

EXPRESSION OF THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF PEOPLE WITH SYMBOLS FORMED BY ZOONYMS.

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ANNOTATION

This article devoted to the analysis which are relevant to the zoonomic symbols. Zoonyms in different languages describe the appearance, character and style of behavior, the professional activities of a person, his attitude to the opposite sex, family, children. The article represents several examples in both languages.

KEYWORDS: *Zoo images, cultural experience, metaphorical transfer, character, linguistic picture, negative and positive components.*

The zoo images in the composition of phraseological units is associated with the material, social or spiritual culture of the nation and the formation of its worldview, and therefore they acquire special significance due to the fact that they convey information about the national and cultural experience of that nation, its traditions and customs.

In the corpus of expressive-evaluative vocabulary can be distinguished units, formed by metaphorical transfer based on the names of the animal - zoonym and serving for figurative characteristics of human. Zoonyms in different languages describe the appearance, character and style of behavior, the professional activities of a person, his attitude to the opposite sex, family, children. The most common names of animal species (domestic animals, wild animals, birds, insects, etc.) can be used as an evaluation characteristic of a person (cat, dog, donkey, cow, sheep, pig, rooster, etc). These PUs represent positive and negative qualities of a person, it is therefore very important context the perception of a particular phraseological units and their correct use in speech.

This is a difference in the composition of nominations using a zoomorphic image to express certain aspects of a person's characteristics. It can be noted that such zoonomic nominations, which constitute a certain fragment of the linguistic picture of the world, are systematically organized and present in a structured form the parameters of the estimated characteristics of a person based on associative analogies with the image of an animal (bird, insect, fish, etc.). In English, words that describe a person's various characteristics, such as moral, intellectual, social characteristics, personal characteristics, are used interchangeably. According to PUs, we can first divide it into 4 main groups:

1. Phraseological units with positive semantic components.
2. Phraseological units with negative components.
3. Phraseological units with a neutral (used in both positive and negative sense) meaning component.
4. Phraseological units with descriptive component with personal descriptive name.

Phraseological units with a positive meaning component : The units in this group are basically units equal to the verb:

to be cock on his own dun hill - to be a khan in his own house, to be a chief; to keep the bird in one's bosom - to maintain loyalty; to see the elephant - to see life experience; sell off one's dogs; get the monkey off - stop taking drugs; to live like a fighting cock; to produce the rabbit out of the hat;

Units used in positive senses may also not be verbs. They can be nouns, quality, style, word groups. Positive phraseological units can be divided into the following semantic groups:

-phraseological units with zoonomic components that explain the names of equipment:

the cow with the iron tail; the iron the horse; a clay pigeon;

- phraseological units with zoonomic components that explain the names of birds:

the bird of Minevra; the bird of Jova; the bird of night; the bird of Juny the Arabian bird; mother Carey's chicken; a bird of paradise; in his pride; a bird of passage; a bird of Washington; a bird of peace; a bird of prey;

The second group in terms of the use of PUs is the phraseology that comes in the positive sense. cry wolf; keep a dog and bark oneself; to buy a pig in a poke; buck the tiger; sell a pig in a poke; hinge horses in the midstream; keep the wolf from the door; land one's fish; take a bear by the tooth; have a monkey on one's back; to give one the bird; shoot at a pigeon and kill a crow; beat a dead horse; feed the fishes; kill the goose that laid the golden eggs; agree like cats and dogs; die a dog's death; have a wolf by the ears; dog my cats! try it on the dog; that cock won't fight.¹

Negative phraseologies can be nouns, adjectives, adverbs. Negatively used PUs can be divided into the following semantic groups:

Only negative qualities characterize the following names of animals in both compared languages:

hog, pig – behave like a hog, as fat as a pig; snake – be lower than a snake's belly; wolf – as greedy as a wolf; goat – make a goat of one; monkey – as tricky as a monkey.

a) nervousness and irritability: put smb's monkey up; have kittens; one's monkey is up;

b) to explain rudeness: play the bear;

c) to express fear, amazement: have seen a wolf; stare like as tuck pig;

d) to: express pride and arrogance: to be on one's high horse; play the peacock; come off the high horse;

e) to describe the characteristics of self-insanity, stupidity: at the goat;

sell your ass !; play horse; act the ass; monkey business;

f) to describe the negative behavior of people: a dumb dog; a wolf in sheep's clothing; kill Kenny cats; the big bad wolf; a lone wolf; a black sheep; a dead dog; neither fish, nor fowl; an old cat; a tame cat; a loose fish; a fighting cock; the cock of the school; a fish out of water; a cold fish; an odd fish; a dull dog; a fair cow; a copy cat; a fat cat; a snake in the grass; a gay cat; a bird of ill omen; a dirty dog;

¹ Seid J., Mc. Mordie. W. English idioms and how to use them. – M.: Vysšajashkola, 1983. – 265 p.

g) to explain the unlucky person: a poor fish; a plucked pigeon; a lame dog; a lost sheep; a sad dog;

h) to explain cunning: wriggle like a cat's sake; a sly dog;

j) to explain the situation: a cat and dog existence; the dogs of war; a black swan; pigs in clover; dog's dinner; as rabbits in a warren; a lion in the path; a bird in the bush; a pretty kettle of fish; a white elephant; you cannot swing a cat; a Trojan horse; a wild cat strike; top dog.

stick pigs; to know a hawk from a hand saw; hand all one's bells on one horse; go and kill a snake; show the elephant; little bird told me; it's pouring cats and dogs; show the lions; see the lions; have other fish to fry; the bird has flown; start a horse; see how the cat jumps give to the dogs; hold your horses!

Zoonomic PUs play an important role among phraseological units and they play a significant role in the richness (fund) of phraseological units. The presence of lexemes represented by zoonyms in the composition of PUs indicates that a particular PUs represents a relationship to them. Typically, each animal, insect or bird is distinguished by some unique characteristics. In particular, when ants and bees are a symbol of diligence, a lion symbolizes bravery and a rabbit a symbol of caution.

Let us consider some examples of the contradictory relations of Uzbek and English to the same animal. English shows a person as individuality, personality, accentuating the positive qualities such as competitiveness, independence, denouncing fraud and dishonesty, Uzbek shows obedience, courage, impatience, stubbornness, experience.

Such as a tiger is a dangerous opponent, a strong player in English, image of powerful man is given in Uzbek; a lone wolf — a person acting alone; a fox — selfish, dishonest businessman, a predator; The oldest domestic animal in almost all cultures it is the dog, that's why the comparison with the dog are the most numerous in both languages. Negative connotations bring ideas about the dog as a persecuted being, dependent from the person, sometimes living in the toughest conditions, designed for the protection of housing, hunting, etc. (lead a dog's life – to have been afflicted; treat like a dog – to be unkind to anyone; dressed up like a dog's dinner – dressed vulgar). At the same time, the British appreciated the loyalty, friendliness, endurance dog (die for one dog to be very loyal; funny dog – funny guy).

In order to conclude, despite distinction genetic and cultural historical links of the Uzbek and the English languages, their certain quantity of the phraseological units and verbal zoonyms, expressing similar semantics is found. It has been proved that their originality, the features connected with geographical conditions and linguistic factors in the studied examples

It is determined that 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.

It is observed that is equally important in every language in revealing the characters of people. Through zoonyms, it is possible to reveal not only the external appearance of a person but also his invisible inner character. In this case, the physiological characteristics of animals and the behaviors they use are studied and compared with humans.

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