

## LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS CONTAINING ORNITHONYM

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**Annotation:** In this article, the importance of classifications in the study of the composition of phraseological units and the linguistic features of phraseological units with ornithonymous content are highlighted.

**Key words:** phraseologisms, ornitonyms, linguistic sign, occasional meaning

Scientific problems of modern phraseology constitute occasional phraseologisms. In recent decades, the types and methods of speech changes of phraseological units have been actively studied, classifications of the change of phraseological units and its methods have been made. Classifications based on the composition of phraseological units were described with examples. Types of phraseological units are observed in the works of writers, texts of various journalistic genres. The study of factors affecting the change of phraseological units remains relevant. They are related to the features of the organization of the semantics and grammatical structure of both internal and stable symbols, and appeared due to the external factor "human influence".

The specific components of phraseological units are studied in scientific research, and there:

- a) with the participation of anthroponyms,
- b) with the participation of zoonyms,
- c) such types were classified with the participation of mythologisms.

Phraseological units with this content lead to questions about transformation, because the transformation of phraseological units is often shows the specific characteristics of such components. This, in turn, can affect the activity and frequency of speech variation of language units. One of the groups of such units is the component-ornithonym phraseological units.

A group of phraseological units containing constituent parts is related to the names of birds. Of course, the components of phraseological units ornitonyms have become the object of research several times, and first of all, linguistically and culturally; more precisely, phraseological units with ornithonymous components are mainly studied from this point of view. A biomorphic cultural code for linguistic consciousness served for the basic images of birds. In this regard, phraseological units specific to certain peoples are reflected in linguo-cultural dictionaries. Most of the studies on the national identity of phraseological units with ornithonym components are carried out comparatively. In this, their similarities and differences are distinguished, however, from all the linguistic works dedicated to birds, phraseologist V.I. Zimin's article "Birds in Russian Phraseology and Poetry" has a special place. In this work, the author scientifically studies phraseological images and etymology of phraseological units, real characteristics and nature of birds and their embodiment in phraseological images. V. Zimin writes about his plan: "I have several main goals: to tell interesting things about birds, to show how the names of birds enter the semantics of phraseological units. (here the scientist corrects the phraseological meaning ri tries to ensure reading and understanding). ... I make all my conclusions based on observing the nature of birds and studying their natural conditions

Among the factors affecting the impossibility of random change of phraseological units, the activity / inactivity of transformational processes, the figurativeness of phraseological units, isomorphism of meaning and form, symbolic meaning of components, deterministic nature of components, systematic paradigmatic existence, ornitonyms with language relations are the basis.

Phraseological units can undergo various changes: expansion of the component composition, updating of meaning, replacement of components, etc., but it is the replacement of the ornithonym component that is the validity of the cultural phraseological sign and the pragmatic direction of the use of phraseological units, phraseological units components with animals are mainly it is used to describe a person, his external characteristics, and to evaluate internal qualities, his behavior, habits, etc. (looking at the human world "through the prism" of the animal world).

The different use of ornithonymous phraseology in different languages reflects their linguistic and cultural characteristics. It is also important that birds are used as a unique symbol in each nation. Translation of such phraseology, especially in literary works, requires high skills and strong knowledge from the translator.

The analysis of ornithonym components allows to draw the following conclusions by studying the following phraseological units:

1) when replacing the components of ornithonyms, the system is updated:

(1) ornithonyms, (2) hyperonyms, (3) zoonyms, (4) animalisms, (5) anthroponyms, (6) objects, (7) phenomena.

2) the less the semantic load of the component representing the elements of phraseological meaning, the less the component depends on the characteristic, the weaker any specific features of the phraseological image, the phraseological unification of the components, the faster it replaces its content. If there is a component in the expression of the phraseological meaning, then the semantic dominant or derivational relationship prevails. If the transformation is a component sign that maintains a connection with its linguistic base or with its symbolic meaning, then such a component is not replaced by the frequency of the phraseological unit.

3) replaceable components can independently provide a derivational connection with the main linguistic unit of the transformation, but, as a rule, external contextual actualizers are required to determine the random phraseologism.

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