

PAPER

THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A ZOONYMIC COMPONENT IN A COMPARATIVE ASPECT

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Abstract

The article examines one of the main methods of understanding objects of the reality around us, their characteristics, creating artistic images and generating new concepts. The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a comprehensive study of phraseological units with a zoonym component in the English and Russian languages in order to identify common and specific features inherent in these language cultures. Animals initially accompany human life, so the comparativism of this world in various forms are reflected in the phraseological system of the language. The obvious insufficiency and incompleteness of the studies of phraseological units of this thematic group also determines the advisability of conducting such a comprehensive study of phraseological units that contain components of a zoonym's nature.

Key words: phraseological units, term, idea, interaction of languages, expressions, linguopragmatics.

Introduction

Modern theory considers phraseological representation not only as a specific semantic object in science, but also as a unit of language reflecting the results of special mechanisms of mirroring extralinguistic reality. The object of the article is Uzbek and English phraseological units with a zoonym component. In our study, we proceed from a broad understanding of the term "phraseology". The analyzed material includes individual phraseological units and combinations, as well as established expressions expressing and transmitting observations about a person, about his worldview in allegorical form, having differences in perception among Uzbeks, English and foreigners.

Literature review and Methods

The study of phraseological units containing an animal component in all aspects has been consistently continuing in recent years. In particular, some information about flora terms in the Uzbek language is evident in the works of N. Pazlitdinova, M. M. Khoshimkhodjaeva, B. Mirsanov, O. O. Bobokalonov, K. F. Sultonova, X. I. Majidova, Y. Saidov, and of course the services of the linguists named above are also of particular importance.

Analysis and results

This study is devoted to the comparative study of phraseological units with a zoonym component. By the term "phraseologism with a zoonym component" we mean both zonyms proper, i.e., phraseological units that have names of animals as their components, and phraseological units that have names of birds, insects, rodents, i.e. all living creatures. We also include in this category phraseological units that contain lexical units used to name the characteristics of living creatures, such as "tail, feather, etc." Animals have lived side by side with people for a long time. This component is vital for any ethnic group and any culture. Therefore, it is not surprising that people endowed animals with a number of features characteristic of themselves. This is how comparisons appeared: as cunning as a fox 'very cunning', as a pig in oranges 'not at all, not at all, not at all (understands, understands)', as stupid as a grey gelding 'very, extremely stupid', poor as a church mouse 'very, extremely (poor)', as cunning as a fox 'very cunning', as cross (sulky or savage) as a bear 'seriously angry, looks like a beast, evil as the devil', as tricky as a monkey 'mischievous, cunning, malicious', as agile as a monkey 'dexterous, nimble as a monkey'.

Comparative analysis allows us to identify translation equivalents. According to the completeness of the conveyed meaningful information, they can be complete or partial. As

a result of the analysis of lexicographic and factual material (examples selected from works of fiction), it was found that the English language contains phraseological units with a zoonym component that have complete and partial phraseological equivalents in Uzbek. A greater number of English phraseological units with a zoonym component have complete and partial phraseological analogues in Uzbek and Russian. The presence of phraseological equivalents and analogues is explained by the linguistic isomorphism of common human observations of animals, the common source of origin of phraseological units. The English language also contains phraseological units that can be classified as international. In such phraseological units, there is a complete coincidence of the image, component composition, structural and grammatical organization, and functional and stylistic affiliation. In some cases, due to the loss of connection with the prototype of the phraseological unit and other reasons, there is some discrepancy in the listed characteristics, that is, English phraseological units have partial phraseological equivalents in Uzbek. In the group of partial phraseological equivalents with a zoonym component, various formation schemes were identified associated with a divergence of only the lexeme composition, with a divergence of only the structural and grammatical organization, with a divergence of both the lexeme composition and the structural and grammatical organization. In the group of phraseological equivalents, there is preservation of a living internal form and coincidence of images underlying the nomination of phraseological units. In the group of phraseological analogues, as in the group of phraseological equivalents, we also identified full and partial analogues. Full analogues are represented by the following groups: phraseological analogues with approximate similarity of structural and grammatical organization and one identical lexeme in the component composition; phraseological analogues with approximate similarity of structural and grammatical organization and different component composition; phraseological analogues with different structural and grammatical organization and different component composition. If in full phraseological analogues there is a similarity of images underlying the nomination of phraseological units, then in partial phraseological analogues significant differences in the figurative basis are evident. In the group of phraseological analogues in the Russian language, as a rule, zoonymic components are absent.

Our study revealed that the class of non-equivalent phraseological units with a zoonym component is most widely represented in the English language. In the process of finding interlingual correspondences of lacunary phraseological units, we considered various methods of translating phraseological units (calquing, lexical, descriptive and combined translation methods). As a rule, a calqued turnover requires special interpretation and is perceived as an individual-author comparison. As the analysis of the factual material showed, due to the lack of equivalent images underlying the nomination of phraseological units with a zoonym component, the dominant methods of conveying English phraseological units with a zoonym component in Russian are lexical and descriptive. In a number of cases, it was revealed that translators of original works do not always use existing dictionary correspondences of phraseological units, which allows us to draw a conclusion about the use of zoonym components in phraseological units that is specific to the English language.

However, it can be noted that in Uzbek speech the most frequently used domestic animals are the goat (Let the goat into the garden), as well as animals that lived near the places of settlement of the ancient Slavs (for example, a bear). Exclusively in English, animalisms include the words leopard (The leopard cannot change his spots. The leopard cannot change his spots) and lion (Great. lion. A popular person. To bear the lion in his den. To attack a lion in his own den). The phraseological stock of each nation reflects in its numerous images the history, material

and spiritual culture of a certain nation. Phraseologisms with a zoonym component tell about the animal world, which has been present in our lives since ancient times. The main source of the formation of animalistic phraseology is the metaphor "To zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse". The veiled comparison embedded in the essence of the metaphor highlighted the distinctive features of national life, characteristic character traits, living and working conditions of a particular ethnic group.

Conclusion

The study of phraseological units with a zoonymic component in a comparative aspect has undoubted prospects and can be expanded by involving related and different languages.

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