

COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ZOONYMS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK RESIDENTIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Khalilova Zilola Farmonovna*

*German Language Teacher,
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,
UZBEKISTAN

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00292.0

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes and compares the comparative-typological aspects of some zoonyms in stable compounds found in German and Uzbek. . Mythology is based on the animation of the forces of nature, depicting them in the form of emotional images, separate beings (people, animals). They, in turn, assimilate into many languages and form secondary nouns of a specific international character in the composition of phytonyms and zoonyms in those languages.

KEYWORDS: Terminology, Phytonyms, Zoonyms, Mythonyms, Secondary Names, Narrations, Legends, Mythology, Source Of Inspiration, Fantastic Imagery, Plants, Creatures, Associative Thinking, Mythophytonyms, Mythosonyms

INTRODUCTION

When we observe the phytonyms and zoonyms in the terminology of each language, we see that a certain part of them are secondary nouns for me don't be the basis of my thonyms. This is not in vain, because narration, narrations are them a inform of world view that is at the most ancientst age in the development of knowledge of nations. This aspect is well explained in philosophical sources: "A characteristic feature of myth, which is a peculiar way of knowing reality, of looking at the world, is that all things and events are perceived in it as participants in each other. As a result, it is possible to easily transfer the quality of one item to another. Mythology is based on the animation of the forces of nature, depicting them in the form of emotional images, separate beings (people, animals). In the eyes of the people of that time, the movements of the mythical being did not seem to be super natural movements, but ordinary, completely real movements that left no doubt. Zeus does indeed create "thunder" and lightning. The Atlantis really carries the dome of the sky on its shoulders. The incredible courage of the mythical heroes is imagined to be truly accomplished deeds. Because in mythology the properties of one thing are easily transferred to another, it opens a wide field of imagination, and in this field the mythological thinker can make any changes and show courage... preserved and became a source of inspiration in art, in art"[16, p.180-181].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Images created on the basis of mythology in art and literature have a realistic basis, that is, a fantastic depiction of reality and an artistic expression of the people's dreams and hopes. For example, the mythological images in Firdavsi's "Shohnoma",

Navoi's "Farhod and Shirin", "Saddi Iskandariy" are among them [19; 187– p.].

Just as in art and fiction, in the secondary nomenclature based on the phytonims and zoononyms found in man, the plants and animals in nature appear or find similarities in the behavior, character, and form of the mythological images. As a result, man gives the names of mythological images to plants and creatures in real life that have not yet been named, which is why mythological names begin their work as the names of a new denotation. They, in turn, assimilate into many languages and form secondary nouns of a specific international character in the composition of phytonims and zoononyms in those languages. This, too, should be seen as a product of the inherent creativity of associative thinking in the naming process.

RESULTS AND DISSUSSION

It should also be noted that most of the phytonims and zoononyms formed on the basis of mythonyms are associated with polytheism, i.e. polytheism, which was widespread in ancient Greece and Rome.

Below we talk about mythophytonyms and mythosonyms formed on the basis of mythonyms.

In German **Adonis**– schöner Mann [10, p.326]

Adonis [phönik. adon „Herr“]: phönik.-syr. Vegetationsgott (Zentrum Byblos), early indiGreek. Götterwelt aufgenommen; jugendlichschöner Geliebter der Aphrodite, der auf der Jagd von einem Eber getötet wurde (Lexikon der Antike 1971:14). Benannt nach Adōnis (gr. Ἄδωνις), einem zyprischen Frühlingsheros und Geliebten der Venus (Aphrodite von Paphos); nach seinem Tode entsprang aus einem Blutein granatrot gefärbte „Blume“, die durchaus als Adonis flammula gedeutet werden kann. Der Name des Frühlingsheros ist semit., vgl.

phöniz. adōni „mein Herr“, ’adōn „Herr“ (hebr. ādōn), und ist auf keinen Fall zu trennen vom Namen des orient. Vegetationsgottes Tammūz, der offenbar mit

adōni angerufen wurde; in der bekannten Bibelstelle Ezech. 8, 14 übersetzt die Vulg. Seinen Namen gerade zum Adonidem, während die Septuaginta Thammouz und Luther Thammus wiedergeben (Genaust 2012:39), (Spohn, Aichele 2010:56). [13, p.26]

Adonis- 1) the god of dead and resurrected plants; according to myth, Adonis was killed, then resurrected; the worship of Adonis was common in ancient Rome and Greece ... [14; p. 18] [14, p.18]

Adonis (Adonis) — ayiqtovondoshlar oilasiga mansub o‘tlar turkumi... [17; 1,135-p.].

Adonis (Adonis) is a family of annual and perennial grasses belonging to the family Adonis ... There are about 20 species. Occurs in the mountainous regions of Central Asia ... [4; p. 12].

The encyclopedic description does not say why the plant was named adonis. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the plant stem was upright and hairy, and the hair shedding after the plant had blossomed. It may also be due to the use of its adonizide in the treatment of heart disease.

Der Amonit - our breath nach dem ägyptischen Gott Ammon, der mit Widderhörnern dargestellt wurde: 1. ausgestorbener Kopffüßer der Kreidezeit. 2. spiralförmige Versteinerung eines Ammoniten. [3; 80-p.]

Der Ammonit–a) zu einerausgestorbenen Gruppe von Kopffüßern aus dem Mesozoikum gehörendes Tier b) spiralförmige Versteinerung eines Ammoniten [20].

Ammonit (Deutsch) Wortbedeutung/ Definition: 1) Paläontologie: Kopffüßer mit vier Kiemen und einer spiralförmigen Muschel, der in der Zeit vom Devon bis zur Kreide gelebt hat 2) Geologie: versteinerte Muschel eines Ammoniten.

Ammonitlar–[from the ancient Egyptian god Ammon (Greek: Ammon), depicted in the image of the king excavated group of foot mollusks ... living in Paleozoic and Mesozoic [14, p.33].

Der Apollo– 1. Schöner junger Mann, auch in der Form Apoll. 2. Schmetterling. 3. Planetoid. Our Apollo, with grieschischen Göttern der Dichtkunst, der Weissagung, der Musik, des Gesangs und weiterer göttlicher Attribute. Er war der Gott der klaren Ordnung und des geistigen Lebens.... - Der Schmetterling wird nach seinem zoologischen Namen, Parnassius apollo "(parnassischer Apollo) genannt, d.h. auf dem Parnassos fliegend [11, p.7].

Apollon–1) in ancient Greek mythology - the sun, the god of wisdom, the god of art, the god of warriors, the god of prophecy; 2) joint. I'm handsome, handsome [14, 49p].

Apollo - 3) zool. A beautiful argemone butterfly belonging to the Elkan family [14, 49p].

The naming of this butterfly APOLLO is associated with the handsome and graceful beauty of the word's sportable meaning.

Another quality given in 17 supports this idea: "... In ancient Greek art, Apollo was depicted as a young man holding an arrow or a musical instrument."

der Atlant-en,-en Pillar, pillar in the shape of a powerful male figure carrying a part of a building [22].

Ein Atlant ist in der Architektur ein Gebälkträger in Form einer männlichen Figur... [11, 10p]

Atlant–1) to fight against the gods in ancient Greek mythology da ishtiroket gantitan largajazosifatidaosmongumbaziniko 'taribtur ishtopshirilgan [14, 62p].

Atlant is the first cervicals pine in higher vertebrates; is attached to the skull. The shape resembles a ring. When the head is turned, the Atlant also turns with the head [17, p.1,485].

Victoria ist die vergöttlichte Personifikation des Sieges (lateinisch victoria) in der römischen Mythologie, Schutzgöttin des römischen Kaisers und jungfräuliche Hüterin des Reiches. Sie ist die Entsprechung der griechischen Göttin Nike. Dargestellt wurde sie häufig fliegend und mit einem Lorbeerkranz als Siegesymbol in der Rechten.

Viktoriya– Rimafsonalaridag 'alabama' budasi. Yunonlarning Nikasigato 'g' rikeladi [17, p.2,455].

Victoria ist eine Pflanzengattung in der Familie der Seerosengewächse (Nymphaeaceae), die aufgrund ihrer enormen Blattgröße im Deutschen auch **Riesenseerosen** genannt werden. Die nur zwei Arten sind in Südamerika beheimatet.

Victoria (Victoria) is a perennial herb belonging to the lilies. It grows in the calm tributaries of the Amazon and Orinoco rivers in South America. The leaves are very large, circular, up to 2 meters in diameter, the leaf can carry a load of up to 50 kg.

Floraw [benanntnach Flora, derrömischen Blumen- und Frühlingsgöttin], 1) die Gesamtheitaller Pflanzensippen(derArtenbestand)einesGebiets; 2) eine meist als Buch erscheinendesystematischeZusammenstellungder(Farn-undSamen-)PflanzeneinesGebiets.Meistwerden die Taxaauf dem Niveau von Artenbehandelt, beschrieben und verschlüsselt, sodaßsiezur Bestimmungverwen detwerdenkönnen. Gegensatz: Fauna. Vegetation.

Flora–[lot.Flora–Rimmifologiyasida:gullar,bahorvayoshlikma’budasi<flos,floris–gul]Yerkurrasiningbirorqismidayokibirorgeologikdavridamavjudbo‘lganbarchao‘simliklarmajmu i;o‘simliklardunyosi.O‘zbekistonflorasi.Zarafshonflorasi.Dengiz florasi [18, p.4,353].

Devziraisteinespeziellgezüchtete Reissorte, die nur im fruchtbaren Fergana-Talangebautwird.DieeinzigartigenBedingungendiesesOrtesermöglichenesIhnen, ein Produkt zu erhalten, das ideal fürdieZubereitungvon Pilawsistundmitcremefarbenem Pulverbedeckt ist. Devzira-Reisistsehrkrümelig,samtigundduftend.

Devzira–Mahalliysholidanolinadiganyirik, suvko‘taradiganguruch.Otasopoltovoqdagidevziraguruchningkurmaginiteraboshladi.H.G‘ulom, Mash‘al.Devziraguruchningpalovifamlchoynixushko‘rmaydi,aksincha,to‘qsonbeshinchiko‘kchoy ungaengmunosibchanqovbostidir.S.Ahmad,Saylanma [18, p.1,586].

Devziraisariceofbarleyrice. Devziraislonger, largertanotherrice, gray (clear), somereddish. Accordingly, it is called whiteand red devzira in two different ways [17, p.3,585].

CONSLUSION

From the above, it is clear that some of the phytonyms and zoononyms in the German and Uzbek terminology are the product of secondary nouns formed on the basis of miphonyms, and some are compound and compound terms formed with the participation of miphonyms. Among them are mythonyms belonging to ancient Roman and Greek myths, common to many languages, i.e., mythophytonyms and mythosoonyms formed by international secondary naming. At the same time, there are at least a few national mifophytonyms and mythozonyms of the Uzbek language, which are based on the mythonyms of the Uzbek people. Someof them may have originated on the basis of gods, goddesses, their children, ancient myths, heroes of legends, fairy-tale characters. The terms that emerge through such secondary naming are the result of human associative thinking in relation to the shape, character, colors, and comparisons, analogies, and at tributes of real beings, plants and creatures.

REFERENCES

1. Bogdanov OP. Animals of Uzbekistan (vertebrates). Tashkent: Teacher, 1983. 320 p.
2. Helmut G. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen. Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. Springer basel AG 1983, p.389.
3. Das D. Fremdwörterbuch. 2015. 1136 p.
4. Zokirov QZ, Jamolkhonov HA. Russian-Uzbek encyclopedic dictionary of botany. Tashkent: Teacher, 1973, 294 p.
5. Zohidov TZ. Encyclopediaof Zoology. Birds. UzFA Publishing House, Tashkent; 1957. 127p.

6. Zohidov TZ. Encyclopedia of Zoology (Mammals). UzFA Publishing House, Tashkent: 1960. 223p.
7. Zohidov TZ. Encyclopedia of Zoology. Amphibians and reptiles (pots). Tashkent: Fan, 1969. 225p..
8. Zohidov TZ. Encyclopedia of Zoology (Fish and lower chordates). Tashkent: Uzbekistan. Fan, 1979. 276p.
9. Krenke NP. Wundkompensation Transplantation and Chimären bei Pflanzen. Berlin. Verlag von Julius Springer. 1933. p.935.
10. Deutschen CI. Eine Untersuchung aus morphologischer, lexikologischer und lexikographischer Perspektiv. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doctorgrades der Philosophie an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. vorgelegt von Bettina Felicitas Birk aus München. 2012. p.326.
11. Rudolf K. Eigennamen im deutschen Wortschatz. A Lexicon. Berlin, 2003. p. 196.
12. Muhammadjonov S, Jongurazov F. Russian-Uzbek Annotated Dictionary of Botany. Tashkent: Mehnat, 1989. 320 p.
13. Spiridonova GJ. Das Blumen-ABC oder deutsch-russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen. Izhevsk: Izd-vo "Udmurtskiy universitet", 2015. 302p.
14. Dictionary of foreign words. Moscow: Russkiy yazyk, 1989. 623 p.
15. Friedrich T. Zoologie: zu seinen Vorlesungen entworfen Dritter Band. Anatomy and Naturgeschichte der Vögel. Heidelberg. 1814. pp. 550-655.
16. A Brief Dictionary of Philosophy. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1973, pp.180-181.
17. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, twelve volumes. Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006.
18. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 vols. Tashkent, 2006–2008.
19. Hotamov N, Sarimsoqov B. Russian-Uzbek Annotated Dictionary of Literary Terms. Tashkent: Teacher, 1979, 187p.