

Use of Zononyms in Works

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ABSTRACT

Epos is one of the most widespread and large genres of Uzbek folklore. Folk epics are a great gift of antiquity, the general worldview of the time when they were created, and at the same time, in the conditions of living traditional creativity and performance, they express the objective state of the folk psyche from time to time. is a literary monument.

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Most of our rich spiritual wealth, which has come down to us from our ancestors, is made up of samples of folk art. Dear President I.A. Karimov, "Since we are looking at the most important tasks before our eyes, in addition to solving issues directly related to the daily needs of the population, we also need to understand the basics and complex aspects of human life during the old system, national values, historical and Gentlemen, we must not forget how much harm has been caused to our society by the neglect of universal spiritual wealth... It is necessary to pay attention to the origins of our national culture and the spiritual wealth of the people. This treasure has been accumulated over the centuries. She has passed the test of history. He helped people in difficult times. Our task is to preserve this treasure, like the apple of an eye, and enrich it even more", his opinion serves as a methodological basis in scientific research as vital conclusions. After all, these views require a broad study of the history of the language of our people, the linguistic composition of the folklore works that make up its composition.

Epos is one of the most widespread and large genres of Uzbek folklore. Folk epics are a great gift of antiquity, the general worldview of the time when they were created, and at the same time, in the conditions of living traditional creativity and performance, they express the objective state of the folk psyche from time to time. is a literary monument. They are among the classic artistic sources that store evidence reflecting the incomparable wealth, unlimited possibilities of our native language, the patterns of historical development characteristic of its general Turkic and national stages. From this point of view, it is important to study the linguistic features of zoonyms in the texts of epics popular with our people, in various aspects. There are special nicknames for birds and animals in the Uzbek language. These names serve to distinguish and distinguish them from each other. Zoonyms are popular nouns because they are nicknames given to individual birds or animals. Special names for dogs, cats, horses, and in some cases even birds are common in Uzbek. The materials of zoonyms in the Uzbek language require extensive research. The facts testifying to the centuries-old traditions of the ancient Turkic peoples are clearly seen in the example of nicknames in epics. Since the names of horses are considered the first written sources of the Turkic peoples in the written

monuments of "Orkhun-Enasoy", their common semantics with epics is a clear proof of this. For example, in the inscription of Kul-tegin "Bashgu boz" (109), "Azman ak" (110), "Ogsuz ak" (109)29 (Kul-tegin attacked a gray horse named Bashgu, Names like 109) are close in meaning such names as Girkok, Temirkok, Mainunkkok, Shabgirkok, found in folk epics. Because Bashgu boz is a horse with a white and gray head; Ogsuz ak - orphaned, orphaned white horse; If the suit of horses is based on the meaning of Azman ak - a white horse, then in the epic Girkok - it represents a light horse, a straw horse (DLT, I, 319); Shabgirkok - shab (Persian) night, night and kyr - a black horse; Temirkok means a blue horse with an iron tinge.

It seems that the color of horses plays an important role in the appearance of horse nicknames in inscriptions and epics.

In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the names of nouns and other zoonyms reflected in the language of folk epics include vocabulary units that were actively used over a long historical period, from the most ancient periods of the history of our language to the beginning of our century. takes In this regard, along with other lexical units, the lexico-semantic analysis of zoonyms is of great importance in the in-depth study of such areas as historical lexicography, lexicology, history of language, etymology.

Zoonyms, among the many historically valuable lexical units found in the language of epics, are of great importance in the study of history, life, occupations of the distant past, in a word, the cultural and spiritual past of our people. At the same time, the language of the epic is rich in slang words. It is dominated by words related to the Kypchak dialect. In addition, the vocabulary of the work and the group of zoonyms in it are thematically diverse. Based on the analysis, the following general conclusions can be drawn: the language of Follor's works can serve as a source of Uzbek dialects. It is also possible to study the vocabulary of folk epics in the direction of determining their relationship to different dialects of Uzbek dialects. There is a wealth of linguistic evidence in Dostan's lexicon that helps to define the complex history of the formation of dialects, as well as to restore and explain many forgotten historical words. The analysis of epic materials from a linguistic point of view is of great importance in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language.

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