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The Experience of Studying Zoonyms in Modern Linguistics

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Abstract

This scholarly article explores the examination of zoonyms within contemporary linguistic studies. The author endeavors to illustrate various concepts drawn from eminent scholars who have made significant contributions to the field of linguistics.

Key Words: zoonym, lexeme, domestic animals, morphological.

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Numerous researchers have been interested in the names of animals. The lexical-thematic group of animals has been the subject of several investigations in Slavic linguistics. The paper "On the issue of the content of the term Zoonym" by A.S. Marudova examines several methods for defining the term's parameters and finds a workable definition for this idea. The position of the zoonym in the onomastic realm is one of the author's main concerns. Analytical and descriptive methodologies were employed throughout the investigation.

K.I. Chodova examines how current Slavic languages and domestic animal names are very similar in his monograph. Concurrently, the names of animals like horses, dogs, and oxen started to change in the languages as compared to other Indo-European languages. The author claims that names of hunting implements and wild animals like fox, deer, wild boar, and beaver have all been carried over from the Proto-Slavic language into all Slavic languages. The author comes to the conclusion that some dialects of the Russian language are closer to the West Slavic or South Slavic languages than to the modern literary language in the names of certain actions, historical tools and household items, the names of natural phenomena, animals and plants. Shvedchikova "Methods of expressing gender in the names of animals in the Russian language" is devoted to Slavic linguistics. This study presents the results of the analysis of the manifestation of complex relations in the semantic field of animal names in the aspect of determining or not

defining the sign of the sex of the animal in it and is a fragment of the systemic description of the general lexical system of the Russian language that is currently being formed [1].

In the dissertation of Zheng Yingkui on the topic: "Russian zoonyms in a complex linguistic consideration" [2] studied the constituent elements of the lexical system of the Russian language, an important place is occupied by the animal lexical-semantic field, formed by means of a group of animal names. To designate the words included in this thematic group, such terms as zoolexeme and zoonym-containing lexeme can be used. According to the most general definition, a zoonym is a lexical-semantic version of a word that acts as a generic name for an animal. Zoolexeme is defined as a lexical unit, the initial meaning of which is the name of an animal, if it is a single-valued word, then it is also defined as a zoonym. A zoonym-containing lexeme is a composite lexical unit within which a zoonym is defined not as the original, but as one of the derived lexico-semantic variants.

In the Russian language, the formation of the names of wild animals was analyzed by the researcher T.I. Skikevich. The author examines the names of wild animals, which represent a historically established thematic group in the Russian language, consisting of units that are heterogeneous in origin and use. The researcher notes such names as Proto-Slavic and Old Russian language, borrowings from other languages, obsolete names, etc [3].

In a study of 400 units of the zoonomic vocabulary of the Mari

language, conducted by M.N. Kuznetsova "Names of wild domestic animals in the Mari language". As a result of the study, it was shown that 78% are actually Mari zoonyms. To analyze the word-formation models of composite zoonyms, the author used special semantic formulas and concluded that derivation does not occur in Mari zoonymic terminology.

Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology F.P. Ebzeeva contains a complex, multi-component analysis of zoonyms contained in the lexical groups of the Karachay-Balkar language. This paper defines parallels between the names of individual animals in the Karachay-Balkar language and common Turkic names in general, and with Chuvash onyms in particular.

Research by T.V. Khakhalkina, V.V. Bykon is devoted to a comparative historical analysis of the terminology of the fauna of the Nganasan language. The authors explore the mechanisms of zoonym nomination in terms of a combination of non-linguistic factors, such as, for example, the special attitude to nature and to deer.

In the study by A. R. Khauzenberg "Names of animals in the Komi language" a comparative historical analysis of the morphological and etymological structure of more than two hundred zoonyms of the Komi language was carried out, and their morphological structure and semantic development were determined. In particular, this paper defines such semantic changes as the narrowing of the meaning, the transfer of the name from one animal to another, the

transformation of metonyms and lexical metaphors into zoonyms [4].

Sh.A. Shavayeva is a work devoted to the study of lexical-thematic groups of animal names in certain Turkic languages. In this paper, conclusions are drawn about the definition of methods and names of formations, lexico-semantic and system-semasiological characteristics of names, their structural features. In addition, this paper identifies the basic principles of nomination, explores the role of onyms for creating a linguistic picture of the world.

K.F. Karjalainen, A. Kanisto, H. Paasonen made the research in the Ob-Ugric language in the 90s. XX in the early years. The work of K. Karjalainen was devoted almost exclusively to lexicology (a collection of vocabulary material) and phonetics. K.F. Karjalainen brought together a large amount of lexicographical material published in two volumes by Yu.Kh. Toivonen. He wrote a dialectological dictionary, which was published in Finland.

A linguistic analysis of the vocabulary of the Khanty language of the Shuryshkar dialect related to reindeer herding were carried out in the study by S.V. Onina [5]. The author classifies lexical-semantic groups, studies the structure of the vocabulary associated with reindeer herding. The boundaries of a compound word in the Khanty language are also determined.

In the work of M.E. Serashkova "Zonyms in the phraseology of the Khanty language of the Ural dialect" [6] the author, based on the analysis of the material collected as a result of field research in such areas as the Tyumen

region, describes the phraseological units characterizing the ethno-cultural conditions associated with the zoonoms of the Khanty language, on the basis of which its lexical fund was formed. In particular, in this work a set of phraseological units with lexical components of zoonoms, fragmentarily representing the Khanty language picture of the world, and being an element of the cultural code, was studied. The researcher concludes that the Khanty, as an ethnic group that belongs to hunting in everyday speech, use phraseological units in daily speech, which include zoonyms. They reflect the mentality of the hunter-Khant and his traditional beliefs that characterize the “naive linguistic picture of the world”.

In the work of V.N. Solovar in the western dialects (Shuryshkar, Kazym) or eastern dialects (Surgut and Vakhovsky) the totality of lexical-semantic groups of words, including the names of animals [7]. In the next monograph, V.N. Solovar, V.D. Gatchenko, P.T. Tarlin presented a work on the “Commercial vocabulary of the Khanty language”. The paper gives a classification according to lexico-semantic groups, describes the structural analysis of vocabulary,

studies the morphological structure, identifies and describes word-formation features and compatibility of hunting vocabulary; the picture of the world reflected by this vocabulary is described.

It should be noted the work of Y.V. Islamova “Vocabulary of the animal world of Khanty origin in the toponymy of the Lower-Middle Ob region” [8]. The author highlights the structure of substrate toponyms, which include lexical groups that define names:

- wild animals;
- pets;
- aquatic biological resources;
- insects;
- birds.

Research by Z.S. Ryabchikova “Somatic vocabulary of the Khanty language” notes that the Khanty language contains a number of zoonomic names containing components that determine the names of body parts. In the article by T.A. Moldanova “Ornithomorphic symbolism in the folklore and beliefs of the Khanty” considers waterfowl, which occupy a significant place in the traditional beliefs of the Ob Ugrians. The author describes such birds as swan, loon, duck, gull, etc. and gives a designation to each bird.

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