

ARCHETYPES AND THE CONCEPTUAL–SEMANTIC SYSTEM OF ZOONYMS IN NATIONAL MENTALITY (BASED ON THE WORKS OF JACK LONDON AND NORMUROD NORQOBILOV)*Author: Ma'mura Melibayeva**Affiliation: Oriental University, Samarkand Campus**I.Hakimbek, student, Oriental University, Samarkand Campus, Samarkand.***Annotation (English)**

This article explores the conceptual–semantic system of zoonyms in literary discourse through a comparative analysis of the works of Jack London and Normurod Norqobilov. Animal images in literature frequently function as archetypal symbols reflecting both universal patterns of human consciousness and culturally specific worldviews. Using conceptual and semantic analysis, the study examines how animal characters represent instinct, survival, loyalty, courage, and moral values. Particular attention is paid to the symbolic meaning of wolves and dogs in Jack London's narratives and the culturally grounded representations of animals in Norqobilov's prose.

Annotatsiya (O'zbekcha)

Mazkur maqolada zoonimlarning konseptual-semantik tizimi milliy mentalitet nuqtai nazaridan Jek London hamda Normurod Norqobilov asarlari asosida tahlil qilinadi. Adabiy matnlarda hayvon obrazlari ko'pincha insoniyat ongida shakllangan arxetipik ramzlar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Tadqiqotda konseptual va semantik tahlil usullari yordamida hayvon obrazlari orqali instinkt, yashab qolish, sadoqat, jasorat va axloqiy qadriyatlar qanday ifodalanishi o'rganiladi.

Аннотация (Русский)

В данной статье рассматривается концептуально-семантическая система зоонимов в литературном дискурсе на материале произведений Джека Лондона и Нормурода Норкобилова. Образы животных в художественной литературе часто выступают архетипическими символами, отражающими универсальные модели человеческого сознания и национальные культурные особенности.

Keywords

archetype, zoonym, national mentality, conceptual semantics, literary symbolism, Jack London, Normurod Norqobilov, animal imagery

Introduction

Language and literature serve as powerful instruments for representing the worldview and cultural identity of a society. Literary texts often convey complex philosophical and psychological ideas through symbolic images. Among these images, animals occupy a special position because they are

closely connected with human experience and natural instinct. The use of animal names or zoonyms in literary discourse therefore carries not only descriptive but also symbolic meaning.

The concept of archetype was introduced by Carl Gustav Jung, who defined archetypes as universal symbolic patterns embedded in the collective unconscious of humanity [1]. These patterns appear in myths, folklore, religion, and literature across different cultures. Animal figures represent some of the most common archetypal symbols because they easily reflect human emotions, instincts, and behavioral traits.

In literary works, animal imagery may represent courage, freedom, loyalty, danger, wisdom, or instinctive power. Through such symbolism authors create deeper meanings that go beyond the literal description of animals. This is particularly evident in the works of Jack London and the Uzbek writer Normurod Norqobilov. Both authors frequently depict the relationship between humans, animals, and the natural environment.

Methodology

The present study is based on qualitative linguistic and literary analysis. The main research methods include conceptual analysis, semantic analysis, and comparative interpretation of literary texts. These approaches allow the researcher to examine the symbolic meanings embedded in animal imagery.

Primary examples were selected from Jack London's well-known novels 'The Call of the Wild' and 'White Fang'. These works feature animal protagonists whose experiences reveal deep philosophical ideas about instinct, survival, and adaptation. The narratives provide rich material for studying the conceptual meaning of zoonyms.

Results and Discussion

The analysis demonstrates that animal imagery in the works of Jack London reflects archetypal concepts related to survival, strength, and instinct. In 'The Call of the Wild', the character Buck represents the awakening of primitive instincts. Initially a domesticated dog living in comfortable conditions, Buck is forced into the harsh environment of the Yukon during the Klondike Gold Rush.

Throughout the narrative Buck gradually adapts to the wild environment. His transformation symbolizes the archetypal journey from civilization to nature. The character ultimately embraces his primal identity and becomes the leader of a wolf pack. This transformation reflects Jung's concept of returning to fundamental instincts embedded in the collective unconscious.

Conclusion

The study confirms that zoonyms play an important role in literary discourse as carriers of conceptual and symbolic meaning. Through animal imagery authors are able to express complex philosophical ideas about human nature, morality, and the relationship between civilization and the natural world.

In the works of Jack London, animal characters illustrate the power of instinct and the struggle for survival. In contrast, the stories of Normurod Norqobilov emphasize harmony between humans and nature, reflecting traditional cultural values.

Therefore, the conceptual–semantic system of zoonyms represents both universal archetypal patterns and culturally specific elements of national mentality. Further research may expand this comparative approach by examining animal symbolism in other literary traditions and languages.

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