

THE DESCRIPTION OF WOLF ZOOSEMY IN ENGLISH WORKS

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Introduction

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the content of language units and speech that derivatives formed from them. Semantics has emerged as a separate science and is considered a linguistic field that mainly studies issues within the framework of semantic phenomena such as the development of the meaning of lexemes, expansion, narrowing, specialization, usual and occasional meaning, primary and derived meaning, synonym, antonym, polysemy.

Semantics is derived from the Greek word *sema* and analyzes the meaning and value of language units. Semantics is considered a separate field that expresses linguistic meaning, studies what meaning words have, and how they are related to each other.

Methodology and materials

P. Shank, L. Birnbaum, J. May put forward the idea that semantics is a part of pragmatics and is an integral part of our knowledge of the world and how to use language.

N.I. Kondakov defines “meaning” as an object means to individuals performing everyday, aesthetic, scientific, industrial, socio-political, and other activities.

According to the linguist Y.D. Apresyan, semantics “represents information about a group of objects or non-linguistic situations that have common properties and are invariant (unchangeable) for their participants and that connect their relationships with each other, which is called by a linguistic sign.

According to N.F. Alfirenko, meaning is an idea about an object, which is formed on the basis of an internal form (more precisely, an idea) and a concept that is being formed or has been formed. A.N. Smirnitsky says that “the meaning of a word” is a reflection of an object, phenomenon or relationship in the mind.

It seems that in the definitions of the phenomenon of meaning given by logicians and linguists, regardless of the period and direction in which they work, the basis for the emergence of meaning is the connection of the linguistic sign with the object-phenomenon being expressed and the indirectness of this connection, There is an indication that it occurs through the medium of consciousness, thought forms.

So semantics describes ideas about words and their meanings. At the same time, this field helps to clarify zoosemy that is, animal names have meaning.

Results

Animal names are often used to describe human characteristics. The term zoosemy is expressed through the transfer of animal characteristics to humans. In English novels, the wolf and lion symbols are used by writers in different meanings, and their usage is given in a unique style. For example, the meanings of companionship, protection, loyalty, guardianship, courage, invincibility, mental and spiritual strength, and willpower in the wolf symbol reflect positive human characteristics, while the negative aspects are revealed through greediness and aggression.

Analyses and discussion

The Wolves are a free people, said Father Wolf. They take orders from the Head of the Pack, and not from any striped cattle-killer¹.

At last – and Mother Wolf's neck bristles lifted as the time came – Father Wolf pushed “Mowgli the Frog”, as they called him, into the center, where he sat laughing and playing with some pebbles that glistened in the moonlight².

The novel about Mowgli also tells that a human child is saved by wolves, that all the animals in the jungle, especially Shere Khan, want to kill Mowgli, and that the wolf must kill

¹Kipling R. Jungle book. – United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015. – P.8.

²O'sha joyda. – P.10.

him. The wolf, on the other hand, diligently protects the boy in order to save him, and tries to raise him together with his own children. The image of the wolf in this passage is embodied as a free and independent image, a companion and protector who comes to the aid of a person in a bad day. Although the king of the forest is Shere Khan, the father wolf says that this human child is ours, we ourselves determine whether he will survive or not. He says that we wolves are free and independent creature. In this, the wolf is compared to a person with his own independent opinion and is embodied as a symbol of kindness and compassion. Through the image of the wolf, the writer reflects such human qualities as generosity, compassion, protection or protection.

"In the example of the analysis of the novel "The Wolf and the Dove", we observed that the genesis and history of wolves goes back to myths:

The young man called himself "The Wolf" and preyed upon the people for his wants. It is rumored that in a deep valley near the border with Scotland there is a dark glade wherein stands the statue of an iron wolf, brown with rust and twined with creeping vines, moss greening its legs. It is said that only when war rages in the land does the mighty wolf stir and become a warrior – bold, strong, invincible and savage.³

In ancient times, the Druids lived in the forests of northern England. One of them decided to study the art of war very well. The young man called himself "The Wolf" and made people his victims in the path of his lust. Over time, his courage became famous. The gods heard about this and sent their messengers to destroy him. Indeed, the Warrior was so great and powerful that even Woden's messenger returned without being able to destroy him. In order to prevent this destruction, the god Woden turned the Wolf into an iron statue. According to Scottish myth, a statue of a wolf in a deep valley bordering the country would only move when war broke out and become a brave, strong, invincible, and ferocious warrior. From this myth, we see that the invincible and powerful fighting qualities of the wolf were transferred to the heroic young man.

According to Z. Kovekses, most human behavior seems to be understood metaphorically in terms of animal behavior, emphasizing that animal metaphors often have a negative connotation, and with some exceptions, they refer to negative human behavior.⁴

So I must choose the wolf and hawk and I know the hawk and his cries are more of the raven caught in a snare. Aislinn placed a small hand upon Wulfgar's chest. Thus I choose you, the wolf⁵.

The author describes his characters with animal qualities. This is a description given to the hero of the novel. Wulfgar, and the writer's comparison of him to a wolf goes back to myths. The main character is a strong and brave warrior, who always wins no matter what war he enters. Despite his bravery, he is described as a very simple person, and those around him try to deceive him and use him for their own interests. The hero in the form of a wolf is distinguished by his good nature and simplicity. He conquers England, that is, the Anglo-Saxon tribe, and brings victory to the French king William the Great. Along with such positive qualities of the wolf, negative qualities such as greediness and robbery are also expressed.

Wolf Larsen did not laugh, though his grey eyes lighted with a slight glint of amusement. The face, with large features and strong lines, of the square order, yet well filled out, was apparently massive at first sight; The eyes themselves were of that baffling protean grey which is never twice the same. They were eyes that masked the soul with a thousand guises, and that sometimes opened, at rare moments, and allowed it to rush up as though it were about to fare forth nakedly into the world on some wonderful adventure, eyes that could brood with the hopeless sombreness of leaden skies⁶.

Wolf Larsen tells the story of a man overcoming difficulties in the image of a sea wolf, and argues that one should not be afraid of the consequences of standing strong in the face of

³Woodwiss K. The Wolf and the Dove. – New York: Avon books, 2007. – P.5.

⁴ Kovačić Z.A metaphor.A practical introduction. –New York:Oxford press university, 2002. – P. 300.

⁵Woodwiss K. The Wolf and the Dove. – New York: Avon books, 2007. – P.18.

⁶Jack London. Sea Wolf. – USA: Project Gutenberg, 1904. – P.23.

cruelty. The image of a sea wolf teaches a person that any difficulties that seem impossible can be overcome. Wolf Larsen's gray eyes and strong body testified to his strength, confidence in his mental and spiritual strength. The color of the wolf's eyes were amazing. These were eyes that masked the soul with a thousand different images and allowed him to take off his mask only at certain moments and rush into amazing adventures. Larsen is understood as a sea captain or pirate who spent his life at sea. In the image of a wolf, the writer embodied the image of a person with high self-confidence and faith, a strong-willed person who spent his whole life on sea adventures, who overcame storms and dangerous paths, who was not afraid of difficulties and suffering. O.V. Rayevskaya defines zoosemy as the name of an animal, saying that animal names are often used to designate human characteristics. In this example, the animal name emphasizes the human character.

White Fang was intelligent beyond the average of his kind; yet his mental vision was not wide enough to embrace the other bank of the Mackenzie. What if the trail of the gods led out on that side? It never entered his head. Later on, when he had travelled more and grown older and wiser and come to know more of trails and rivers.⁷

White Fang was glad to acknowledge his lordship, but it was a lordship based upon superior intelligence and brute strength. There was something in the fibre of White Fang's being that made his lordship a thing to be desired, else he would not have come back from the Wild when he did to tender his allegiance.⁸

This work, entitled "White Fang", describes a creature that is half wolf, half dog. Fang is different from other wolves, his mental potential is high, because he has traveled a lot. As he grows up, he develops kindness and wisdom. When White Fang's owner appears, he recognizes him, rejoices, and along with his superior intelligence, a sense of dominance based on brute force prevails in him. His visit to the human world radically changes the wolf's life. His owner speaks to White Fang gently, softly and calmly. The wolf's instincts encourage him to trust his owner, that is, the human race.

"The Blessed Wolf!" chorused the women. Judge Scott surveyed them triumphantly. "Out of your own mouths be it," he said. "Just as I contended right along. No mere dog could have done what he did. He's a wolf." "A Blessed Wolf," amended the Judge's wife. "Yes, Blessed Wolf," agreed the Judge. "And henceforth that shall be my name for him"⁹.

As White Fang's environment changes, his behavior also changes. Throughout the novel, White Fang struggles to reconcile his wild instincts with his inner world, highlighting the conflict between nature and society. White Fang's natural fighting and hunting instincts are at odds with those of humans. However, he adapts to the human world because White Fang is naturally adaptable, has traveled a lot, and has learned need to adapt. In addition, he protects his owner in unexpected situations. This represents his courage. An arrow aimed at his owner hits Fang. His owner praises his courage. The Great Wolf does what dogs cannot, showing him as a true protector. The wolf's protection of his owner is a metaphor for human courage.

Conclusion

So wolf is considered as the symbol and meaning of friendship, defense, faithfulness, responsibility, bravery, invulnerability, intellectual and psychic strength, and determination in the wolf symbol describes positive human features, while the adverse aspects are exposed over insatiability and violence.

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⁷Jack London. White Fang. – New York: URIS library, 1987. – P.65.

⁸O'sha joyda. – P.73.

⁹Lewis C.S. The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe. – New York: Macmillan, 2017. – P.30.

3. Kipling R. Jungle book. – United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015. – P.8.
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