



STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC STUDY OF ZOONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In this article the structural and semantic analysis of zoonym components in English and Uzbek languages is studied. The article draws conclusions based on some examples and analysis.*

Keywords: *zoonym, phraseological unit, language, method, translation, technology.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida zoonim komponentlarning strukturaviy va semantik tadqiqi o'rganib chiqilgan. Maqolada ayrim misollar hamda tahlillar asosida xulosalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *zoonim, frazeologik birlik, til, metod, tarjima, texnologiya.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуется структурно-семантический анализ компонентов зоонимов в английском и узбекском языках. В статье на основе некоторых примеров и анализа делаются выводы.*

Ключевые слова: *зооним, фразеологизм, язык, метод, перевод, технология.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is a discipline in linguistics that studies expressions that have a certain stability, or the science of phraseological units. It studies the grammatical structure, semantic features, structure, pragmatic properties of phraseological units. So, studying the phraseology of the English language, the famous Russian linguist A.V. Kunin divided stable phrases into native English phraseological units and borrowed phraseological units [2, p. 110]. The Uzbek philologist and lexicographer Sh. Rakhmatullaev compared the semantic structure of phraseological units in the Uzbek language in a scientific article and monograph "Uzbek tilida fe'l frazemalarning bog'lashuvi" ("Combinations of verbal phraseological units in the Uzbek language").

MATERIALS AND METHODS

So, what is a phraseological unit? According to L.V. Shcherba, a phraseological unit is a potential "word equivalent"; phraseological units are more expressive (expressively colored) than words and free combinations. By definition, A.V. Kunin, a phraseological unit is a stable combination of words with a fully or partially rethought meaning [2, p. eight]. Moreover, according to the scientist, the phraseological unit is in structural and semantic terms a single, non-modeled formation, consisting of at least two words [2, p. 37]. A.I. Smirnitsky determines that phraseological units are stylistically neutral phrases, devoid of metaphor or have lost it. To phraseological units A.I. Smirnitsky refers to phrases like get up, fall in love, etc. [2, p. 13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION





Thus, a phraseological unit is a combination of words that is distinguished by stability and integrity in terms of meaning and structure. Set expressions include idioms, proverbs, sayings, speech clichés that are found in all languages and have different origins. The relevance of the article is characterized by the fact that the cumulative analysis of phraseological units makes it possible to better understand the past, character, way of life and way of life of the English and Uzbek cultures, and to establish the same and distinctive features characteristic of these linguistic cultures.

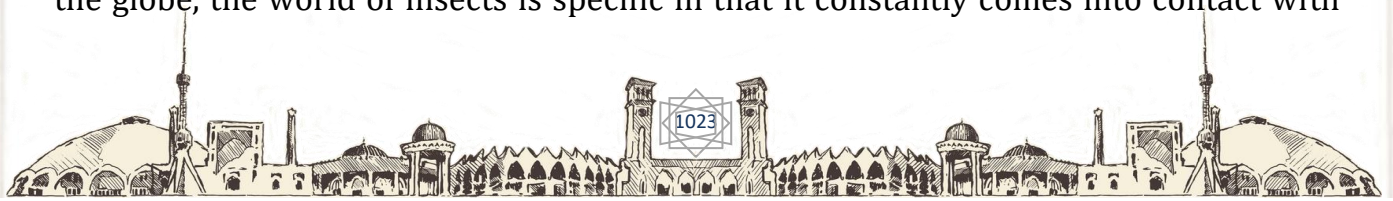
Since ancient times, animals have been accompanying man, as a result of which many phraseological units have appeared that compare and evaluate him from various angles. The obvious inferiority and insufficiency of the analysis of phraseological units of this subject group is also determined by the appropriateness of such a detailed analysis of phraseological units with a zoonym component.

The most common animal among English phraseological units is the dog, probably because it was the first animal domesticated by man. She performs in various images: dead dog - a good-for-nothing, useless person [1, p. 34], dog returns to his vomit - the criminal is drawn to the crime scene [1, p. 34], or in the proverb dumb dogs are dangerous - there are devils in still waters [1, p. 36], the meaning of the word "dog" has a negative connotation. In phraseological units gay (jolly) dog is a merry fellow [1, p. 40], lucky dog - lucky [1, p. 58], the word "dog" has a positive connotation. In some cases, phraseological units indicate the type of activity or profession, for example: war dog - veteran, sea dog - sailor [1, p.74]. And in isolated cases they are associated with the concept of "food", for example, hot dog - a sandwich with a hot sausage, dog in a blanket - sausages baked in dough [1, p.34].

In Uzbek phraseological units, a dog symbolizes various aspects of human life. It has a negative quality, such as "bo'ynidan bog'langan it ovga yaramas, zanglangan miltiq yovga yaramas" - a tied dog is not suitable for hunting [6, p. 23]; "it suyak chaynamasa tishi chirydi" - if the dog does not gnaw the bone, his teeth itch; "it qutursa egasini qopadi" - the dog will go berserk, bite the owner [6, p. 35]; "yaxshi it o'ligini ko'rsatmaydi" - a good dog does not die in front of people [6, p.76].

The meaning of "horse" is no less popular pet in the phraseological turns of both languages, since it played a significant role in human life. Idioms back the wrong horse - make a mistake in the calculations [1, p. 14], buy a white horse - squander money [1, p. 27], show that some expressions with the word horse denote financial problems, and the expression dead horse contains an unfavorable connotation. For example, flog a dead horse - wasting energy in vain, talking to the wind [1, p. 38], play for a dead horse - to pay for something that has lost its price [1, p. 67]; however, the phraseological unit with the good horse turnover is positive, for example, good horse should be seldom spurred - a good worker does not have to be adjusted and a blunder lives on big minds, good horse can't be of a bad color [1, p. 124].

Incredibly rich in a variety of living forms and populating virtually all corners of the globe, the world of insects is specific in that it constantly comes into contact with





various spheres of human activity. Phraseological set phrases with the names of insects are not uncommon for the English and Uzbek languages. For example, in English PU ants in one's pants - fear, jitters; have bees in the head - to be crazy, to move; beetle off - flee, run away; big bug - boss, "bump", important person [1, p.18]; have butterflies - worry, shake; flea in one's ear - an unpleasant answer, a rebuff, a sharp remark. Or in Uzbek, "qo'ng'iz bolasini oppog'im der, tipratikan bolasini yumshog'im der" – not washed, but white [6, p. 89].

CONCLUSION

Thus, English and Uzbek languages have a very rich stock of phraseological units. PhUs with a zoonym component belong to a special group of expressions that include the names of animals, birds, and insects. A.V. Superanskaya in her work "The General Theory of Proper Names" notes that "zonyms - the names of various animals, birds, etc. - are a special department of onomastics with their own traditions, which vary in a significant range among different peoples and in different eras" [4, p. 178].

They are distinguished by their brightness, expressiveness and emotionality; they help to better understand the life, culture, national character, mentality of the British and Uzbeks. Attributing human qualities to animals helps to more clearly describe the merits and demerits of the individual.

In proverbs, sayings and idioms of the English and Uzbeks, negative qualities are exposed - laziness, deception, boasting, stupidity, and positive features are welcomed - diligence, honesty, courage.

In Uzbek phraseological units, in contrast to English, the feeling of attachment to the homeland and family is more clearly expressed.

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