
Phraseological Units With an Animalistic Component In English Language

Pardayeva Mahliyo G'ayrat kizi

e-mail: pardayevamahliyo09@gmail.com

Master's Degree in English Philology, Karshi State University
(Karshi, Uzbekistan)

Abstract— This article discusses the Phraseological units with an animalistic component usage in English and Uzbek language respectively. The relevance of this study is working with comparative and linguacultural analysis of the phraseological units with an animal name in native and English language differences and similarities. While carrying out the research it can be obvious that using an animalistic component idioms, collocations, proverbs and sayings can enrich the language, showing its versatility and make the speech more beautiful. It is vivid understanding that native speakers of English languages can use such kind of phraseological units without any difficulties while learners of English as a second language extremely rarely use them in their speech. However, ESL learners misuse in their speech with some problems can lead to failures in intercultural communication. In order to avoid using phraseological units with wrong understandings, without paying attention to religious or cultural points to direct them to different nations and to cause using unsuitable language units with animalistic component in speech, it is necessary to conduct more detailed study in this layer.

Key words: animalistic component, zoonym, phraseology, nominations of human, lingua-culturology, comparative analysis, linguistic view of the world, idiom, phraseological fusions.

INTRODUCTION

In the century of the technology the world is rushing, everyday new and new scientific knowledge appears in every field of linguistics. Additionally, even most scientists work on the phraseological units and its new ology, there are several factors that should be discovered with comparing between Uzbek and English language. The main researchers in this sphere are phraseological units are P. Kühn, H. Burger, V.V. Vinogradov, N.M. Shanskii and many others. Phraseology reflects the importance and value of speech, even it has various types it can lead to exaggerating the meaning and makes the speaker's language more advanced and pointed. Significantly it is associated directly with culture and past days of people, especially phraseological units with an animalistic component represents not only culture but also religious view and national overview of language speaking country. Phraseological units are special units of the language, in which people's wisdom is displayed, the value-based picture of the world of ethnos, as well as knowledge, both about the outer and inner world of the individual (Verenich 2012: 52) Phraseological units most clearly illustrate the way of life, geographical location, history, and traditions of a particular community United by a single culture. One of the important task facing linguists is the problem of structural morphological and lexical-semantic formation of phraseological units of phraseological units that express the mental state of man in English and Uzbek. Furthermore, Phraseological units are interesting because they are colourful and lively for the reason of they are linguistic curiosities. At the same time, they are somehow complex to understand because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. Phraseological expressions are figurative expressions of clear conclusions drawn by the people on the basis of witnessing various events in life, evaluating different behaviors of people, generalizing their experiences.

Even the phraseology is widely researched by many linguistics in this course paper it can be novelty that using animalistic phraseological units and comparing it with Uzbek language with the help of

linguacultural and comparative studies

Main part

Phraseology is wide theory in linguistics and it is classified by various investigators and the most used and accurate classification of phraseological units devoted to V. Vinogradov and his classification denotes motivation and relation between meaning and whole meaning of components. According to Vinogradov's classification all phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.

- ❖ Phraseological fusion is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit which meaning is never influenced by the meanings of its components. It means that phraseological fusions represent the highest stage of blending together. The meaning of components is completely absorbed by the meaning of the whole, by its expressiveness and emotional properties.

Once in a blue moon – very seldom;

To cry for the moon – to demand unreal;

Under the rose – quietly.

- ❖ Phraseological unity is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit the whole meaning of which is motivated by the meanings of its components.

The meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings. This meaning is formed as a result of generalized figurative meaning of a free word-combination. It is the result of figurative metaphoric reconsideration of a word-combination.

Straight from the horse's mouth- heard directly from the people involved

A bit between one's teeth-to be excited in a negative way

Phraseological unities are characterized by the semantic duality. One can't define for sure the semantic meaning of separately taken phraseological unities isolated from the context, because these word-combinations may be used as free in the direct meaning and as phraseological in the figurative meaning.

- ❖ Phraseological combination (collocation) is a construction or an expression in which every word has absolutely clear independent meaning while one of the components has a bound meaning

It means that phraseological combinations contain one component used in its direct meaning while the other is used figuratively.

To make an attempt – to try;

To make haste – to hurry;

To offer an apology – to beg pardon.

Phraseological expressions are proverbs, sayings and aphorisms of famous politicians, writers, scientists and artists. They are concise sentences, expressing some truth as ascertained by experience of wisdom and familiar to all. They are often metaphoric in character and include elements of implicit information well understood without being formally present in the discourse.

Mainly, an attention getter point of phraseological units is an animalistic component that it is numerous and internally diverse group.

An animalistic component is an expression that whole part represents one meaning and one animal name or animal body parts added to the expressions. Many animal names are currently set metaphors. For examples: **there is more than one way to skin a cat** (that there are many alternative ways of achieving something,) **as strong as horse** (very strong), **old sea dog**(experienced enough), **white elephant**(a possession that is useless or troublesome, especially one that is expensive to maintain or difficult to dispose of).

Shortly, the names of animals are used as certain symbols. That is, the image or habits of a certain animal

are transferred to a person or objects of the surrounding reality, and the zoonym acquires a generally accepted associative meaning. Over time, the symbol-animal is filled with profound social and spiritual meaning, which is reflected in the phraseology (Davletbayeva, Larionova, Bashkirova 2016).

Lingua-cultural and comparative analysis of phraseological units with an animalistic component is the best way to lead an analysis upon this theory between English and Uzbek phrases. First of all, it should be pointed that Lingua-cultural study is the interaction of language and culture that helps to learn mentality, religious sides, cultural values, history and spirituality of language speaking country from speaker's used phraseological units with zoonym component. Examples:

N#	<i>Phraseological unit with an animalistic component</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>Equivalent in Uzbek language</i>	<i>spirituality</i>
1	In the dog house	In trouble with another person quarrel	It mushuk bo'ldi	Dogs and cats always represents as enemies
2	Busy bee	Very busy and hardworking	Asal aridek mehnatkash	In both Asia and Europe bee is used for hardworking person
3	Turn turtle	Something turned down failure	Tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushdi	Turtle separately means success and wisdom. In Asia it is symbol of slow action
4	Pig out	Eating a lot	Cho'chqadek yeydi	For Asian and Uzbek people it is rude to use pig directed to person
5	Have a cow	Very upset	Lattasi suvga tushdi	Cow is the animal that source of milk and milk products symbol of calm in some Asian countries.
6	Cat nap	Take a nap	Qush uyqu	Cat is symbol of beauty in Egypt
7	Kill two birds with one stone	doing two things in one attempt	Bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni urdi	

According to the comparative study of phraseological units in English, while analyzing it can be revealed that the languages' unique sides, similarities, universals and National identity. It is studied by synchronically and diachronically. While translating phraseological units it is easy to find at least fifty percent equivalents in Uzbek but it is difficult to find fully equivalents and most of them are partial. For example: **a barking dog never bites** (a person who constantly threatens never acts)- akillagancha qoldi, **cat got your tongue** (said when someone doesn't speak)- og'ziga talqon solib olgan, **dog days** (very hot days) yondiram deydi bu issiq, **dog-tired** (very tired)-itdek charchagan, **early bird** (someone who likes to wake up early) -xo'roz qichqirmasi turadi, **hot dog** (show off)- ko'z- ko'z qiladi, **no room to swing a cat** (very small place)- chumchuqni ketidek joy and etc. Carrying out research on this theme is endless, every moment language develops and grows like a tree and undiscovered rules of phraseology may also appear.

Conclusion

As a result of the research, it defined that about 10 percent of the animalistic phraseological units have equivalents in Uzbek language and mostly partial equivalents can be about 25 percent. For the reason of various religious, point of view and culture most of the animals cannot be similar to people behaviour in Uzbek. However, dog, cat, bee, horse, goat, sheep and cow exist in both languages' animalistic idioms and phrases. Also we were able to observe, from a point of view of language and culture and lingua-cultural analysis of animalistic phraseological units.

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