

**FUNDAMENTALS OF CREATING ZOONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY
COMPOSITION**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12790042>

Odina Khoshimova Olim qizi

PhD student of NSIFL

Abstract: *The aforementioned article discusses the fundamentals of creating an Uzbek and English language dictionary of animal names. In the languages under analysis, many groupings or subgroups of animal names are assigned.*

Key words: *duolingual dictionary, home animals, wild animals, reptiles, rodents, mammals, animal groups*

One of the most important issues facing linguistic science today is the study of related and dissimilar system languages. In relation to this, the study of one's own tongue in contrast and comparison with other languages is of great importance. Today's market industry, which is built on a foundation of unwavering competence, requires that individuals be raised to be businesspeople with innovative thinking, a sense of national identity, and the ability to think independently and solve problems in any challenging circumstance. Spirit, mind, and words are intimately related to one other. In order to develop their unique intelligence, humans must master both their mother tongue and foreign languages. [Vinogradov V. V. 1977] It is well known that textbooks and dictionaries are the two main resources used in secondary school education to teach the fundamental concepts of foreign and mother tongue languages.

Up till today, hundreds, even close to thirty, dictionaries have been produced in many subjects. [Rakhmatullaev Sh. 2006] The creation of children's explanation dictionaries, antonymic and synonymic word dictionaries, degree dictionaries, archaic word dictionaries, dialects, homonyms, and pronunciation dictionaries is crucial. Additionally, this dictionary will include useful proverbs, phrases that use English animal names and their equivalents in Uzbek and Russian. This is the first time that pet names in Uzbek and English are studied. Additionally, grouping animals allows us to learn their names. Mammals, aquatic animals, reptiles, rodents, and other domestic and wild animals are a few examples. Farm animals, also referred to as livestock in English, are home animals. Domestic or farm animals that have been tamed to help with the labor.

Cattle –mol. Included in this group are: a bull –ho'kiz, a cow –sigir, a calf –buzoq; Poultry - a collective noun, which is used to refer to the birds, which are grown on the farm for meat and eggs. These animals include: a chicken –tovuq, a rooster –xo'roz, a chick –jo'ja. Brood word used to describe a large family of children of the same mother (usually with many children): a mother with a brood of daughters – ko'p polaponli ona, a duck –

o'rdak, a duckling –o'rdakcha, a goose –g'oz a turkey –kurka, feminine turkey in English sounds like a hen, and the masculine –tom; poultry– young turkey. [Hamrayeva Y. 2007]

The next group of animals in English: donkey –eshak. Note that the name of the pet in English female and masculine is different: a jackass –erkak eshak, a jenny –urg'ochi, a colt / foal –kurra. Note: jackass – it is also a slang word that means fool, idiot: damned jackass – ahmoq, lanati eshak, stupid jackass –anqov eshak, Goat –echki.

The name of the pet masculine – a buck or billy (a billy goat), and feminine - a nanny (a nanny goat), young – a kid (like humans). Idioms with the word goat: to get somebody's goat –kimnidir jahlini chiqarish, to play / act the (giddy) goat —kalakaqilmoq. Horse –ot, Masculine Horse in English is called a stallion –g'irod, ayg'ir. If the horse is used for divorce offspring, it is called a stud –urchitish uchun saqlanadigan ot. A female called mare–biya, baytal, baby – a foal–toy, toychoq. Pig–cho'chqa, a boar–erkak cho'chqa, a sow –urg'ochi cho'chqa, a piglet –cho'chqacha. A popular English expression contains the word pig: when pigs fly –tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda. Sheep -qo'y, a buck / ram – camec– qo'chqor, an ewe —sovliq qo'y, a lamb –qo'zichqor, a flock –poda. Note: In American culture, counting sheep is considered a good remedy for insomnia. Word of sheep in the English language also describe a timid, shy, non-self man: to follow somebody. like sheep –qo'yday ergashish.

As a result, the topic of pets in the English language, and in the next article, we consider the animal names in English that do not belong to the house. [Rogova G. V 1975] The names of animals in English, which are listed below, can be divided into the following categories: mammals –the class of higher vertebrates, females that feed cubs with milk. This class is divided into several sub-groups (below are the names of animals in English): The common name of this subgroup of animals in English - Hoofed mammals (ungulates mammals): pony –poni oti, horse –ot, foal –toychoq, donkey –eshak, deer –bug'u, fawn – bug'u bolasi, camel –tuya.

English Names of rodents read as follows: chipmunk –burundiq, rat –kalamush, gopher –yumronqoziq, mouse –sichqon, squirrel –olmaxon, porcupine –jayra, beaver – qunduz. The names of animals in English (the family cat –Felidae): leopard –qoplon, tiger – yo'lbars, lion –sher, jaguar –Amerikaqoplani.

After gaining a thorough understanding of English animal names, which pertain to mammals, one can proceed to the other animal classes. In English, "wild animals" also refers to birds, whose names are listed below:

Birds –qushlar, pigeon – kabutar, ummingbird –kolibri, sea gull–dengiz chaykasi, eagle–burgut, owl–boyqush, hawk - qirg'iy, robin –tog'chumchuq, sparrow–chumchuq, cardinal–kardinal, ostrich–tuyaqush, canary–kanareyka, parakeet –uzun dumli to'ti, parrot–to'tiqush, woodpecker–qizilishton, peacock–tovus, pheasant –qirg'ovul, tustovuq, rooster –xo'roz, pelican –saqoqush, birqozon, penguin –pingvin, swan –oqqush, Flaming– flamingo, stork–laylak.

Names in English insect read as follows: Insects –hashoratlar. Wasp –qovoqari, Bee – asalari, Ladybug –xonqizi, Mosquito –chivin, Moth –kuya, parvona, Butterfly –kapalak,

Dragonfly –chigirtka, Cockroach –suvarak, caterpillar –kapalakqurti, snail –shilliqurt, grasshopper –beshik tebratar, spider –o’rgimchak, ant –chumoli, fly –pashsha, beetle –qo’ng’iz, firefly –yonar qo’ng’iz.

Now we go to the names of the inhabitants of the watery world in English (aquatic animals – suv hayvonlari):sea lion –dengiz arsloni, whale –kit, shrimp –krivetka, mayda qisqichbaqa, walrus –morj, octopus –sakkizoyoq, clam –ikki pallali molyuska, mussels –qo’shtabaqali chig’anoq, sea turtle –dengiz toshbaqasi, lobster –omar, starfish –dengiz yulduzi, jellyfish –medusa, seahorse –dengiz oti, otter –suvsar, walrus –morj, seal –tyulen, dolphin –delfin. [OALD dictionary 5]

CONCLUSION

During the study, theoretical materials on such concepts as "zoonyms" and "paremias" were studied. It was found that zoonyms are called the names of animals. Zoonyms are complex linguistic units with significant information potential. Most often, zoonyms are included in stable expressions – paremias (from the Greek "proverb", "parable") - this is a stable phraseological unit, which is distinguished by the integrity and didactic nature of the content. The practical significance of the work is that information on the similarity and differences of paremias with zoonyms in Uzbek and English is systematized and analyzed.

LITERATURE:

1. Vinogradov V. V. Osnovnie pony russkoy frazeologii kak lingvisticheskoy dissiplini / / Izbrannie Trudi. Lexicology i lexicography. M., 1977
2. Rakhmatullaev Sh. Phraseology / / current Uzbek language of literature. Tashkent, 2006
3. HamrayevaY. O’zbek tilining o’zlashma so’zlar o’quv izohli lug’ati (maktab o’quvchilari uchun) Toshkent «Yangi asr avlodi» 2007
4. Rogova G. V. Methods of teaching English.-L.: «Просвещение», 1975, P. 64.
5. OALD dictionary. Oxford university press