

1-20-2021

FIGURATIVENESS OF ZOONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Omongul Kenjabayevna Khalibekova
english language and literature chair, NavSPI

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu>



Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Khalibekova, Omongul Kenjabayevna (2021) "FIGURATIVENESS OF ZOONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES," *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University*. Vol. 4 : Iss. 6 , Article 5.

DOI: 10.52297/2181-1466/2020/4/6/5

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol4/iss6/5>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Scientific reports of Bukhara State University by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.

14. TSiganova N.I. *Znachenie izucheniya kategorii schastya i neschastya v psixologii [Elektronniy resurs]* /N.I. Siganova //Psixologiya: itogi i perspektivi. Tezisi nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii, 2015. - Rejim dostupa: <https://psihologia.biz/psihologiya-psihologiya-obschaya_693/>tsyiganova-znachenie-izucheniya-kategoriy-17234.htmlhttps://cyberleninka.ru/article

UDC: 81.373

FIGURATIVENESS OF ZOONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Khalibekova Omongul Kenjabayevna
english language and literature chair, NavSPI

Abstract:

Background. *Relevance is due to a certain level of undevelopment of many issues related to the human factor in the language. The development of this problematic seems promising for identifying the national and cultural characteristics of English and Uzbek phraseological units, which allows us to increase our vocabulary and, therefore, enrich our speech. This article examines the semantic-pragmatic and connotatively evaluative relations of phraseological units based on animal images in English and Uzbek languages. Zoonyms imply textual roles within a specific discourse and difference in values, stereotypes and behaviour patterns in national cultures.*

Methods. *Studying nominations of a human with a zoonym component we used descriptive and analytical, comparative, linguistic and cultural methods and techniques. We used the contrastive method to identify phraseological units based on animal images in English and Uzbek languages. According to the structure there are substantive, adjectival, verbal and adverbial phraseological units. Within the structural groups according to the semantics there are subgroups used to describe a person, his experience, status, positive and negative qualities, typical properties, emotional and physical condition, behaviour, speech, interpersonal relations etc. we try to identify evaluative connotations of the considered phraseological units.*

Results. *Zoonyms have always been the focus of linguists' attention as they are the core layer of the vocabulary of any national language. The aim of this paper to discover of their meaning, motivation and expressiveness in non-related languages. The article reviews scientific literature devoted to the study of zoonyms, and presents the results of their own scientific research. In an effort to characterize his behavior, feelings, states, appearance, the man resorted to comparison with what was closest to him and similar to himself - the animal world and, despite the fact that the thematic principle of classification of phraseological units is fundamental in the writings of a number of Western and Uzbek linguists, it is the classification based on their internal content that reflects various aspects of people's lives: prudent or stupid behavior, success or failure, as well as relationships between people: their lives' impressions and feelings: approval, disapproval, friendship, hostility, quarrel, reconciliation, rivalry, treachery, condemnation, punishment.*

Conclusion. *Names of animals (zoonyms) - one of the oldest layers of vocabulary in all languages of the world. Phraseological units are analysed in accordance with their meaning and semantic structure. A number of common and distinctive traits in the structure, semantics are elicited in this paper. Dominant images in the phraseology of English and Uzbek languages are revealed in a comparative aspect.*

Keywords: *semantic layer, connotative, cognition, zoonym, paremia, phraseological unit, zoonym, cultural linguistics.*

Introduction. *Phraseological units arise as a result of the crucial role of language units in the formation of linguistic cognition, understanding, knowing, evaluating various aspects of human intellectual life, ultimately, alternative knowledge of the external world. At this point, fixed compounds that describe one or another way of perceiving a wide range of meanings to reflect mental situations are actively demonstrated by entering the phraseological realm of language. Phraseology has always made a huge contribution to the formation of a figurative picture of the world of all languages. it an integral part of the transmission of the cultural heritage of the people,*

with studying which you can get acquainted and study traditions, customs, values, life of this or that nation. Phraseological units are characterized by features of a particular language, have different expressive color, capable of acquiring additional meaning when they are influenced by context. Also they can refer to different functional styles. Studying the common features and differences of phraseological units of different languages, a better understanding of national identity can be achieved native speaker, to deepen knowledge of the language, because phraseological units are its bright component. The main obstacle in the process of intercultural communication consists in the nationally specific characteristics of cultures, in contact with each other. Phraseology is one of the ways of emotions presentation in the language, especially through the emotionally-shaped effect. An idiom comes into existence, as a rule, where there is an interest, desire for imagery, evaluation, expressiveness.

Phraseological units convey shades of wonder, joy, irony, disapproval, contempt, indifference and many other emotions of a speaker. Emotions are the part of the connotative values of idioms. Emotive idioms take a leading place in the Uzbek and English languages. They are mainly investigated within the framework of general lexical and phraseological researches, for example, as separate groups of idioms.

Therefore, in his speech, a person seeks to express his positive or negative attitude to the objective world, as well as to the perception of events, processes, and the objective world in general. Expressing relationship (whether the relationship is positive or negative) occurs through emotion in people. In linguistics, meanings are synonymous with the nominative, denotative meanings that exist in the semantic structure of an emotional word or phraseological unit.

Materials and methods. Emotionality is always expressive, evaluative in speech. At the same time, the emotionally expressed thought evaluates attitude of the speaker positively or negatively. In this sense, emotions are divided into two main groups: a) positive emotions; b) negative emotions. For example, in Uzbek language "терисидан бит семирмоқ" expresses positive emotion, "илоннинг ёғини ялаган" implies negative emotion. As an example of English phraseological units «when pigs fly» denotes negative association, «a willing horse» implies positive emotion. Russian linguist E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk understands the concept of expressiveness in a narrow sense.[1] If the lexicon expresses the name of an object, event, fact, event, process, phraseological units express the emotions, feelings, mental state, qualities of a person. Phraseological units are linguistic phenomenon formed on the basis of the need to express figuratively, emotionally-expressive attitude to events. It is known that zoonyms are distinguished by their imagery, emotionality and are widely used in oral speech, literary texts. Interestingly, a zoonym can express the same meaning in different languages that are not similar. In some cases, however, a zoonym itself may also reflect qualities that are contradictory in both languages. For example, in English, "dark horse" figuratively means negative connotation (for an unpopular person), while its Uzbek equivalent "отнинг қашқасидай" (for an popular person) implies positive connotation. It should be noted that in the lexical-semantic layer of language it is difficult to find a group, as rich and complex in nature as zoonyms. This is why, it is of great interest that they perform a wide range of functions in language. There are many phraseological units in Uzbek language based on the image of animals, and their positive and negative use has been partially studied by A.E. Mamatov [2]. Some researchers have studied animal names based on metaphors and classified zoonyms differently. Yu. Lyasota analyzes zoonymic lexemes in English and identifies zoonyms in his scientific work: a) pets; b) wild animals; c) birds; g) into small groups such as reptiles. It also divides stable compound sentences containing zoosema into two parts: a) zoonyms used in simple sentences: all cats are grey in the dark - everything looks sweet on an empty stomach; the scalded sheep infects the whole flock; b) zoonyms used in conjunctions: the dog barks, but the caravan goes on - the dog barks, the caravan passes. The zoonyms studied by Lyasota consisted mainly of paremias [3,116]. N.A. Klushin, on the other hand, studied zoonymic and phytonymic descriptions of the individual in English [4,22]. He compares zoonyms in English and Russian. For example, "osel" in Russian - stupid, ignorant man, "ass" in English - stupid, ignorant man - a stupid, obstinate person, "a pig" dirty, lowly man - dirty, greedy, ill-mannered

person. Often when zoonymic lexemes come in their original sense, they have a specific boundary. In the figurative sense, it expresses emotional imagery and is actively used in oral speech, as well as in fiction, giving language figurativeness, expressiveness. Uzbek linguist O. Latipov comparatively analyzes the semantic structure of pet names in Russian, Uzbek and Tajik in his dissertation. [5] In his work, he explains the specific semantic features of words in each language that represent exactly the same animal names in all three languages, and thus points out that some animal names can have the same meaning in all three languages. For example, the Uzbek zoonyms "pig" and the Russian "scotina" have a negative connotation in both languages. The Russian zoonym "курица" is used in a more negative sense. Phraseological units with this word are explained by their connotative feature: "мокрая курица" – a loose person, "писать как курица с лапой" – to write ugly, "оёғи куйган товукдай" – panic (negative meaning), "хўроз йигит" – agile and brave guy, "хўроз гап" – the main sentence, the plot of the sentence, "жўжахўроз" is a proud boy, a young man. The research, which began with the study of zoonymic words in different languages and their comparison, later moved to phraseology, and the structural-semantic and grammatical aspects of phraseologies containing animal names began to be studied separately. In comparing phraseological units, the methods and principles proposed by U. Yusupov have theoretical and practical significance. In his view, first the corresponding (equivalent) and inappropriate (non-equivalent, alternative) phraseological units are identified. [6,40] Phraseologisms are equivalent in native and foreign language distinguished and compared according to the following principles: a) semantics, figurativeness (metaphorization)

- b) the degree of redefinition of meaning
- c) number of components
- g) the order of placement of components
- d) the method of expressing the syntactic connection
- e) belonging of components to morphological word groups
- j) according to the subgroup of its components
- h) the components belong to the subject of the words
- i) variability
- k) how often (frequency of use)

The comparison of the above phraseologies is actually based on three major principles:

- 1) lexical, semantic and stylistic aspects
- 2) grammatical aspect, morphological structure (to which word group the components belong) and syntactic connection
- 3) mutual relations, polysemic, synonymy, antonymy, variant relations and more or less applicability.

Phraseologisms with zoonyms are markers of national image of the world that has developed in the minds of a certain ethnic community.

It should be stated that phraseological units with zoonymic component have not been studied thoroughly. Phraseological units with zoonymic component are always based on metaphorical expressions. Resemblance is a key process to form metaphorical expressions. "Two objects, people, actions, places and others are compared and comparison reveals some resemblance between notions". [7]

One of the interesting works dedicated to zoonymic phraseological units are written by T.M. Shmeleva, it is devoted to the analysis of phraseological units with a zoonymic component in Russian and Bulgarian [8]. Scholar studies various features of zoonymic phraseological units. She points zoonyms like geese, sheep, cows, chickens, horses, cats, wolves, bears, mosquitoes, dogs as a separate "symbolic" in both languages. Any object, bird or animal may have similar features that can turn to the living beings. That is why most metaphorical expressions have got metaphor in their content and sense somehow. Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy claim the following about idioms that are based on metaphors: "many idioms based on metaphors. However, idioms are expressions that are used so frequently and are so fixed in the language that people often do not think about the metaphors behind them. The metaphors used in phraseological units are therefore

much or less original and thought-provoking than those used in literary contexts” [9]. People say, for example, “the new director was a big fish at the meeting” (was the most important or noticeable person).

Results and discussion. Zoonyms create phraseological power of the language and make impressive, colourful, unforgettable images in any language. For example: “I have got a bit of a frog in my throat”. said Suzy, still in the same deep voice. “A frog? Where’d you get that?” asked Ann enviously”[10]. In this case, a frog is used in a wider meaning than its primary meaning, the author is playing with a word to give new humorous sense to the word as a component of phraseological unit. If you focus on Uzbek context, you may find phrase that lost its primary usage: “Лоақал шимингга бир қара, икки ёни қурбақа ютган илондай шишиб кетган”[11].

Phraseologisms with a zoonym component are widespread in the languages being compared. We propose the following structural and semantical classification. **I. Substantial.** Substantive phraseological units include to name noun as a key element in combination with a name adjective or other noun. By their semantics, they are classified as follows: Substantial phraseological units denoting human’s character. For both compared languages metaphorical transfer of certain qualities of animals on the characteristics of a person is very typical and acquires symbolic meaning.

Experience. One of the most common images is old wolf serving to denote an experienced person. Uzbek equivalent “қари тулки” symbolizes a person who has experienced many hardships and gained experience, knowledge.

Positive quality of a person. A great number of PUs transfer positive qualities of the animal to person, for example: a bee, a horse denote hardworking in English (busy bee, willing horse). In Uzbek corpus “a bee” also signifies the same qualities but instead of “horse” mostly “donkey” symbolizes hardworking (эшакдай ишламоқ).

Unlikeness. To characterize a person, different from the others, both languages use different images: English: a white crow; Uzbek: отнинг қашқасидай.

Deception, danger. Phraseological units of this group imply negative connotation. Such as “a wolf in the sheep's clothing”, “a snake in the grass” (treacherous, deceitful person); Uzbek analogies can be “қўй терисини ёпинган бўри”, “қўйнида илон сақламоқ”

Status. To denote a social status of a person different images are used: in English it is a “fish or frog” (an influential person, prominent position in society). In Uzbek dictionaries of phraseological units we may find “арслондай кўркмас”

Group of people. PUs characterize a group of people with similar characteristics, interests and tastes: English: “birds of a feather” Uzbek: “қарға қарғанинг кўзини чўқимайди”.

Negative features of a person. PUs denote negative connotation: In English: “black sheep”, “a bear with a sore head” denote dissatisfied person. Uzbek analogue: “ола қарға”

II. Adjective phraseological units are phrases in which the key element is the adjective name. On a semantic basis, they classify:

Typical qualities of person transferred from images of animals. English: crazy like a fox, mute as a fish.

The physical condition of a person is often compared with the condition of some or an animal. In this case, phraseological units can have, as a positive connotation

English: “as strong as a horse”. Uzbek version is similar to English: “Отдек соғлом, филдек бақувват”

Denoting social status of person. English: “poor as a church mouse”. Uzbek: “итдан бир суяк қарз бўлмоқ”.

III. Verb phraseological units. There are a large number of similar units, called as different actions and activities, and states and relationships.

Behaviour: Metaphorical transfer of behavioral features animals to describe human activity. In English: “drink like a fish, eat like a horse”. In Uzbek: “сигирдек кавшамоқ” (to chew like a cow).

Emotional condition. Verb phraseological units with components zoonym can express various emotional states: anxiety, sadness, excitement, awkwardness, anger, etc. For example: get

one's monkey up, to have butterflies in the stomach-denote angry and nervous person in English. Uzbek equivalent: “эшакдай ханграмоқ, итдек қутурмоқ” imply emotional state of human.

Speech action. To denote speech action both languages possess full equivalents: English: “chatter like a magpie”. Uzbek: “булбулдай сайрамоқ”. Examples given indicate that phraseological units are fixed primarily by semantic aspects.

Interpersonal relationships. The most frequent phraseological units characterizing the hostile relations of people are those based on comparing the relationship between a cat and a dog. In English: “fight like cat and dog”, in Uzbek “ит мушук бўлиб яшамоқ”. Interpersonal relationships showing cunning, deceit, cavalry are often reflected in phraseology.

Unrealistic, unreasonable actions. In both languages there are phraseological units that realize this meaning, but they are based on different images. English: “pigs might fly”, Uzbek analogue: “туянинг думи ерга текканда”.

Adverbial phraseological units. Adverbial units include PU, identical adverbs. The most frequent are adverbial phraseological units, characterizing the speed growth. So, the meaning ‘slowly’ is expressed by the following phraseological units: English version: “like a scalded cat”, “at a snail's pace”. In Uzbek: “тошбақадай имилламоқ”, “оёғи куйган товукдай”.

The results of the analysis show that image standards in different languages have different qualities and characteristics. The same zoonym may not participate in the same semantic function in both languages. Zoonymic phraseological units reflect the specific mentality of that language, that nation, no matter what the language.

From the above, it is clear that zoonymic lexicon has been studied not only in non-related languages, but also in languages that are close to each other. Our analysis proves the multi-layeredness and wide application of zoonymic lexicon.

However, it should be noted that the semantic and structural features of phraseological units in English have not been studied separately. Zoonyms 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 phraseology indicates that a particular phraseme represents an attitude toward them. Typically, each animal, insect or bird is distinguished by some unique characteristics. In particular, all ants and bees are a symbol of diligence, a lion is a symbol of courage and a rabbit is a symbol of caution. For example, a gay cat - an inexperienced, young sprout. Somewhat from the thickly strewn hazards. But green hoboes "gay cats" walked into these dangers blindly and were moved down in hundreds [12]

like a cat in a strange garret - an awkward situation

When he arrived in Boston, he felt like a cat in a strange garret. a tame cat- is an insensitive person, a housewife

And remember. I don't want a fortune for this thing only a good price. There's a lot of tame cats who mightn't follow the new man around. [12,55]

as weak as a cat - very weak

There isn't much fear of my getting up, dog "answered the captain, I feel as weak as a cat. [12,56]

a wild cat -is a useless business

Mr. Norbelt Keeman, in the legislative Assembly; had drawn attention to the recent epidemic of "Wild cats" [12,60].

As can be seen from the above examples, the English zoonym a cat is often used in negative phraseological units, and it often comes in the sense of "inexperienced, useless work", "insensitive person". For example, “as quiet as mouse” in English means "quiet person", while "қўй оғзидан чўп олмаган" in Uzbek means the same notion. In these places, the english "mouse" and the uzbek "қўй" zoonyms were compared. Some phraseological units define the state of people in relation to an event.

By cock! (By God!) Has the cat got your tongue? -Нера гапирмайсан?

LINGUISTICS

Donald and Felicity stood there paralyzed. "Come on" said Miss Hand Porth, Has the cat got your tongue? What have you two been up there, may I ask? What dog is hanging? -Ўзи нима ран?[12]

Phraseological units differ from other linguistic units in that they provide imagery, expressiveness and emotionality to speech. 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. Zoomorphism 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 zoomorphism 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.

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). Similarly, you can analyze features of zoomorphism "cat": has long being close to someone, the cat has earned the trust and love of man because of its softness, intelligence, prudence (as tame as a cat is quite tame; as wary as a cat – very careful), but, being wild animals by nature, cats are peculiar cunning, deceit (cat in the pan is a traitor; cat shuts its eyes when stealing cream to close their eyes to their sins). As for Uzbek context, cat denote dubious, treacherous person. Phraseological component "horse" has mostly positive connotations, which is associated with the role of the horse farm hand, his diligence and endurance (strong as a horse , willing horse – slogger), but there are also values associated with other areas of the horse's life, with both positive and negative interpretation, for example, jump (ride the fore horse is to be in front; a dark horse – "dark horse", about a man whose inner quality is not known). Similarly, we can analyze other phraseological units with names of animals having the dual nature of values. Stubbornness" in two languages is compared to a donkey, but a donkey for the British in the semantic plan primarily represents the stupidity, stubbornness — again. For example:

act the ass — to fool around, **to be an ass for one's pains** — not to receive praise for their efforts; to stay in the cold, **make an ass of oneself** – to put yourself in a stupid position, to fool around, **all asses wag their ears** - fools inherent in the profound view, fools love to judge what you don't understand,

an ass between two bundles of hay (an ass between two bundles (or bottles) of hay (Buridan's ass)) — Buridan's ass (the person, not daring to make a choice) (French philosopher of the XIV century attributed to Buridan follows the story of the donkey who died of hunger because he did not dare to make a choice between two identical bundles of hay). There are also zoomorphic images to denote exaggeration of anyone's influence, importance, unheard stories, stories, unreal temporary work: to have the wolf in the stomach to be hungry as a wolf; cock and bull story — an

LINGUISTICS

unbelievable story told to deceive someone; shoot (throw) the bull — to carry nonsense, to ramble; no room to swing a cat — no room to fall; enough to make a cat laugh — and the dead can laugh; very funny; shaggy-dog story — a long joke with an absurd ending.

From the analysis of phraseological units with names of animals it follows that the mind has no causal connection: in Uzbek: bad memory (товуқ мия); inattention (дунёни сув босса, ўрдакка не ғам), the error (бедавот йўлда суринар), social situation (арслоннинг ўлиги сичқоннинг тириги); in English: the old age (old hen, you can't teach an old dog new tricks), damage mind (be loony (crazy), crazy as a loon (crazy, literally crazy as a Loon), to have rats), turkeycock (conceited man) — about a pompous man; 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.

The most often used names of animals and birds taken on a symbolic value. A number of names of animals and birds, become symbols that are associated initially with the peculiarities of the various characteristics of a man.

1.1. Some idioms describing a person coincide in both languages:

Old fox-қари тулки

When pigs fly-туяни думи ерга текканда

Cat and dog life-ит-мушук бўлиб яшамок

The eagle eye-қирғий кўз

Black sheep-отнинг қашқаси

Big fish-жўжаҳўроз

Mild as a dove-мусичадай беозор

As obstinate as a mule-эшакдай қайсар

Have snakes in one's boots-қўйнида илон сақламоқ [13].

1.2. English idioms describing a person with no equivalents in Uzbek.

The majority idioms describing a person in the English language have no equivalents in Uzbek; an explanation has to be given instead. Let's have a look at some of these idioms:

greedy pig-someone who eats to much

scapegoat-someone who is blamed for something bad that happens even it is not his fault

bookworm-who likes reading very much

Bull of Bashan—healthy, strong man with a thunderous voice.[13]

A dog in the manger-someone who cannot have or does not need something, but does not want anyone else to have it.

dark horse-someone who is not well known

the lost sheep (lamb) – people who have lost the correct way of life.

Cat's paw-someone who is used by someone else to achieve something bad.

white crow – the man abruptly released anything from the people surrounding him, different, not like them.[14]

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can state that most phraseological units are based on figurative language. They are crucial for any language as they make the language more persuasive, more expressive and more colourful. Phraseologisms with a zoonym component undoubtedly represent are a very diverse and expressive layer of lexical corpus. They cover all possible grammatical structures of the stable subjective units (substantive, adjective, verb and adverbial phrases), which makes it possible to describe as a state a person or features of his character, and his actions or manner behavior. In addition, zoonyms are also found in expressions correlating with sentences (for example, English every dog has its day 'There will be a holiday on our street too', Zoonyms include the names of animals, most more closely associated with a person in the process of his cultural and historical development. Despite the fact that in different languages, a certain indigenous community in reference to certain animals, each culture forms its own set of similar units, assigning to them a certain characteristics.

LINGUISTICS

So, common for the considered cultures will be domestic animals, this is due to the relationship of man to the animals. Phraseological units with zoonym component also determine the traits of human character. Therefore, the names of animals are often used in PU in order to describe the traits of character. This fact is also explained by cultural characteristics of the nation. Sources of national-specific features of phraseological units with names of animals can serve as differences of species, their lifestyles, working conditions, value system, historical conditions of language formation of a certain ethnic group, etc. The emotional and expressive element of naming a human with a zoonym component, is expressed by negative and positive connotations, which allow finding the ideal concept of external and internal characteristics of a person in the dialectal linguistic picture of the world. The research of idioms semantic peculiarities allows to draw a conclusion about national and specific character of an idiom constituent elements. National specificity is in their internal form and is based mainly on national peculiarities of understanding of the world and the emotional sphere of a man by English and Uzbek native speakers. It can be explained by the fact that the language emotionality is connected with the ethnic mentality. The national figurativeness reflects the mentality and after interpreting in it shows itself in the form of phraseological units as the result of the world-view.

REFERENCES

1. Galkina-Fedoruk E.M. *On expressiveness and emotionality in the language.-Collection of articles on linguistics.-M., 1958*
2. Mamatov A.E. *Problems of formation of phraseology of the Uzbek language. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology. - Tashkent, 2000*
3. Lyasota Yu. N. *English zoosema. Izd. Dalnovostochnogo university. - Vladivostok, 1984. - 116 p*
4. Klushin N.A. *Zoo and phytomorphic characteristics of man in English conversational speech: Author's abstract. kand. filol. science. - Nizhny Novgorod, 1991. - 22 p.*
5. Latipov O.J. *Analysis of the semantic structure of the thematic spaces of "domestic animals" in different languages (On the material of Russian, Uzbek and Tajik languages): Author. dis. kand. filol. science. - T., 1997. - 28 p*
6. Yusupov U. K. *Problems of comparative linguistics: Abstract diss. ... doctor fil. science. - M., 1983. - 40 p*
7. Galyauidinova Regina Madexatovna, "Substantial phraseological units with metaphoric character in English and Russian languages", Kazan, 2004
8. Shmeleva TM *Noun polyetolons in English stable comparisons // Actual problems of psycholinguistics. - Tver, 1996*
9. Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, "English idioms in use(advanced)", Cambridge University Press, 2010
10. Garth Nix, "Mister Monday", United States, 2014
11. Jabbor Khalil "Dovul", Tashkent, Yangi asr avlodi, 2006
12. Gyubbenet I.V., Cherezova T.L. *The word "cat" and "dog" as a linguistic and lexicographic problem. // Bulletin of Moscow University. Series 19. Linguistics and intercultural communication. - 2004. №2.*
13. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. Sh.Rahmatullaev. 1978
14. *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. (2004). 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.*

UDC: 811.111

**RESEARCH OF ALLOCATION UNITS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(BASED ON NOVELS OF XIX AND XX CENTURIES)**

Kadyrova Mukaddas Togaevna

teacher, the english language and literature department, TerSU

Abstract:

Introduction. *Choosing the right language unit in order to effectively influence the recipient in a clear communicative situation is one of the important problems of pragmalinguistics. Therefore, it is important to study the types of allocutions in the communication process and their gradual development. In addition, the study and research of the reflection of the morphological features of human speech in communication with other people creates great opportunities for the rapid development of Uzbek anthropocentric linguistics.*