

## NAMES OF BIRDS AS PART OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

*Aliyeva Zimixol Ashurqulovna*

*Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti o'qituvchisi*

*Telefon: +998994260219*

[\*zimixolaliyeva9093@gmail.com\*](mailto:zimixolaliyeva9093@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** In this article we discuss about the term “phraseology” and its boundaries studied by linguists. Also, we are going to clarify importance of name of bird in the field of phraseology, especially as phraseological units. Discussed research results in our article are all based on linguists’ studies and works that improved phraseology as a part of linguistics.

**Key words:** concepts of phraseology, phraseological units, ornitonyms, ornithological nomenclature, genuine phraseological units.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье речь идет о термине «фразеология» и его границах, изучаемых лингвистами. Также мы собираемся выяснить значение названия птицы в области фразеологии, особенно как фразеологизмов. Результаты исследований, обсуждаемые в нашей статье, основаны на исследованиях и работах лингвистов, усовершенствовавших фразеологию как часть языкознания.

**Ключевые слова:** понятия фразеологии, фразеологизмы, орнитонимы, орнитологическая номенклатура, истинные фразеологизмы.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada biz “frazeologiya” atamasi va uning tilshunos olimlar tomonidan o’rganilayotgan chegaralari haqida gapiramiz. Shuningdek, biz qush nomining frazeologiya sohasida, ayniqsa frazeologik birliklar sifatidagi ahamiyatini oydinlashtiramiz. Maqolamizda muhokama qilingan tadqiqot natijalarining barchasi tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlari va tilshunoslikning bir qismi sifatida frazeologiyani takomillashtirishga qaratilgan ishlariga asoslangan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** frazeologiya tushunchalari, frazeologik birliklar, ornitonimlar, ornitologik nomenklatura, asl frazeologik birliklar.

“The term “phraseology” literally means “the study of figures of speech” (Greek phrasis “turnover, expression”; logos “concept, doctrine”). Such essentially ambiguous content of the term “phraseology” has been preserved to this day. ... the concept of “phraseology” retains to a large extent that level of knowledge when linguists paid main attention not to the structure of phraseological units, but to their imagery, internal form, when the decisive criterion for determining the volume of phraseology was the traditional repetition of figurative means of language, and not systemic nature of their organization”<sup>1</sup>.

Charles Bally was one of the first to draw attention to the need for a special and systematic study of stable combinations of words. But as an independent linguistic discipline, phraseology gained recognition only at the beginning of the

<sup>1</sup> Телия В.Н. Что такое фразеология. - М.: Наука, 1966. - 86 с.

20th century. It was then that the phraseology of a number of languages was subjected to comprehensive study. Thus, in the works of V.V. Vinogradov asked questions about the basic concepts of phraseology, its scope and tasks. A.I. Smirnitsky and O.S. Akhmanova focused on developing problems of describing phraseological units as structural units of language. Phraseological research methods themselves also appeared in the works of V.L. Arkhangelsky, V.P. Amosova, V.P. Zhukova, A.V. Kunina, M.T. Tagieva. The systemic organization and development of the phraseological composition of the Russian language was studied (I.I. Chernysheva, N.M. Shansky, D.N. Shmelev, V.M. Mokienko, R.N. Popov, A.I. Fedorov). The compatibility of component words (M.N. Kopylenko, Z.D. Popova) and phrase formation (S.G. Gavrin, Yu.A. Gvozdev) were studied. Particular attention was paid to semantics, nominative and communicative aspects of phraseological units (V.N. Telia, A.M. Emirova), comparative typological study of phraseology (Yu.Yu. Avaliani, L.I. Roizenzon, A. .D. Reichshtein), as well as the development of lexicography (A.M. Babkin, A.I. Molotkov). However, many issues of phraseology still remain insufficiently understood. In particular, there is no consensus on the priority of the semantic or structural approach in the study of phraseological units. There is no unity in the classification of so-called nominative terms as phraseological units. The imagery traditionally associated with phraseology is increasingly being pushed into the background in favor of nominative combinations that do not have imagery (ceps, railway).

Regarding the issue of criteria for identifying phraseological units, V.M. Mokienko writes that it is “closely connected with the question of the boundaries of phraseology: the fewer phraseological properties are theoretically postulated by the author of a particular concept, the wider the boundaries of phraseology turn out to be”<sup>2</sup>. V.N. speaks about the same thing, that is, about expanding the criteria for including phrases in phraseology. Telia, noting that “the material of phraseology is so diverse genetically and functionally, so varied in structure and semantically diverse in character that it is extremely difficult to clearly outline the range of objects of phraseology.”<sup>3</sup>

To understand phraseology, including ornonyms, the point of view of N.M. is preferable. Shansky: “Phraseology studies all reproducible units without exception. The attribution of certain formations to phraseological phenomena is determined not by whether they are nominative or communicative units, but by whether they are extracted from memory entirely or created in the process of communication”<sup>4</sup>

We are interested in all types and varieties of phraseological units, regardless of their grammatical structure, degree of imagery, or origin. Moreover, we also

<sup>2</sup> Мокиенко В.М. Гол как сокол // Русская речь, 1980, №4. - С. 35 – 41

<sup>3</sup> Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. - М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996.-284 с.

<sup>4</sup> Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1969. - 232 с.

consider phraseological units not only with ornitonyms, but also with derivatives from them (goose step, cockfighting, crane neck, eagle gaze).

It is fundamentally important for us to resolve the issue of classifying compound terms as phraseological units. N.M. Shansky points out the legitimacy of including lexicalized combinations of a terminological nature in phraseology, noting that singling them out into a special group is possible only from an expressive-stylistic point of view. We consider compound terms as a special group of phraseological units, the components of which are phraseological units only in the broad sense of the word (at the same time, only those terms that include the names of birds that are used outside ornithology can be recognized as genuine phraseological units, for example: nid de corbeau - marine term; bird's eyes - medical term).

As for combinations of a terminological nature denoting species, genera, families, orders of birds, the terminological principle in them is significant: they serve to streamline and standardize ornithological nomenclature, and are rarely used in finished form. In addition, in colloquial speech, the names of species are, as a rule, replaced by one-word iomen, duplicating two-word names, or by the names of closely related species, genus, or by multicomponent, but commonly used names of birds (great snipe instead of swamp snipe; warbler is the common name for several genera of birds). Let us recall, by the way, that compound terms are much closer to lexical than to phraseological units, which was once noted by L.I. Roizenzon and Yu.Yu. Avaliani: "phraseology primarily covers the sphere of experiences and feelings, psychological states of individuals, themes of feelings, ... qualitative characteristics," while "lexicon in its entirety reflects the entire sum of phenomena, facts, processes of reality."<sup>5</sup>

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