

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL ZOONYMS IN THE
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Annotation: *The presented scientific study focuses on phraseological units having a zoonym component. The study's relevance is undeniable because zoologisms are widely used among native speakers, but a person who speaks Uzbek and English as a foreign language uses these units in his speech very rarely because they are difficult to perceive and their misuse can lead to failures in intercultural communication. Furthermore, this layer of language is thought to be underutilized. In this article, a more extensive analysis of phraseological units containing zoonyms is required; one effort is offered in the next article. This article provides a quick overview of zoonyms, their use, and their significance in language. In addition, comparisons in two languages, English and Uzbek, were done.*

Key words: *zoo-phraseologisms, Animalistic phraseology, linguistics, specific language*

The phrase covers the broad spectrum of human experience and represents notions related to work, life, and cultural life. Phrases are an essential component of every language. It collects phraseological units over time that allow us to delve into people's past or learn about another country's culture, as phraseological units describe mental states, personality ethnicity, lifestyle, etc. It should be emphasized that the study of phraseology as a separate discipline has long been carried out by foreign and Uzbek scholars, but interest in this branch of linguistics has not waned to this day.

Animalistic phraseology represents a significant stratum of phraseological units and constitutes one of the most prevalent forms of language nomination. Its prominence can be attributed to the fact that individuals typically perceive and comprehend the world around them by making comparisons with the animal kingdom. Consequently, such an approach enables a person to gain a fuller understanding of both their surroundings and their own place and identity within this particular context.

Numerous civilizations exhibit a significant occurrence and pervasive presence of phraseological units that incorporate names of various fauna. The robust connotative potential of man's image is frequently exemplified through their common utilization as a defining feature in languages across the globe.

Phraseological units that encompass a zoomorphic element constitute a considerable proportion of a language's vocabulary reserve. A phraseological image of the world is one that is conveyed by the phraseological methods of the language and is viewed as a linguistic phenomena of national and cultural heritage. The national distinctiveness and originality of the language are most obviously expressed in the phraseological image of the world, because phraseological units frequently incorporate meaning components that convey information about the people's nationally particular characteristics. Phraseological units are linguistic units that reflect people's wisdom, a value-based image of ethnos' reality, as well as representations and information about the individual's outward and inner environment (Verenich 2012: 52).

Hence, it may be argued that every language comprises a distinctive system that shapes individuals' cognitive understanding and shapes their worldview. The linguistic portrayal of reality encapsulates a set of intricate convictions concerning the nature of the world. This phenomenon fosters the strengthening of linguistic and cultural identity on a global scale through the establishment of linguistic homogeneity, facilitating identification of the world and its diverse cultures through common language. The linguistic viewpoint of the world is anchored in the cohesive and distinctive identity of the linguistic community, and is characterized by the dynamic force of language that shapes the human perception of the surrounding world via the language's intermediary realm, which is a product of its speakers.

Phraseology represents the most prominent and distinctive characteristics of some people and are therefore easy to remember. Phrasal units with animal elements are considered to be one of the most numerous and diverse groups of phraseological foundations: zoology phraseological units that reflect one's centuries-old observations of animal appearance, habits, and behavior, expressing one's attitude toward one's "little brothers" and thus serve as the cultural and informational background in each language.

The significant prevalence of animal imagery can be attributed to its potential for facilitating connotation development through the varied interpretations of the direct meanings of these lexical entities. Numerous notions regarding the essence of human behavior, seemingly intrinsic to animals, are affiliated with each respective zoonym. In order to elucidate one's own behavioral patterns and physical appearance, individuals often resort to drawing comparisons with entities that are in close proximity, known to them and possess attributes which are similar or relatable - such as creatures inhabiting the animal kingdom.

Zoonym components in the Uzbek and English language worldviews are differentiated by a unique mental natural link that connects people to the animal world and is based on a profound relationship between assessment semantics and biological indications of animals. The semantic nucleus of the phraseological unit

is referred to as the zoonym, embodying zoomorphism, which furnishes the fundamental metaphorical significance that confers meaning onto the term. The lexical repertoire of Uzbek and English phraseological units incorporating zoonymic elements is notably copious and multifarious. The utilization of animal nomenclature is widely accepted as a customary and inherent practice, as animals, akin to human beings, possess unique behavioral propensities and characteristic attributes, thereby exhibiting idiosyncratic lifestyles and behavioral patterns. Animal names have become established metaphors in contemporary language usage. The comparison between two languages, namely Uzbek and English, reveals shared cultural beliefs and perceptions concerning animals. Specifically, the cow is deemed foolish in both languages, while the hare is denoted as clever, the fox as sly/traitorous, the bear as clumsy, and so forth. Following are some examples:

– to pig out (to eat too much) — cho'chqaga o'xshab bo'kib yemoq, for example:

I really pigged out at the barbeque. I've never eaten so much.

➤ to chicken out (to be too scared to do something usually after previously agreeing to do it) — qattiq qo'rqmoq, for example: I was going to do a parachute jump, but I chickened out on the day.

➤ to be a dark horse (A person who keeps their interests and ideas secret, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skill) — og'ziga tolqonsolgandek jim yurmoq, for example: I didn't know that Sandra could play the drums. She's such a dark horse.

➤ to be a pussy cat (a person who is very gentle) — juda ham xushmuomala inson, for example: Don't worry. He looks frightening, but really he's a pussy cat.

➤ to be bull-headed (a person who is stubborn) — eshakdekqaysarlikqilmoq, for example: Stop being so bull-headed and come to the cinema with us. Everyone is going except you.

➤ to be in the dog house (to be in trouble) — qattiq kulfatga tushmoq, for example: I'm in the doghouse with my wife after I forgot out anniversary.

➤ to smell fishy (it is dishonest or suspicious) — nosamimiy yoki shubhali, for example: My son's story smells fishy. He said that he'd been in the library all day, but I think it's closed today.

➤ to be a rat (a person who deserts his friends or associates, especially in times of trouble. Someone who is not loyal) — bevafo, munofiq, for example: Michael is such a rat. He left as soon as the trouble started.

➤ to be like a bull in a china shop (act carelessly in the way they move or behave) — gandraklab yurmoq, For example: The footballer ran around like a bull in a china shop until he was sent off.

➤ to talk the hind legs off a donkey (a person who talks too much) — ko'p vaysamoq, forexample: Her speech seemed to go on forever; she could talk the hind legs off a donkey.

Through conducting a comparative analysis of zoonyms across diverse linguistic and cultural communities, it is possible to enhance the existing lexis system by uncovering the interconnectedness between the developmental trends of national culture and language. Consequently, addressing the corresponding issues enhances the theoretical framework of linguistic conceptualization while also augmenting the explanatory power of philological expertise. In the Uzbek lexicon, the state of coexistence between two opposing individuals within a singular spatial setting is precluded, they commonly say:

In one cauldron you can not boil two mutton heads — Bir qozonda ikki qo'chqorning boshi qaynamas.

Proverbs containing zoonim highlight the negative aspects of human behavior «ayiq»: In the Uzbek language, the proverb — —Ayiqdan qo'rqqan o'rmonga kirmasll (Whoever is afraid of a bear will not go to the forest) characterizes a timid person who lacks courage to desperate deed. Uzbek proverb. — Bitta tirrancha buzoq butun podani bulg'apdi (One lousy sheep spoils the whole herd).

The results of the inquiry demonstrate that cross-linguistic image standards manifest dissimilar traits and characteristics. In the context of linguistic analysis, it is observed that a given zoonym may not necessarily exhibit identical semantic functions in two distinct languages. Whatever the language, zoonymic phraseological components represent the distinctive psyche of that language, that nation. It is obvious from the preceding that zoonymic lexicon has been researched not just in unrelated languages, but also in languages that are closely related. The findings from our inquiry reveal the intricacy and extensive utilization of the zoonymic lexicon. It is noteworthy to acknowledge that the distinct semantic and structural components of English phraseological units have yet to be exhaustively investigated in isolation. Zoonyms hold a prominent position within phraseological units and play a notable role in enriching the lexicon of such units. In phraseology, the existence of vocabularies indicated by synonyms suggests that a given phrase conveys an attitude towards them. As a rule, each animal, insect or bird has certain distinct characteristics. In particular, all ants and bees are symbols of diligence, lions are symbols of courage, and rabbits are symbols of prudence.

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