

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ZOONYM PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Urayimova Muborakxon Obodullo qizi

Student of Andijan state institute of foreign languages

Scientific supervisor: **Muqumjon Axunov Muhammadaminovich**
(PhD) doctor of philosophy in philology , associate professor
E-mail: muqumjon.axunov@bk.ru

Annotation: this article provides comprehensive information about the lexical properties of zoonym component phraseological units in English and Uzbek and conducts a comparative analysis of all phraseological units in the field of zoonym in English and Uzbek. This phraseology, in turn, is a precise process of analysis that involves drawing scientific conclusions and gaining a broader understanding of phenomena related to comparing phrases between two languages that are almost completely dissimilar.

Keywords: zoonym, phraseology, component, speech, phrase.

It is not uncommon for each language to have different idiomatic expressions based on ethnic origin, and they do not easily transfer from one language to another. Using them in their speech shows the level of skill and experience each person has in speaking. As a result, human speech becomes more beautiful and a complete meaning, that is, a multi-meaning sentence, can be expressed through small phrases.

Our main analysis focuses on zoonymic component units in English and Uzbek. The analysis process compares phrases between two languages that are not very similar to each other.

First, let's give some information about zoonyms. The word zoonym comes from the Greek "zoo" - animal, "onyma" - name, designation.

It is known that humans live side by side with animals, inextricably linked. All animals and plants living in everyday life and in the wild have a special place. Not only does it help each other socially in fulfilling the function of a lifeline, but it is also of great importance in the world of linguistics. It would not be an exaggeration to say that phraseological units containing zoonyms are the linguistic heritage of every language. Phrases with zoonym participles contribute greatly to making the language understandable, concise, and colorful. For example, one of the Uzbek phrases, "When the camel's tail touches the ground," (Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda) is difficult to understand its direct semantics, but if we translate it into lexical meaning, we can understand "it's an impossible task." (Ro'yobga chiqmaydigan yoki amalga oshmaydigan ish) An alternative to this is the English expression "when pigs fly". This meaning, like Uzbek lexical semantics, is understood as an almost impossible task. The analysis of the two language phrases is carried out in more detail, just like the example shown.

When a person uses phraseological units, whether in written or spoken speech, they enrich the meaning and expressiveness of the utterance and greatly contribute to the understanding of the other listener. In short, you can prepare a deep, profound, and concise answer with short phrases. There is a common expression in the English-speaking world. Kill two birds with one stone. We also looked for a very similar point in the Uzbek language. According to this, we found the meaning of Bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni o'ldirish. Both phrases mean solving two problems in one way or achieving success. However, the difference in these examples is very large, and both are very complex. Furthermore, the use of zoonyms is very diverse.

In the English world, it is written as a bird and a stone, while in the Uzbek expression, we can understand the issue of someone skillfully hitting two targets by using the image of an arrow and a rabbit. In one, a stone is used instead of an arrow, and in the other, a bullet (arrow) is used instead of a stone. Representatives of the two nationalities often use zoonyms in their daily lives, so these two lexical phraseological units are included. Both zoonymists are animals that are caught and eaten through hunting. This can also be understood as the fact that representatives of these two nations previously made their living through hunting.

There are a few more similar examples:

- as sick as a dog.
- a hungry fox dreams a bout a chicken.
- die like a dog.
- a cunning as a fox.
- tired as a dog.

Many more examples of animals (zoonyms) related to lexical semantics can be given. Basically cow (sigir) and bull (ho'kiz, buqa) compound units with zoonymic components that are combined with words are common. Such phraseological units can be used in the same meaning in English and Uzbek. For example, (milk cow) phrase in Uzbek (sog'in sigir) means, used in English cow - "sigir" is also used in the Uzbek language. That is, they are semantically similar expressions in both languages. (Cursed cow has cursed horns) - (suzadigan sigirga tangri muguz bitmas). This proverb shows the semantic difference between the words used in English and Uzbek. In English, the word (cursed) is an archaic word that has now been replaced by the word (cursed). The dictionary meaning of the word "cursed" can be translated as (a cursed cow has cursed horns), (lanatlangan sigirning lanatlangan shoxlari bo'lur). O'zbek tilida uning ekvalenti deb topilgan suzadigan sigirga tangri muguz bitmas iborasi tarkibi lug'aviy jihatdan biroz farq qiladi. Lanatlangan so'zi ishtirok etmay, suzadigan sigirga tangri muguz bitmas deb, bunda ham razillik yoki ingliz tili kabi lanatlangan manosini ham anglash mumkin.

This Uzbek expression also contains an archaic word - muguz - and in this respect, it also creates lexical similarity. In English, the word ox (wild boar - pig) occurs in phraseological expressions, but in Uzbek this zoonym is translated as bull.

An example of this is the phrase (An ox is taken by the horns and a man by the tongue) (hangs from a bull's horn, from a human tongue- buqa shoxidan, odam tilidan ilinar). The difference between the two languages is the zoonyms used in this unit. (ox-pig-bull) In the lexical-semantic general meaning of this example, it can be understood that everyone will answer for their actions. Another example involving the word Ox: If you hit an ox on the horns- his hooves are hurt - buqani shoghiga ursang tuyog'i zirqirar. In this example, even if the word ox is translated into Uzbek as bull, there is no noticeable difference in the lexical and semantics of the expression. In a general sense, it is used to mean that if you hurt one part of the body, its whole body will hurt.

In every language, lexical meanings also perform a portable (mobile) function. That is, lexical phraseological units are also analyzed according to the types of portable meaning. Types of meaning transfer are divided into: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, and irony (ironic). We will provide brief details of these semantics in the following sections;

- metaphor – from the Greek metaphera - meaning transfer
- metonymy- Greek metonymia - renaming, that is, a connection between a thing or event
- Synecdoche - Greek synecdoche - means to understand together, that is, to convey the same concept through a part or fragment instead of one thing
- Functional similarity - based on the functional similarity between things and phenomena, the name of one is understood through the name of the other.

In English and Uzbek, lexical - semantic zoonymic phrases are found in such semantic transfers as metaphor and metonymy. The most common is the use of metaphors with animal names.

Used literatures:

1. Abdurahmonov G'. Uzbek grammar.-T., 1972.
2. Adventures in English Literature. – New York.:Copywrite, the TrickCollection.-1985-1990.p990
- 3.Aristotel. Poetika. G. Ghulam Literature and Art Publishing House. T, 1980
4. Hojiyev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - T.,1985.- B 68-.
5. Asqarova Sh. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida takrorning linvistik xususiyatlari Filol.fan. nom...diss. avtoref.- Toshkent, 2022. B.34-35.
6. Astafyev I. M. Vidisintaksicheskixpovtorov, ix priroda I stilisticheskix ispolzovaniya. – M,1968.- B. 14-16.