

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NOMINATION IN THE SEMANTICS OF ORNITHONYMS

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Annotation: This article is devoted the content and system of the linguistic image and the portable meaning of the ornithonymous word with comparative analysis.

Key words: ornithonymous, linguistics, linguistic concept.

As a result of the content and system of the linguistic image of the world, on the one hand, it is formed from nationalism (universality), and on the other hand, it is formed from national cultural means. The essence of the linguistic image of the world reflects the national understanding of the world. [Khairullina 2005: 40].

Linguistic representation of the world includes a national-cultural component, in addition to language characteristics, which reinforces the characteristic of a certain nation's perception of the world in the linguistic representation of the world. Each language image of the world differs in its composition with a different proportion of national and national specific components. Such specificity of the linguistic image of one or another national world can be determined as a result of comparative analysis.

Every nation living in a certain climate, in a certain area adapts to the conditions surrounding it. Different living conditions lead to a different revival of universally recognized values in each individual nation. That's why "... we need to notice not specific national things, but a special interaction of things and concepts that are common to all people and cultures" [Gachev1988: 47] . In general, the values of life are the same for every people, but their obedience is different.

According to G. D. Gachev, one of the factors determining the national image of the people, the image of the world, is the nature in which they live (geographical conditions, climate, animal world, plants). As a result of each of these, the nation has developed through its own historical path, which clearly corresponds to the place where it lived, its material culture, its thinking, its language. Due to the existing complexities of inter-ethnic communication, the influence, mutual absorption, similation of cultures of different nations was minimal and did not lead to global results.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the process of mutual comparison of cultures, including languages, accelerated through the development and spread of media such as telecommunications, mass media, and the Internet. Based on this, it becomes especially important to show and reveal the unique characteristics of this or that national culture. Studying the image of the world of different people help us better understand how we see and perceive the existence that surrounds . Ornithonyms are the object of study of this work. Therefore, semantics (the new meaning of the ornithonymous word, the portable meaning of the ornithonymous word) was chosen as the main criterion for distinguishing words with ornithonymic meaning. Groundedness is a meaningful connection between the primary and artificial units of the language, and in the absence of groundedness, it will not be possible to explain its essence through the primary unit. The concept of "groundedness" is characteristic of ornithonyms. After all, words mean concepts about the objects of reality, and thus the thought that the essence of words understands is "grounded" with reference to objects [Meshkov 1986: 80].

Meshkov explains the reason for unfoundedness by the lack of direct meaningful connection between the components, which is the result of the lack of such connections between the components of words with ornithonymous meaning. The complex relationship between the essence of the word and

its basis is noted by many authors. "The various aspects of idiomaticity in a construction limit and can eliminate the validity of its construction [Smirnitsky 1956: 147]. It is necessary to distinguish between lexical (lexical) and systemic idiomaticity when speaking a word with a justified ornitonymous meaning.

Thus, lexical idiomaticity can coexist with systemic nonidiomaticity. "Many words with an ornitonymous meaning are considered idiomatic in nature and cannot be translated exactly, that is, we do not translate it, but give their ready-made equivalent that exists in the language [Reformatsky 1967: 123].

Language refers to certain parts of reality and is more connected to it. At this stage of development in the process of burning related to the reality reflected by a person, generalization and separation occurs in the indicated subject, which is necessary and important for a certain nation. "Denotation by language signs is the process and results of objective, emotional, active "cancellation", i.e., the results of "cancellation" of objective, concrete properties and relations are recorded by appellative signs, usually more or less precisely defined in their direct meaning. action, objective reality processes, tasks of subjective characteristics and states of a person, external form, method of using the subject, representative, object, tool, environment and other specific descriptions are given" [Yazykovaya nomination (b) 1977: 20] in the center of naming is a social assignment, subject task lies.

It should be noted that primary naming is rare in modern developed languages. "Dual naming reflects a view of reality through the concepts included in the language that are now divided into parts and adapted to language forms, as well as through the pragmatic (external connection) intention of the named, as well as through the pragmatic (external connection) intention of the named. This aspect of dual naming constitutes the idiomaticity of the lexicon and creates a language-specific transformation of the non-linguistic continuum in the lexical essences formed in the process of dual naming " [Yazqkovaya nomination (a) 1977:221]. It is a characteristic of secondary naming. It is necessary to see the formation of idiomatic words within the framework of indirect naming. Because such words are based on something outside of their dictionary meaning. In the case of dual naming, there are four components: reality - the conceptual-linguistic form of its reflection - the previous systemic-semantic essence of the language form - it is the language form in the function of its dual naming. Since the word "new" does not have a third component, a "leap" is created in the reconceptualization.

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