



THE SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE NAMES OF ANIMALS

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ABSTRACT: - This article is based on the identification, classification, and analyze of the Uzbek and English phraseological units with zoonyms. It is known that in folklore, phraseological units are used to express certain situations and events in an effective and attractive way. In particular, phraseological units with a zoonymic component are widely used among the both languages.

KEYWORDS: Zoonyms, Zoomorphic code, universal meaning, distinctive zoo images, unique specifics.

INTRODUCTION

F.N. Guketlova used the term “zoomorphic code” to define the ethno-cultural specificity of the zoonomic lexicon describing man, and made a comparative study of the animalistic lexicon of the French, Kabardino-Circassian varus language.E.A. Focusing on the metaphorical features of zoonyms, he studied the lexical-semantic variant, the connotation of the word zoos.

S.O.Kochnova's research is devoted to the linguoculturological interpretation of animalistic phraseology in the teaching of Russian as a foreign language T. Kuang.Kiong studied the system-structural structure of Russian zoomorphisms.R.K.Asabin studied the ethno-connotation of English zoonyms, N.V. Solntseva studied the functional capabilities of zoonyms in word formation in three

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languages, AA Kipriyanova, functional characteristics of zoo lexemes in paremia.

A.V. Kunin divided phraseological linguistic units into three main groups. Based on the classification of the A.V.Kunin we classified the compounds with zoonomic components. Moreover, this article is based on the Uzbek phraseological units which have zoonomic components.

The materials of this article are based on phrases and phraseological units, idioms in Uzbek and English dictionaries. All compounds, phrases and stable compounds

which based on the zoonomic phraseological units have been selected as the object of the survey. The analysis process is based on linguistic and linguocultural comparisons..

Based on the results of the analysis, phraseological compounds have been divided into the following three major groups.

1.Units of the first group conveys universal meaning for all the languages by means of images identical the zoonyms.

English variant	Uzbek variant	Explanation :
<i>“Cat and dog life”- a life of continuing quarrelling and fighting and also fight like cat and dog .</i>	<i>“It-mushuk kabi yashamoq.” a life of continuing quarrelling and fighting and also fight like cat and dog .</i>	PUs can express the similar meanings. There used “Cat “ and “Dog” animal images.Both nations use them as the equal symbols.

English variant: Cat-sleep brief sleep or
Uzbek variant: “Mushuk uyqusiday “ The idiom on based on the biological features of cats. It`s meaning is obviously seen.

English variant : A dog`s life- a very unpleasant existents.

Uzbek variant: It yotish –Mirza turish
The zoononym "Dog" in both expressions is used here in a general sense, although it has a prestige, it refers to people who are in a difficult financial situation.

English variant:Cat –and- Mouse game - Cautious maneuvering bargaining , negotiation ,etc;

The second group is the units that representing similar plots of different zoo images;

1.English variant: Cat may a look at a king!(whatever may be our (social) positions , one person is as good as another.

Uzbek variant: “Mushuk tekinga oftobga chiqmaydi”

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In these examples, we can analyze cat zoonyms in the same sense, that is, in the sense of demanding financial incentives in return for doing something.

2. English variant: Have not a cat in hell's chance (S)- have no chance.

Uzbek variant: Sichqonning ini ming tanga, or sichqonni ini ming tanga bo`lib ketmoq ;

Mice and cat is expressed the meaning " have no change"

English variant: Grin like a Cheshire cat – to smile smugly or mischievously. The term was popularized by the Character in Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

Kuygan kalladay tirjaymoq we can observe the name of the animal in this idiom. But The word " Kalla" is indicated to " the sheep". It is connected with our tradition . After cutting the sheep, the head of the killed sheep is fired. Then its` head looks like a grinned . That is why this idiom is appeared.

3. The third group of units expresses unique , national or specific meaning . Distinction of fauna, features of the vital way , character of the work, system of values , historical conditions of the formations of language of a certain ethnos can be sources of the national and specific features of zoo units.

These phraseological units which owe animalistic images , are widely used in the uzbek linguistics . We can hardly come across their equal partners in the English phraseology.

" Ammamning buzog`i " - the calf of my aunt . The idiom describes an awkward person. "Ichini it tirnadi"- A dog screeched one`s inside. The definition is to try to not to show one`s hidden spiritual feelings.

The next phraseological unit has the same meaning with the previous one. However , different zoonyms are used, two construct

characteristics "Dog" and "Cat" "Ichini mushuk taladi" The definition is to try to not to show one`s hidden spiritual feelings. "Ilon yog`ini yalagan", to swallow the oil of the snake means that the person is the canny. In the English linguistics the image of the "fox" is also the symbol of the being canny. "Kapalagi uchdi"- qattiq qo`rqib ketmoq – " fly one`s butterfly " to be extremely afraid of smth;"Ot bilan tuyacha" –judakattafarq "Horse and camel" To differ from each others.

All these phraseological units reflect English unique specifics and its` traditional life style. We can see their equivalents in the Uzbek languages .Because ,these zoonymical phrases are connected with word realia, religion or the biblical origin. As we know, English and Uzbek people are prayed on the different religion.

The world of zoonyms is diverse and interesting to explore. Unfortunately, not all animal names remain in language and human speech. This is often primarily due to the lack of any official documentation and the consequent loss of the animal's life. Second, rapid changes in various spheres of public life, primarily in vocabulary, lead to some changes, as a result of which some zoonyms in the form of human names become popular, while others lose their significance. 'hardens. In this regard, it seems very important to continue the study of zoonyms as a separate category of onomastics from a historical, cultural and social point of view, with a special focus on translation issues.

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