniton may have a positive assessment of one language, and in the second, the negative assessment can be positive and negative in one or one language.

The most used ornithonian in English is a duck duck, even though a duck is a symbol of honesty, simpleness, and sensitivity, these qualities do not reflect in phraseology and parememology. Thus, the component duck is also called the ornamental phraseological and paremological units have negative meaning.

Duck - Duck Ornithony usually thinks that the division is a symbol. The duck can walk, swim, fly, and hide in predators. In China and Japanese culture, duck ornitronism is a symbol of happiness and loyalty. According to the Mithology of Native Americans, the sign that unites the sea and the sky. In ancient Egypt, in the early 1500s, ducks were formed subjects. Most of the picture plots also have a specific meaning of duck images in the art of Oriental. In ancient Greek art, the God of Love is described by Eros duck ornitoni. In cable culture, the duck is

honesty, symbol of simplicity. The ducks also mean sensitivity because they are very sensitive to their surroundings. It is also respected by justified and agile, especially the beauty of ducks and the fit of the nature. But at the same time, the ducks are used to describe the nonsense behavior. The meaning belonging to the phraseological and paremic signs in English is significant, which they emphasize the distinctive features of this bird or some specific features of this bird. In addition, they are mainly with peegular prices. Or in some fairy tales the duck is sometimes expressed as a greedy creature. In English Phrazeologists, the duck component is also used in peegarap evaluation, for example: duck, duck game.

Cock / Rosecutor - the rooster ornitoni can be called one of the most interesting ornithnamentals from a cultural point of view. In English, this orniton is displayed as having only a positive assessment. We may also observe that this ornite has positive meanings in Uzbek.

Since ancient times, the rooster ornegone has been considered sacred in some cultures and still exist. The foundation of the mythiological image of the bird had a solution to the sun in ancient Egypt and many other traditions. Because the rooster, like the sun, calculates the beginning of the day. Many cultures accepted the rooster as a sign of sunlight and light. They depict the rooster as a living thing of the underworld. In particular, the rooster was a messenger of the underworld and called dangerous warnings and called the spirit of those killed in the battle. The ancient Greeks The rooster greets the sun every morning with a sincere cry, which means that it would mean a constant victory. The rooster ornitoni also considered the sun symbol for the Greeks.

Thus, there are different meanings in the phraseological and paremiological units of the English and Uzbek languages of the rooster ornithonym. For example, phrasegologists also describes as a cockfight and boasting creature. These distinctive features of these linguistic cultures.

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