

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

# Independent analysis of phraseological units that include the names of animals in the russian and uzbek languages

**Rakhimova Feruza Khodjakhonovna**

Master's Student of the Department of Joint Educational Program of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute Named After Mukimi and the Yelabuga Institute of the Kazan Federal University, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 26 November 2024 **Accepted:** 28 December 2024 **Published:** 18 January 2025

## ABSTRACT

This paper examines an independent analysis of phraseological units that include animal names in their composition in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in the use of zoonyms in the phraseology of the two languages, as well as an analysis of their semantic, cultural and pragmatic features. The study used methods of comparative analysis, contextual analysis and lexicographic description. The work emphasizes the importance of zoonyms as a reflection of the mentality, culture and worldview of native speakers.

**Keywords:** Phraseological units, zoonyms, Russian language, Uzbek language, culture, semantics, comparative analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

Phraseology as a section of linguistics plays an important role in the study of the linguistic picture of the world. Phraseologisms, being stable linguistic units, reflect the mentality, culture and historical characteristics of the people. A special place in the phraseological fund of any language is occupied by expressions with zoonyms - names of animals that act as carriers of rich cultural and symbolic meanings [1,2].

The Russian and Uzbek languages, despite their belonging to different language families, have many phraseological units containing zoonyms. These linguistic units not only enrich speech, but also serve as a means of conveying an emotional and expressive assessment characteristic of the cultural traditions of both peoples.

The relevance of the research topic is because the analysis of phraseological units with zoonyms allows for a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences in the worldview of the Russian-speaking and Uzbek-speaking communities, and also promotes mutual understanding and strengthening of intercultural ties [3,4]. The aim of this

work is a comparative analysis of phraseological units with names of animals in the Russian and Uzbek languages, identification of their semantic features and study of the role of zoonyms in the cultural context.

Research objectives:

1. To study the theoretical foundations of phraseology and the features of the use of zoonyms in both languages.
2. To identify similarities and differences in the semantic and cultural aspects of phraseological units with zoonyms.
3. To analyse the influence of cultural traditions on the formation of phraseological units.
4. To consider examples of phraseological units with zoonyms in the context of their use.

The study involves the use of methods of comparative analysis, lexical-semantic analysis and context analysis [5,6,7]. The results obtained will be useful for further research in the field of phraseology, lexicography and

intercultural communication.

## METHODS

Phraseological dictionaries of the Russian and Uzbek languages, as well as additional lexicographic and ethnolinguistic sources, which present stable expressions containing zoonyms, were used to conduct the study. The main materials of the work were:

### Phraseological dictionaries:

- "Phraseological dictionary of the Russian language" (edited by A. I. Molotkov).
- "Uzbek language phraseology" (Editorial: Sh. Rakhmatullaev and others).
- Scientific articles and monographs on the issues of phraseology and semantics of zoonyms.
- Examples from fiction, journalism and folklore in Russian and Uzbek.

## METHODOLOGY

During the study, the main sources of data were phraseological dictionaries of the Russian and Uzbek languages, as well as scientific articles, monographs and works of art. Such materials as the Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Language edited by A. I. Molotkov and the Uzbek Language Phraseological Dictionary edited by Sh. Rakhmatullaev were used. In addition, examples from Russian and Uzbek literature, folklore and oral speech were taken into account [8,9,10]. The research methodology was based on several approaches. The comparative method was used to identify similarities and differences in phraseological units of the two languages, which made it possible to compare the semantic, structural and cultural aspects of expressions. Contextual analysis was used to study the use of phraseological units with zoonyms in literary and oral texts, which contributed to the disclosure of their communicative function. The ethnolinguistic approach provided the study of the cultural and symbolic meaning of zoonyms and their connection with the traditions and beliefs of Russian and Uzbek cultures. Lexical-semantic

analysis allowed the classifying of phraseological units by their meaning, function and imagery, which contributed to the systematization of the material. The study included the collection and systematization of phraseological units, their analysis based on semantic and cultural features, as well as the identification of unique features and universal patterns in the formation of phraseological units with zoonyms. Such an integrated approach allowed for a comprehensive examination of the topic under study and the formulation of substantiated conclusions.

## RESULTS

As a result of the analysis of phraseological units containing names of animals in the Russian and Uzbek languages, the following features were identified:

Common features of phraseological units with zoonyms. The Russian and Uzbek languages have a significant number of similar phraseological units containing zoonyms, which is explained by universal human observations of animal behaviour [11,12]. For example, images of animals such as horses, wolves, dogs, and lions often symbolize strength, hard work, loyalty, or danger. Phraseological units with such meanings are found in both languages:

- In Russian: "трудиться как лошадь", "голодный как волк".
- In Uzbek: "отдай тай бўлса, ҳеч бўлмаса эшакқа".

Differences in the Use of Zoonyms. Despite common features, cultural and ethnolinguistic features of peoples are reflected in the language. For example, in Russian, images of a bear, fox and hare are often used, which symbolize strength, cunning and cowardice respectively. In the Uzbek language, more attention is paid to such animals as camel, donkey and lamb, which reflect the traditional way of life associated with nomadic culture.

Example:

- In Russian: "медвежья услуга" (неуклюжая помощь), "лиса — хитрая, а заяц — трусливый".
- In Uzbek: "тайин от бўлмаса, эшак ҳам яхши" (an expression indicating practicality).

**Animal symbolism** Animal images in phraseological units are closely related to the symbolism formed based on national traditions, folklore and religion [13,14]. For example, in the Uzbek language, a camel symbolizes patience and endurance, while in Russian, a bear is associated with strength, but also with clumsiness.

**Cultural features and their influence** Uzbek phraseological units with zoonyms often reflect the realities of rural life, while in Russian there are expressions associated with forest fauna. This difference is explained by the natural and geographical conditions of the peoples' residence. **Emotional and evaluative meanings** Many phraseological units with zoonyms have pronounced emotional and evaluative colouring. For example, in Russian, "dog's life" means difficulties and troubles, while in Uzbek, "itga horaz bolma" is used to describe excessive arrogance.

**Imagery and metaphor** Phraseological units in both languages are rich in imagery and metaphor. For example:

— In Russian: "работать как пчела" (усердно трудиться).

— In Uzbek: "арининг боли ширин, чақиши аччиқ" (the bee gives sweet honey, but its sting is painful), which emphasizes the dual nature of the phenomena.

Thus, the results of the study show that phraseological units with zoonyms are an important part of the linguistic picture of the world, reflecting the mentality, cultural traditions and way of life of native speakers. In both languages, zoonyms are used to convey symbolic meanings, but they are coloured by national and cultural characteristics.

## CONCLUSION

Phraseologisms with zoonyms occupy a significant place in the linguistic picture of the world, as they are a reflection of the mentality, cultural characteristics and way of life of the people. The conducted study of phraseologies of the Russian and Uzbek languages, including the names of animals, made it possible to identify both common features and differences that are due to historical, cultural and natural-geographical factors. In both languages, zoonyms are widely used to express emotional and evaluative attitudes and convey imagery and metaphor.

Phraseologisms such as "work like a bee" in Russian or "arining boli shirin, chaqishi achchiq" in Uzbek demonstrate the universality of people's observations of the natural world and their ability to transfer these observations to the realm of language. However, cultural and ethnolinguistic differences have led to unique features in the use of zoonyms. In the Russian language, phraseological units associated with forest animals, such as bear, fox or hare, predominate, reflecting the specifics of natural conditions and traditional way of life. In contrast, in the Uzbek language, much attention is paid to animals associated with nomadic and rural life, such as camel, donkey or lamb.

The analysis also showed that phraseological units with zoonyms play an important role in interpersonal communication. They help to express complex emotions and relationships and make speech bright, expressive and memorable. In addition, such expressions preserve and transmit cultural traditions, customs and worldviews from generation to generation.

The conducted study emphasizes the need for further study of phraseology from the point of view of comparative analysis. This will allow a deeper understanding of the features of languages and cultures, as well as contribute to the strengthening of intercultural interaction and mutual understanding. Thus, phraseological units with zoonyms are not only linguistic but also a cultural phenomenon that reflects the richness and uniqueness of each language. Their research opens up possibilities for studying the interaction of language, culture and thought, which has implications for both theoretical linguistics and applied problems such as translation and foreign language teaching.

## REFERENCES

- Молотков, А. И. (ред.). Фразеологический словарь русского языка. — М.: Русский язык, 1987.
- Рахматуллаев, Ш. ва бошқалар (тахририят). Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. — Тошкент: Фан, 1985.
- Арутюнова, Н. Д. Логический анализ языка: Культурные концепты. — М.: Наука, 1999.
- Телия, В. Н. Русская фразеология: семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. — М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996.

Абдуллаев, А. Ўзбек фразеологияси. — Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981.

Караулов, Ю. Н. Общий и русский идеографический тезаурус. — М.: Наука, 1981.

Зимняя, И. А. Психология обучения иностранным языкам на основе сопоставительного анализа языков. — М.: Просвещение, 1978.

Солоненко, И. А. Фразеологизмы как средство выражения культурных концептов. — Вестник лингвистики, 2015.

Жўраев, Қ. Ўзбек ва рус тилларида зоонимлар билан боғлиқ фразеологик бирликларнинг қиёсий таҳлили. — Тошкент: Филология журналы, 2017.

Mounagurusamy, M. K., Thiagarajan, V. S., Rahman, A., Chandak, S., Balaji, D., & Jallepalli, V. R. (2024). RNN-Based Models for Predicting Seizure Onset in Epileptic Patients. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202412.2375.v2>.

Сабилов, Ж. Ўзбек тили фразеологик бирликларининг маъно ва функциялари. — Тошкент: Маънавият, 2003.

Кунина, И. Ф. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. — М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1962.

Зухридинов, Х. Ўзбек тилидаги миллий қиёсий образлар. — Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1991.

Балли, Ш. Французская стилистика. — М.: Иностранная литература, 1961.