

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ZOONYM PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**Urayimova Muborakxon Obodullo qizi**

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Annotation: this article provides complete information about the lexical properties of phraseological units with zoonymic components in English and Uzbek, as well as a comparative analysis of all phraseological units in the field of zoonymics in English and Uzbek. This phraseology, in turn, is a specific analytical process to draw scientific conclusions from data on the comparison of phrases between two languages that are not very similar to each other and it is about explaining phenomena by providing a broader understanding.

Keywords: zoonym, phraseology, component, speech, phrase.

Lexicology is one of the most important parts of linguistics, this section studies every language and all words and word combinations of that language in the nation, phraseological units and, in general, words and their semantics in each language and the people of that language. Lexicology- derived from the Greek words “leksikos – word, logos – doctrine (study)”. Another name for this section is “Lexika”. Lexicology is the study of the development of all aspects of the vocabulary, lexicon, and phraseological units of a language. Unlike other similar fields of linguistics, this one studies the lexical meanings of each language’s words in various ways. So other fields, such as morphology, study the phonetic structure of words.

Lexicology describes what a word means in its basic sense or in what figurative sense it has. For example, if we take the word book, a book refers to a work written on a specific topic and hardcoverd work. This same style is considered lexical meaning. This meaning can also be called the semantic aspect of the word. The question arises as to what words the lexicon actually organises in terms of meaning. Basically, all words belonging to the verb, adverb, adjective, numeral, and noun (except for proper nouns) are studied lexically. As for the component of lexicology, it is a section that studies all the teachings of words according to their denotative and connotative meaning, form and semantic relationship, and types of phraseological meaning.

This work will mainly cover the analysis of lexical units related to the phraseology section

What kind of branch is phraseology? If this branch of lexicology is defined from a linguistic point of view, it is a stable combination consisting of two or more words that are semantically interconnected, cannot exist independently, are used in speech as ready-made units, and have a figurative meaning. Phraseology derived from the Greek words “phraseos”- expression and “logos” – doctrine, mainly studies the connotative semantics of phrases, that is, it studies the figurative meanings of all phraseological units, that is, it organizes the figurative meanings of phraseological units.

Lexicology is the branch of science that studies the dictionary meaning of words. A word expresses not only its lexical meaning but also the concept of existence, such as a person, thing, sign-characteristic, action-state, etc. That is, the lexical meaning of a word can be understood not only as its literal meaning, but also as its concept.

Phraseological units with a zoonymic component are also lexically analyzed according to this rule. The expressions in which Zoonim participated also speak about the heritage of each language and the ethnic origin and lifestyle of the speaker of that language. Also, idiomatic phrases contain multiple meanings and serve to increase the richness of speech.

We will conduct the following analysis based on the above definitions.

Zoonym phrases describe a person's character and situation. For example, the phrase "As nervous as a cat"- describes a person who is anxious or restless (that is, a person who is constantly moving from place to place and worrying). We can use the same example in Uzbek.

The expression "To walk like a chicken with a burnt leg" means to run around restlessly and hit oneself in all directions (Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, 3/572). These two phrases can help you understand a person's situation. But one big difference is that while in English this expression is expressed by a cat, in Uzbek it is used to describe a person's condition using a completely different type of animal, namely a chicken, which belongs to the poultry family. The similarity aspect reflects the similarity of lexical semantics expressed in a connotative way and the sameness of the spiritual understanding.

Phraseological units have a unity of meaning and are formed from stable relationships between two or more words in the speech process. These are stable compounds with a portable meaning that are ready to be introduced into speech (collection of lectures from the Uzbek language by N.Erkaboyeva). Based on this rule, we will give some examples of two – or – three – part zoonymic components in English: as a rabbit, as a lamb. We can see that these two are lexical phrases consisting of 3, 9, and 7 letters.

These phrases can be translated in Uzbek as "quyon yurak", "qo'ydek yuvosh". Although English and Uzbek are completely different in terms of language family and grammatical understanding, we can see similarities in the use of zoonyms. In the above expressions, such as "as a rabbit- quyon yurak" and "as a lamb- qo'ydek yuvosh", the animals chosen are the same, both have the same lexical semantic meaning, and the concept derived from this expresses that a person is timid and cowardly. These idioms (or phrases) are widely used in both languages.

As a person lives, the knowledge and experience they accumulate throughout their lives, as well as their cultural development, enriches them and also affects their language development.

Phraseological units arise from the culture, profession, traditions, lifestyle, and attitude of each people to the surrounding reality. In many cases, including in Uzbek and English-speaking countries, zoonyms such as dog, cat, cow, donkey, and bird are widespread. Now let's look at lexical combinations of animal names such as lion, dog, fish, poultry, cat, and cattle.

"A chump bunny is an English translation of the phrase "a stupid, foolish person." In the Uzbek vocabulary, this phrase, although not synonymous, but it can be used as an alternative to a similar expression - "likened to a cow (mol). And they both are considered to have a very high level of semantic meaning. These two zoonomers, belonging to different mammal families, have a very negative interpretation of human nature. This diversity in cultures suggests that much more needs to be studied lexically. Another great description is the Uzbek zoonim phrase "moldek ichgan" or "ichish, ichik" which is translated into English as "drink like a fish". This phrase describes how someone is feeling. Explaining these highlights how different worldviews are. From a linguistic perspective, it is understood that a person gives in to lust and consumes, that is, drinks, more than necessary. But while the English describe this drink as if it were a fish living in water and never getting enough, Uzbeks describe it as drinking until you're drunk like a cow. It can be said that these two expressions may be related to the fact that the habitat of one of the peoples (the English) was mainly in the water, while that of the other one was mainly dry and dark. . Here are two examples of such expressions with different animals (zoonym component) but very similar semantically: when pigs fly- tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda. (when the camel's tail touches the ground). I Based on the lifestyle of representatives of both zoonym cultures, the Uzbeks raise camels in areas close to the desert, while the speakers of the opposite language, the

English, have been engaged in pig raising in their social life. In this regard, camels and pigs were taken as a basis. The lexical semantics of both are in the sense of "a promise that will not come true, that will not be fulfilled." These expressions are used in a negative sense to further emphasize the meaning of the sentence, such as almost never happening.

The English phrase "As sick as a dog" can be used in Uzbek to mean "to suffer like a dog" (itday azob chekish). It can be understood that in these two phrases, a reference is made to a person through the image of a dog.

The literal meaning is that someone is suffering from an illness. Naturally, when a dog is sick, it cannot express pain with its tongue like humans, which makes it a little more difficult to diagnose its illness. The same analogy applies to humans, expressing how even if they know and can tell about their illness, they are unable to find a cure and suffer as they wander around. Another example is the Uzbek phrase "to shoot like a dog"(itdek otib tashlamoq). This zoonym component can be understood as threatening or intimidating someone. In the world of English phraseology, a similar expression is used - kill like a dog. These two expressions can certainly express a chronic period of use, which has a connotative character.

It is clear that both linguistic cultures are showing humans through the character of dogs. The semantic conclusion, taken in this way, is that the image of a dog is expressed equally in both languages. In this case, the spiritual coloring was used in a negative way.

There is a shift in meaning in the comparison. This connotative aspect of semantics explains how important and colorful the use of animals in linguistics.

A great zoonym related to human character is the phrase "as quiet as a mouse." The meaning of this metaphor is derived from the mouse. By nature, a mouse moves silently, and this characteristic description has a slightly different worldview in the Uzbek language.

In Uzbek mentality, many families have always raised sheep.

The sheep has a gentle nature. It will go wherever you lead it. This led to the enrichment of Uzbek phraseology with the expression "meek as a sheep"(qo'yday yuvosh). In the English phraseological world, the rodent is described by the zoononym "rodent", and in the Uzbek version, by the pet. The result of their translation is very similar, the meaning is applied to the person who is very calm and doesn't harm anyone

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