



# NATIONAL CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ZOONYMIC COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 <b>Published:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	The article has analyzed national and cultural peculiarities of English and Uzbek phraseological units with an "animal" component. The research analysis showed that phraseological units with an "animal" component came into the English language from various cultures make up the most numerous groups of phraseological units with national and cultural components of semantics.
<b>Keywords:</b> the semantics of phraseological units, phraseological units with an "animal" component, national and cultural peculiarities.	

Phraseology is an integral part of language, unique, vivid, unusual, combining culture and nationality, as well as the characteristics of a particular language, language owners, their relationships, worldview, mentality, national character and way of thinking. represents.

The study of problems related to phraseological units of different languages has a long tradition. Extensive scientific literature testifies to the fact that for almost a century phraseology has been studied by scientists of foreign countries and our country.

There is still debate and discussion about the semantics of phraseological units and the analysis of the properties of phraseological units. However, it should be borne in mind that phraseological unity is primarily a semantic phenomenon and that attempts to exclude it do not lead to positive results. Clearly, phraseology can give language a spirit of brilliance, charm, nationalism, and serve to differentiate languages from one another. However, when it comes to national identity, it should not be overlooked that phraseological units exist in all languages and are a universal feature.

For our study, we selected a group of phraseological units with a zoonymic component, i.e., fixed names that contain animal names and have a phraseological feature. This choice is primarily explained by the fact that the relationship between humans and animals has a thousand-year history, and its manifestations are diverse and numerous.

The evolving human-animal relationship under the influence of historical, geographical, and social factors is evident in language. We must not forget that in the vocabulary of the language there are also word groups consisting of anthroponyms and zoononyms. Therefore, for phraseological units with a zoonymic component, the manifestation of anthropocentric features is important, especially in the linguistic features of zoonyms.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the semantic features of phraseological units with a zoonomic component in English and Uzbek. The work of scientists conducting research in this area was analyzed in depth. In the scientific works of Academician VV Vinogradov on the phraseology of the Russian language, phraseological units are used as fixed expressions or lexical units and phrases, as well as "ready phrases", "integral whole units", "word equivalents" that are not re-formed in the speech process. will consider. [4] This rule has gained general significance and has been used by many other researchers in the study of different languages.

A.I. Smirnitsky argues that phraseological units are formed semantically as a whole, and that wholeness is based on an idiom. At the same time, he interpreted phraseological units as special expressions of language and as expressions that are not formed in the process of speech. [5]

In her dissertation, MK Kholikova analyzed the existing concepts and views in modern Uzbek linguistics. In this scientific work for the first time on the example of Russian and Uzbek languages the national semantic problems of phraseology, extralinguistic factors influencing the semantics of phraseology are studied. [7. 26].

Sh.D.Abdullaev explained the importance of the semantics of phraseology in the Uzbek language on the example of T.Kayipbergenov's works "Karakalpaknoma", "Karakalpak epic". [1. 21].

The importance of connotation in the sense of phraseological units, in particular phraseological units with a zoonomic component, has been noted by many linguists.

The structure of the assessment of phraseology includes the subject of the explicit and implicit assessment (i.e., who is assessed), the object (what is assessed), the assessment criteria, and the stereotypes of assessment based on cultural values and the individual. [13].

An important element of the content is the evaluation criterion, which includes phraseological units with negative, positive and neutral meanings. In determining the connotation of phraseological units, we analyzed specially marked word phrases in dictionaries. For example, some phraseological units in English with a zoonymic sema are:

1. Phraseological units with negative meaning (as cross as a bear - a rabid dog, a gay cat - a merry-go-round, a fair cow - a lowly man; yellow dog- naughty, lowly);

2. Phraseological units with a neutral meaning (run like a deer - run very fast, start a / another hare - raise a new problem, horse and horse - equal, equal);

3. Phraseological units with a positive meaning (carry one's bat - to win, swallow, take the bull by the horns - to overcome with determination, to overcome difficulties valiantly, have a memory like an elephant).

The semantic aspect of phraseologies with a zoonic semantics is complex. This is due to its complex structure, in which the signifiable, denotative and connotative components are distinguished.

Zoosemisms were distinguished by the method of using samples, and some of the zoonomic components were analyzed:

a dog - as tied as a dog - itday charchamoq; a good dog deserves a good bone; beware of a silent dog and still water - fear of a barking dog, fear of being silent; help a lame dog over a stile - to help in the event of another disaster; a cat - a cat has nine lives - never falls, cat falls to the ground with his right foot, when he falls into the mill, the whole comes out; a gay cat - given as pleasure, like a dog; has the cat got your tongue? - Did the mullah become like a cat or did you swallow your tongue? Kilkenny cats - enemies, eating each other's flesh; a horse - beat / frog a dead horse - vain attempt; dark horse - an unknown competitor (cannot know its past or identity); play horse - naynimoq, betakalluf; a pig - as greedy as a pig - very greedy; in less than a pig's whisper - immediately, without having time to breathe; what do you expect from a pig but a grunt - a scorpion only knows how to bite; a bat - as blind as a bat - shabko'r; a bat out of hell - very fast, taking his foot in his hand; sling the bat - to explain oneself to them in one's own language; a wolf - keep the wolf from the door - to overcome hunger, to fight against helplessness; throw smb to the wolves - to suckle dogs (to feed wolves); one must howl with the wolves (he who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl) an ass - Act / play the ass - to speak in vain; the ass dreams of thistles - the camel dreamed of a bath never bray at an ass - never behave like an animal; a cow - a cursed cow has short horns - a short cow; a milch (milking) cow - a cow, (use of someone); you can't sell the cow and drink its milk; a sheep- a lost sheep - to go astray; one scabbed sheep infects the whole flock; a fox - a fox is not taken twice in the same snare - the old fox cannot be deceived; a bull- an Irish bull - an unbelievable lie; shoot / sling / throw the bull; a bear- catch the bear before you sell his skin - sanamay sakkiz dema, jojani kuzda sanaymiz; are you there with your bears - again that old saying; as cross as a bear - itday rabid; as bristle as a bee- tinim bilmas; a lion- a great lion - a famous man; a lion in the path / in the way - approaching danger; a monkey - as agile as a monkey; put smb's monkey up a lamb - as quiet as a lamb - someone in front, someone behind; one's ewe lamb - priceless wealth, lonely child; a rabbit as scared as a rabbit - to be afraid to die; cat - and - dog - cat - and - dog existence / life - it mushukday; rain cats and dogs - buckets of rain; a mule -as stubborn as a mule - stubborn as a goat.

Analysis of phraseological units with zoonic sema in Uzbek language More than eighty of phraseological units related to dog; five FBs associated with a lion, seventeen FBs associated with a wolf, three FBs associated with a calf, four FBs associated with a quail, more than seventy FBs associated with a horse; fB-related FBs five, camel-related FBs fifteen; scorpion-related FBs are two, lion-related FBs are four; donkey-related FBs thirteen; showed that the FBs associated with the sheep were five. For example: "No prey is taken from the mouth of a lion; The dead of the lion is the living of the mouse; If the lion roars, the horse's leg will fall. " The wolf rages in the storm, the dog - in the moon; if you visit the wolf, the ear is visible; the wolf will gather and not be a thousand; and the wolf has blood in his mouth, and blood in his mouth; the dog complains, the owner does not know; dog owes bone to dog; the dog barks, the caravan passes, the dog barks - there is no ball; where a dog puts its beak, a lion does not come to drink water; when the dog dies, the wolf does not howl; of a dog, unfit for sacrifice; the dog also sweeps the bed with its tail; if the dog rabies, it covers the owner. The calf ran to the hayloft; the axis of the one who does not take a horse does not exceed six ears; when he rides a horse, the frog raises its foot; There is no horse - it will end; the bitterness of the horse - in the reins; not strong enough for the horse - kicks the shot; don't kick the horse, don't kick the dog; the horse raises the horse's reaction; the horseman does not recognize his father; the horse is known on the journey, the yat - on the saddle; the horse is the wing of the young man; a free cat doesn't go out in the sun either; if the camel needs a saddle, it stretches its neck; when the camel is blown away, see the goat in the sky; the camel cannot be watered with a bucket; the profession of the scorpion is to bite; how many sheep lose weight and how much fat in one skin; the donkey cuts off the ear if it stays on the donkey; the donkey will not be kind, the bad will not be good; the power of the donkey is halal, the meat is unclean.

Many areas of human activity today are related to animals: agriculture, industry, science and sports. The British, like other peoples, cannot imagine their lives without pets. For example, many families take care of dogs and cats. This means that the animals will be a reliable protector, a means of combating loneliness, a loyal friend and a good interlocutor. Therefore, the active participation of zoonyms in the formation of phraseological units is explained by the attitude of humans to animals.

The use of subject names in figurative senses is also common in English. Animal names can also represent events and objects, tools, games, and utensils. For example: wildcat - unreliable business, organization; the cow with the iron tail; a dog in a blanket - pudding murabboli; fox and geese - foxes and geese (game); fox and hounds - foxes and puppies (one person escapes, a children's game that many chase); a stalking horse - an excuse, a forgery.

However, the most common type of phraseology is the use of animal names in assessing human character, attributes, appearance, and mental capacity. Zoonoses are often also represented as a symbol of a person's moral and intellectual qualities.

The analysis of phraseological units with a zoonomic component led to the conclusion that certain traits or attributes are characteristic of different animals. This idea can be substantiated by the following examples: ass - stubborn, stupid man, bull - stubborn, aggressive, donkey - stubborn, ovsar, elephant - reckless, fox - cunning, hare - coward, horse - hardworking, diligent, lamb - compromise, lion - fearless, famous person, monkey - tough, swindler, mouse - helpless.

It can be seen that when the names of animals are metaphorically transferred to humans, significant changes occur in the semantic structure and add additional meaning to the direct word. In such changes, two types of features can be distinguished. On the one hand, it is the transfer of human-specific traits that represent a biological species to humans. For example, the stubbornness of a donkey, the hard work of a horse, the courage of a lion, and so on. But, on the other hand, in fact, regardless of human intellectual characteristics, such as intellectual, emotional, and desire, humans themselves find animal-specific traits. The English call a donkey (ass and donkey) a fool, a cat a light-hearted, life-giving, a monkey a deceiver and a bully, and a pig a greedy one.

In our opinion, in England, animals unite in certain associations, i.e., phraseological units with a zoonomic component have a nationwide character. Some of the animal-specific characters seem to be ingrained in the minds of these people.

Any zoonym that appears in certain situations can describe any character that is specific to man, but only a few have acquired a stable figurative meaning in relation to English culture, the animals in the country, their place in human life, and their mentality.

Phraseological units with a zoonomic component form a separate level of English, as noted above. The phraseological units involved in the analysis have all the lexical and semantic features of phraseology, and are distinguished by a high figurative and expressive expression associated with denotative, signifiable, and connotative aspects of the meaning of phraseological units.

The zoonym component in a phraseological unit has a national-cultural characteristic that predetermines clear associative connections and has a certain significance when used in relation to people.

In conclusion, it can be said that the study of phraseological units with a zoonomic content can be continued for the purpose of collecting more material from other languages and comparative learning from them.

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