



ANIMAL NAMES IN HISTORICAL SOURCES

Durdieva Aybolek Hudayberdiyevna

Nukus DPI Turkmen language and literature 1st year student

Annotation: The study of the history of language provides a broad understanding of the historical understanding of the modern Uzbek language, that is, that this language is a historical product of complex historical processes that have lasted for centuries. The Uzbek language, its literary form, is a historical product of a long time and centuries. Like other languages known in history, it evolved from a tribal language to a tribe, from a tribal language to a people, and from a vernacular language to a national language.

Keywords: history of language, zoonyms, literature, Uzbek language, Qarluqs, nomads.

Historical sources show that in the 10th century, the Qarluqs, along with the Chigils and Yaghmas, strengthened their tribal alliances and established their powerful Karakhanid state in the Seventies. Its center was first Bolasogun and then Kashgar. Many small Uyghur princes and the whole of Movarounnahr were under the control of the Qarakhanids. The Qarakhanid state united many Turkic and a number of Iranian-Sogdian tribes and ethnic groups, such as Qarluq-Chigil, Uyghur, Oguz, Kipchak, Tuxsi, Yagmo, Argu. During this period, the process of transition of Turkic tribes from nomadic to sedentary was accelerated. They are becoming more and more intertwined with each other and with the Sogdians here. This historical process has been a major factor in the formation of the Uzbek people, the development of its socio-economic relations, culture and art. The national character of the Uzbek language is growing and developing.

The study of the history of language provides a broad understanding of the historical understanding of the modern Uzbek language, that is, the fact that this language is a historical product of complex historical processes that have lasted for many centuries. The Uzbek language, its literary form, is a historical product of a long time and centuries. Like other languages known in history, it evolved from a tribal language to a tribe, from a tribal language to a people, and from a vernacular language to a national language. In this centuries-long process, the linguistic phenomena of past centuries have differed from the linguistic phenomena of later times. Linguistic phenomena that did not meet the requirements of social historical development gradually slipped out of general communication. They have been replaced by modern linguistic phenomena. As a result, as mentioned above, the modern Uzbek language has moved away from its past. This can be clearly seen in the comparison with the events described in the inscriptions.

Written monuments of Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak and Egypt of XI-XIV centuries, including Yusuf Qos Hajib's "Qutadg'u bilig", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul-haqayiq", Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit-turk", "Tavsir", "Oguznoma", "Gulistan bit-turkiy" by Sayfi Palace, "Khusrav and Shirin" by Qutb, "Nahjul-farodis" by Mahmud bin Ali as-Sarayi, "Muhabbatnoma" by Khorezmi, "Rabguzi" by Nosiruddin Rabguzi All materials on zoonyms collected from the works of Abu Hayya, which are considered to be the Blue Turkic language inscriptions, XII-XIV century Uyghur legal documents and XIV century Oghuz-Kipchak written memoirs ", Unknown author" At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil lug'atit turkiya ", Jamoliddin Turki's" Kitab bulg'at al-mushtaq fi lug'atit-turk val kifchak ", " Tarjumon turkiy va ajami va moguliy " , pamphlets and monuments of the old Uzbek language,

mainly the works of Alisher Navoi, based on a comparative analysis of the historical aspect with the dictionary of VVRadlov studied.

Using a synchronous method, the system of terms studied was compared with the materials of modern Uzbek and Turkish literary languages and, in some places, Uzbek dialects, and appropriate conclusions were drawn about the phonetic and semantic changes in zoonyms and their use.

In ancient times, birds played an important role in human economic, cultural and spiritual life. Some species are mainly hunted or hunted, using their meat and feathers. Some birds are trained to hunt animals. Other species are used for landscaping and entertainment.

Written monuments, which express the rich lexical layer of the Uzbek language, are one of the rare masterpieces of the spirituality and artistic culture of our people. Throughout this heritage, it has made a significant contribution to the development of the younger generation into harmonious, patriotic and free-spirited people. That is why "from the very first days of our independence, the restoration of the immense, invaluable, spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over the centuries has become a very important issue that has risen to the level of public policy."

One of the current trends in Alisher Navoi's linguopoetics is the use of zoonyms in the works of the poet in the arts.

The poet, who widely uses zoonyms as a means of illustration, uses figurative names to describe certain events and objects. The poet was able to deepen the artistic world of his works by using zoonyms in a literal and figurative sense.

In his dissertation, BP Zaripov states that 337 zoonyms were used in the creation of art in the works of Alisher Navoi.

References:

1. Oteniyazovna, P. S. (2021). Student competencies in the education system formation. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11 (6), 293-295.
2. Norov, I. (2021, February). ONOMASTIC ANTHROPONYMS IN STARRY NIGHTS. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 42-44).
3. Oglu, I. N. K., & Ogli, F. K. I. (2021). Level of study of onomastic ethnonyms. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11 (6), 487-493.
4. Kenjayev, F. (2022). Interpretations of the Image of Jaloliddin Manguberdi in the Literature of the Independence Period. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 4, 42-45.