

Structural and Semantic Analysis of Phraseological Units with Zoonyms in Russian, English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The presented scientific study focuses on the structural and semantic analysis of phraseological units with animal components in different languages like English, Russian, and Uzbek. This study is aimed at analyzing the semantic and structural features of phraseological units with animal expressions in three languages. The object of the research is the phraseological units with animal idiom expressions that are shared by all three languages.

KEYWORDS: phraseological units with animal, semantic features, structural features.

Introduction. Culture and language are complimentary aspects of one another in our daily lives. Language is the most crucial element in the creation and preservation of culture. Semantic and structural vocabulary connections reflect pertinent and significant connections between objects and subjects for an individual surrounding reality, its ideal and real subjects, and, thus, convey the features of national culture. Linguistic units, and especially units lexical-phraseological language level, are a "mirror of the culture."

The most accurate method of communicating a metaphorical image of the world is through phraseologism. One of the primary methods for learning about the things in our environment, their properties, producing imaginative imagery, and coming up with new ideas is phraseologism.

The term "phraseological unit" (PU) was originally used by V.V. Vinogradov, who first started discussing phraseological units' theoretical underpinnings as well as their description. According to Vinogradov (1947), idioms have certain qualities, like the combination's demotivation, the whole's meaning being less than its constituent parts, and the combination's semantic integrity. The phrase "phraseological unit," first used by V.V. Vinogradov, has been widely accepted in scientific circles.

Adherents of the school established by V.V. Vinogradov(1974) employed a lexical method to investigate phraseology, starting with the functional proximity of phraseological units and words, since they believed that phraseologisms were lexical units equivalent to words. This is precisely the reason that phraseology was incorporated into lexicology as one of its subsections and did not yet have a clearly defined autonomous position.

Vinogradov V.V. pointed out three types of phraseological units, namely phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological collocations.

1. Phraseological fusions – completely non-motivated idiomatic word-groups, represent as their name suggests 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. Phraseological fusions are specific for every language and do not lend themselves to literal translation into other languages. We may give the following examples of phraseological fusions: **to bell the cat** ("to take a risk for the good of others"), **a white elephant** ("a present one can't get rid of (избавиться) – when the king of Siamm wanted to ruin

somebody he always presented a white elephant which was considered as a sacred animal in that culture and keeping it was very expensive).

2. Phraseological unities – are partially motivated word-groups because their meaning can be usually guessed from the meaning of its components through the metaphorical meaning of the whole phraseological unit. It is important to underline that the metaphorical meaning is the meaning the word-group acquires as a result of a complete or partial change of meaning of an initial word-combination on the basis of likening of one object of reality to another. Phraseological unities are as a rule marked by a comparatively high degree of stability of the lexical components.

The examples of phraseological unities are: **to snake in the grass** ("a person harmful intentions"; "a hidden enemy"), **a dark horse** - somebody who is secretive or unusually reserved;

3. Phraseological collocations/combinations (standardized phrases) are fully motivated word-groups their meanings are easily deduced from meanings of their constituents. Phraseological collocations are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning, while the other is used metaphorically. The following phrases illustrate the examples of phraseological collocations: **a cold fish** (cold, insensitive person).

Note that the presence of an evaluative component in their semantics appears to be the reason for the supremacy of phraseological units, whose primary characteristics include idiomaticity, the presence of a holistic figurative meaning, and figurative meaning composed of the meanings of component words. From this point on, it makes total sense why phraseological fusions, whose meanings are contingent and do not flow from their constituent parts, are not frequently seen in the research material.

According to Prof. A.V. Koonin (1970) 'a phraseological unit is a stable word-group with wholly or partially transferred meaning.' So A. V. Kunin (1970) categorized phraseological units into the following four types according to their purpose in communication, determined by their structural-semantic characteristics.

1) Nominative phraseological units which denote things, objects, phenomena, processes, qualities, et cetera. They are termed nominative because the main function they perform is that of nomination that is they give names to things. Further nominative phraseological units are subdivided into:

a) substantival: *crocodile tears* (*tears that you cry when you are not really sad or sorry*) in Russian *крокодиловы слезы*, *a bull in a China shop* (a clumsy person) in Russian *как слон в посудной лавке*, Russian; *кот в мешке* (*pig in a poke*- to buy, get etc sth. without having seen it)

b) adjectival: *hungry as a wolf/hunter* (very hungry) in Russian *голодный как волк*, In Uzbek *Bo'ridek och bo'lmoq*, *poor as a church mouse* (very poor) in Russian *беден как церковная мышь*, *loose as a 'goose* (*Very calm and relaxed*) *cash cow* (*a product or service that makes a lot of money over a long period of time*); in Russian *дойная корова*, in Uzbek *sog'in sigir*, *like cat and dog* (to fight or argue a lot or in a very forceful and angry way) in Russian *как кошка с собакой*, in Uzbek *it mushukdek*, *like a scalded cat* (*reacting quickly to a startling event, or displaying high energy or fear*) in Russian *как угорелая кошка*, *like a cat on a hot brick/like a cat on a hot tin roof* (someone who is in a state of extreme nervous worry or restless) in Uzbek *dumi kuygan mushukdek/oyog'i kuygan tovuqdek*. *As silly as a goose/As silly as sheep* (*Particularly foolish, silly, or frivolous*)- In Russian *глупый как осёл* *глупый как баран*, in Uzbek *Товуқмия*.

c) adverbial and prepositional: *like a dog with two tails*(very happy about something). Russia; *кот наплакал*- (very little), *as drunk as a skunk* (extremely drunk) in Russian *напиться как свинья* in Uzbek *cho'chqadek ichib she'r bo'lmoq*, *like stealing acorns from a blind pig* (very simply and easily

accomplished) in Russian *как кража желудей у слепой свиньи*, like a moose needs a hat rack, in Russian *как собаке пятая нога*.

2) Nominative-communicative phraseological units. To this very class belong verbal phraseological units which can be used both as word collocations and sentences thus performing a communicative function: *to have a flea in one's ear* (to be rejected or humiliated). Here belong phraseological units which can transform into passive construction: *to cook one's goose* (to ruin oneself). Russian: *играть в кошки-мышки* (to play cat and dog), *идти коту под хвост* (All of your plans have failed), *тянуть кота за хвост* (too slowly, not to the point), *смотреть/облизываться как кот на сметану*, *cat got someone's tongue*, *play cat and mouse*, *let the cat out of the bag*, *put the cat among the pigeons*, *будто корова языком слизнула* (As a cow tongue leaked/) in Uzbek *huddi sigir yalagandek*.

3) Interjectional and modal phraseological units which are neither nominative nor communicative and include interjectional and modal word-groups: *Hold your horses!* (keep quite!), *A fine kettle of fish!* (a disagreeable state of affairs), *сун с котом* (What comes later? Stewed alligator). This phraseological expression is used ironically while giving a meaning later. *In a pig's eye!* (to express strong disagreement or to suggest something cannot happen)

4) Communicative phraseological units are represented by proverbs and sayings because they are sentences in their structural aspect. *Proverbs* are short, aphoristic, didactic, rhythmically organized utterances. They are didactic because they aim at teaching somebody or giving advice or warning, for example: *Can the leopard change his sport?* (Can a man change his nature?) A cat has nine lives. *Sayings* are communicative phraseological units of non-proverbial character. *the tail wags the dog* (a part controls the whole). *Черная кошка дорогу перебежала* (black cat crosses someone's path). *Чья бы корова мычала, а твоя молчала* English: *Look who's talking* (means (It's not for you to judge this).

Depending on the degree of motivation and whether the phraseological units are closed (unchangeable) or open (changeable), comparative or non-comparative, all of these classes are further classified into subclasses.

The study reveals that in all three languages, phraseological units including zoo components can be created in functionally distinct ways. In all three of their common languages, the adjectival and adverbial structures have the greatest number of phraseological units including animal idioms. Additionally, knowing phraseological units' semantic structure will depend on how the language uses them. The examples show that phraseological units can have quite various contexts and not all of them can have the same meaning.

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