



EXPLORING COMPOUND ANIMAL NAMES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into an investigation of compound animal names in the Uzbek language through a comprehensive linguistic analysis. By exploring the structural components and semantic nuances of compound names given to animals in Uzbek, this study aims to uncover the underlying patterns, cultural influences, and linguistic features that shape animal terminology in the language. Through an examination of morphological aspects, lexical structure, and semantic dimensions of these compound names, this research sheds light on the intricate interplay between language, culture, and zoological classification. Additionally, this study provides insights into the unique linguistic characteristics and cultural significance reflected in compound animal names in the Uzbek language.

KEYWORDS

Compound animal names, Uzbek language, linguistic analysis, morphology, animal terminology, language diversity, lexical structure, cultural significance, semantic analysis, linguistic features.

INTRODUCTION

Compound words are words that are formed by the combination of two or more morphemes and create a single structural-semantic unity. Compound words can express various relationships such as similarity, comparison

(tuyaqush, sheryurak, qo'yko'z), specificity, designation for something (gultuvak, molqo'ra), belonging to a certain place (like suvilon, tog'olcha), relation to a certain mark (like olaqarg'a, sho'rdanak, qizilishton), quantity



relationship (like mingoyoq, qirqog'ayni), and others. Their components can belong to one word group or various word groups. For example, compound plants can be formed by noun+noun (belkurak), adjective+noun (oqqush), numeral+noun (sakkizoyoq), verb+noun (Yoriltosh), noun+verb (bo'yo'sar), verb+verb (Sotiboldi). In the rich tapestry of the Uzbek language, compound animal names serve as a distinctive feature that encapsulates the essence of various species in a concise and evocative manner. This linguistic phenomenon provides a window into the unique cultural perceptions, biological characteristics, and naming conventions specific to Uzbek animal terminology. The naming of animals in any language is not merely a utilitarian act but a reflection of the linguistic and cultural landscape in which those names are conceived. By conducting a meticulous linguistic analysis, this research endeavors to unravel the structural composition, semantic layers, and cultural underpinnings inherent in the compound names attributed to animals in the Uzbek lexicon.

Through an exploration of morphology, syntax, and semantic significance, this study aims to illuminate the complex interplay between language, culture, and biodiversity represented in Uzbek compound animal names. By dissecting the linguistic features, metaphorical constructs, and contextual implications embedded within these names, this analysis seeks to unveil the semantic richness and cultural specificity encapsulated in Uzbek animal nomenclature.

The examination of compound animal names in the Uzbek language not only sheds light on the

diverse lexical intricacies and morphological patterns present in zoological classification but also underscores the deep-rooted cultural heritage and environmental consciousness reflected in Uzbek linguistic traditions. By unraveling the layers of meaning and symbolic representations present in these compound names, this study endeavors to offer valuable insights into the linguistic landscape and cultural ethos of Uzbek animal nomenclature.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

In our endeavor to conduct a thorough linguistic analysis of compound animal names in the Uzbek language, we adopted a systematic methodology to explore the intricacies of zoological terminology within this linguistic context. The primary phase of our research involved compiling a comprehensive data set of compound animal names in Uzbek from various linguistic sources, including dictionaries, literature, zoological texts, and cultural references. This data set served as the foundation for our linguistic analysis. We conducted a detailed examination of the morphological structure of compound animal names, analyzing the root words, affixes, and compositional patterns that constitute these names. This analysis aimed to identify common morphological elements and recurring patterns in Uzbek animal nomenclature. Our study delved into the semantic nuances of compound animal names, investigating the underlying meanings, connotations, and cultural associations embedded within these names. By conducting a semantic analysis, we sought to unravel the symbolic and



referential dimensions of these names. We conducted a comparative linguistic analysis, comparing Uzbek compound animal names with those in other languages to identify similarities, differences, and unique linguistic features. This comparative approach aimed to highlight the distinctiveness of Uzbek animal naming conventions. Materials utilized in this article are linguistic and zoological reference materials in Uzbek language, Uzbek dictionaries and lexicons, academic studies on Uzbek language and culture, data sets of compound animal names in Uzbek language, and translation resources for cross-linguistic comparisons.

Through the application of these methods and materials, our study on compound animal names in the Uzbek language aims to provide a comprehensive linguistic analysis that sheds light on the lexical, morphological, and semantic dimensions of Uzbek zoological terminology.

Our exploration into compound animal names in the Uzbek language has unearthed intriguing findings that illuminate the complex interplay of language, culture, and biodiversity. Through an in-depth linguistic analysis, we have identified recurring patterns, structural features, and semantic nuances inherent in Uzbek compound animal names. Our analysis revealed prevalent structural patterns in Uzbek compound animal names, such as noun-noun compositions, possessive constructions, and compound words. These structural elements contribute to the formation of descriptive and evocative names that capture the essence of each animal species. The semantic analysis of Uzbek compound animal

names unveiled the rich cultural heritage and ecological knowledge embedded in these names. Each compound name carries layers of meaning, reflecting the characteristics, behaviors, and habitats of the respective animals. The study highlighted the cultural context and significance of Uzbek compound animal names, revealing the deep connections between language, folklore, and the natural world. These names often draw upon traditional beliefs, local customs, and ecological interactions, underscoring the cultural richness of Uzbek zoological terminology.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the discussion of our research findings on compound animal names in the Uzbek language, several key points emerged, shedding light on the linguistic nuances and cultural depth of Uzbek animal nomenclature. The linguistic analysis showcased the diverse range of compound animal names in Uzbek, reflecting the linguistic diversity and richness of the language. Uzbek compound names exhibit a blend of Turkic, Persian, Arabic, and Russian influences, creating a unique tapestry of zoological terminology. The study emphasized the ecological awareness embedded in Uzbek compound animal names, demonstrating the close relationship between language and the environment. These names capture not only the physical attributes of animals but also their ecological roles, habitats, and interactions with the natural world. Some wild animal names have symbolic representations, Uzbek compound animal names often carry symbolic representations and cultural significance, serving



as a window into Uzbek folklore, mythology, and environmental ethos. These names function as cultural markers that preserve traditional knowledge and narratives related to wildlife. Moving forward, further research could delve deeper into the etymological origins, historical evolution, and sociocultural factors influencing Uzbek compound animal names. Exploring the dynamics of language change, lexical borrowing, and semantic shifts in Uzbek zoological terminology can offer valuable insights into the linguistic landscape of the region. By unraveling the complexities of compound animal names in the Uzbek language, this linguistic analysis provides a nuanced understanding of Uzbek animal naming conventions, enriching our knowledge of the language, culture, and natural history of Uzbekistan. Here we discuss some structural classifications of wild animal names;

1. Noun-Noun combinations
2. Adjective-Noun combinations
3. Verb-Noun combinations

Uzbek compound animal names often feature two nouns combined to form descriptive terms. For instance, The black desert cobra (Echis)(Charx ilon) belongs to the family of snakes. When the black desert cobras coil their bodies into a ring, they emit a sound similar to the rolling of a cartwheel due to the friction caused by the scales rubbing against each other. Hence, its Uzbek name originated from the sound they make. The black mamba-(qora mamba), despite its name, is not black. However, the inside of its mouth is dark, which is why it acquired its name. So, not all animals named after their color reflect their actual

coloration. The Indian Cobra (Naja naja)(Ko'zoynakli ilon) is a species of venomous snake belonging to the family of cobras. When threatened, it can spread a hood in the shape of spectacles on the back of its neck, hence its name is derived from that characteristic. The "ko'k sug'ur" is a mythical creature from Uzbek folklore, described as a large, blue-colored wolf or dog-like animal. It is believed to be a supernatural being that can predict or bring about certain events. The brown bear (qo'ng'ir ayiq)(Ursus arctos), is a large bear species found across Eurasia and North America. The brown bear is a large mammal belonging to the Ursidae family. It's known for its distinctive brown fur and it's highly likely that its name also originates from that color it emits. In Uzbek, the names of wild animals often combine adjectives and nouns to describe their characteristics, behavior, and color. In other cases, adjectives precede nouns in compound names, adding descriptive qualities.

Ecological Classification

Habitat-based names are mostly formed in noun + noun structure, like "Turon yo'lbarisi" "Amur yo'lbarisi", "Bengal yo'lbarisi", "Hindixitoy yo'lbarisi" "Malay yo'lbarisi" "Xitoy yo'lbarisi" (Panthera tigris) are subspecies of tiger and indicate the places they are mostly habituated. Most putative subspecies were distinguished based on fur length and coloration, striping patterns, and body size, hence characteristics that vary widely within populations, however, they are named after their habitat places. Similarly, Ko'chmanchi chigirtka, osiyo chigirtkasi, to'qay chigirtkasi, qamishzor chigirtkasi, botqoqlik



chigirtkasi, (*Locusta migratoria*) is a species of locust that lives in a colony, indicating the areas they are found.

Climate-based names are another examples of noun + noun structure in the Uzbek language are less found than other classification. Yomg'ir chuvalchangi It inhabits in soil and gets its name "yomg'ir chuvalchangi" from emerging on the soil surface after rain.

Functional Classification

Behavior-based names can be examples for noun+noun, noun+verb and adjective+noun structures. Names such as “Qunduzsimon yerqazar” is a species of aquatic mammal belonging to the otter family. It lives its life in water but lacks a membrane covering its eyes, unlike other otters. From these characteristics, one could infer that this animal does not have the ability to burrow into the ground. However, some animal names can indicate the physical characteristics of this animal. For example, “Ko'rshapalak” are a suborder of bats (*Microchiroptera*), known as microbats. They are characterized by their small size and echolocation abilities. Their eyesight is not very good. Due to this physical characteristic, it is named in Uzbek as “ko'rshapalak”, which means “the one who cannot see well”. The cat liver fluke (*Opisthorchis felinus*) is an animal name which is based on a functional-based name. This parasite primarily lives as a parasite in the liver of cats, as well as in the livers of dogs, foxes, and humans, as well as in other organs, such as the bile ducts and gallbladder.

By exploring these classifications with explanations, we can better understand the intricate layers of meaning, cultural influences, and ecological contexts embedded within compound animal names in the Uzbek language. The exploration of compound animal names in the Uzbek language has revealed a tapestry of linguistic richness, cultural significance, and ecological insights. Through meticulous linguistic analysis, we have unraveled the intricate layers of meaning embedded within these names, showcasing the complex interplay of language, culture, and biodiversity. The structural diversity of 'Noun + Noun' combinations, the ecological and climate-based classifications, the functional and behavior-based insights, and the cultural and symbolic representations of animal names all contribute to the unique and diverse landscape of Uzbek zoological terminology.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, these compound names serve as linguistic artifacts that reflect Uzbek folklore, traditional beliefs, and environmental awareness, encapsulating the essence of the animal kingdom in Uzbek culture.

As we navigate the linguistic nuances and cultural underpinnings of compound animal names, we gain a deeper appreciation for the intricate web of connections between language and the natural world. The study of compound animal names in Uzbek not only enriches our understanding of language diversity but also provides a lens through which we can decode the cultural heritage, ecological awareness, and symbolic



meanings inherent in Uzbek animal nomenclature. Moving forward, further research in this field can continue to unravel the linguistic complexities and cultural significance of compound animal names in Uzbek, illuminating the intricate tapestry of language, culture, and nature intertwined in these evocative and descriptive naming conventions. This linguistic analysis offers a gateway to explore the symbiotic relationship between language and the environment, highlighting the importance of linguistic diversity and cultural heritage in understanding the animal kingdom through the lens of Uzbek zoological terminology.

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