



ROLE OF ZOOMORPHISMS AS CONTATIVES IN RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

Luiza Ravshanovna Sidorkova

PhD in Philology, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Philology, Bukhara State University

Stella Yurievna Sidorkova

Master's student of the Faculty of Philology, Bukhara State University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: March 30 th 2021 Accepted: April 11 th 2021 Published: April 29 th 2021	The article analyzes phraseological phrases, including the names of animals, which contain semes in their semantic structure, expressing emotional and evaluative information about the world around them. Thus, they embody the national and cultural specificity of the studied language fund and the characterological features of the national worldview.
Keywords: Phraseologism, zoonym, zoomorphism, connotative, emotional and expressive coloring, national and cultural peculiarity, metaphor, metonymy, seme, semantics, proverb	

INTRODUCTION.

In linguistics, cultural studies and philosophy of language, it is generally accepted that phraseological units are most convenient for the embodiment of the concepts of the language of culture, since the figurative basis of phraseological units reflects the characterological features of the national worldview. The language reflects and at the same time forms the values, ideals and attitudes of people, the way they think about the world and about their life in this world, therefore the corresponding linguistic units represent a kind of keys to understanding these aspects of culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In modern linguistics, there is no consensus on the essence and definition of the phraseological turnover as a linguistic unit. There are theoretical disagreements about the volume of phraseology and the nature of linguistic facts, interpreted as phraseological units.

The definition of the general nature of phraseological units was given by S. Bally: "combinations that have become part of the language are called phraseological phrases" [See. 6, p.98]. Researchers V.L. Arkhangelsky, S.G. Gavrin, V.N. Telia define phraseological units as a linguistic unit, which is characterized by such secondary features as metaphor, equivalence and synonymy to a word. V.V. Vinogradov put forward as the most essential feature of a phraseological turnover its equivalence and synonymy to a word [6, p. 95]. But, according to N.M. Shansky, whose views on the essence of phraseological phrases we consider to be more complete and justified, metaphoricity is also inherent in many words, and equivalence is not in all stable combinations. Therefore, the inclusion of these secondary and dependent features in the definition of a phraseological unit is not entirely correct. The scientist emphasized that "the correct definition of a phraseological unit is impossible without taking into account its differences from a word and a free combination" [36, p.14].

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the work is the method of analysis of dictionary definitions, the method of component analysis, the method of classification, the comparative method, the descriptive method.

ANALYSIS

Of particular value in the light of the above are phraseological units that include zoonyms. Zoonyms by virtue of their linguistic specificity (structure, semantic capacity, emotional and expressive coloring, national and cultural peculiarity) represent rich and interesting material for studying the problem of reflection in the language of human life ("picture of the world").

The main result of the real, natural categorization of the world, everyday life, its objects, a person is the formation in the structure of the lexical and phraseological meaning of a word or phraseological unit of national and cultural connotations that are specific for each language and act as the most important components of the reflection of the life of the language.

Zoonyms are one of the most ancient layers of vocabulary in all languages of the world. In an effort to characterize his behavior, feelings, state, appearance, a person resorted to a comparison with what was closest to

him and similar to himself - the animal world. Therefore, in the languages of different peoples, we find a large number of phraseological units that include zoonyms.

In the ethnoculture of different peoples, phraseological turns, including the names of animals, are, first of all, statements about a person, his spiritual and social traits. Zoonyms, the meaning of which is transformed as a result of metaphorical and metonymic expansion or transfer of meaning from the name of an animal to the image of a person, are called zoomorphisms [3]. Stable combinations, containing in their composition a zoonymic component and having the value of a qualitative and evaluative characteristic of a person, are accordingly usually called zoomorphic phraseological units [3].

A rather large number of metaphorical and idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings are associated with the names of animals in Russian. If all Russian phraseology is divided into thematic groups, then there will be most images from the animal world / 2 /. For thousands of years, people have existed in an indissoluble connection with animals and found them around them even in familiar objects. The animal was the measure of human qualities, both physical and moral.

The structural and semantic properties of phraseological units that distinguish their types are formed, as a rule, in the process of rethinking the original combinations of words as a whole or at least one of the lexical components of the combination. In the first case, phraseological units are formed that have the property of idiomaticity (the property of language units, which consists in the indecomposability of their meanings into the values of units isolated in their formal structure, and, accordingly, in the irreducibility of the meaning of the whole to the meanings of the parts in their given structural-semantic connection). They are characterized by a fused meaning (figurative or unimaginable), indecomposable into the meanings of their lexical components: Buridan's donkey, chickens laughing, flies eat you, this is where the dog is buried like a gray gelding, a scapegoat, etc. In the second, a phraseologically related meaning is formed in the word being rethought, which can be realized only in combination with a certain word or with a number of words, which leads to the formation of stable verbal complexes with analytical (dismembered) meaning: ladybug; bird's-eye; Resilient like a cat; It is warm, light and flies do not bite; Lie down with the chickens, get up with the rooster.

DISCUSSION

If we take into account the main differential semantic features of the names of animals (sex, age, genus-specific classification, etc.), then it can be noted that the most frequent in Russian phraseology are zoonyms denoting adult domestic animals, less often - wild ones, on which hunting: wolf, fox, bear, bull / cow, donkey, hare, snake / snake, pig, calf, sheep / ram, dog / dog, cat / cat, goose, rooster / chicken, crow / raven, goat / goat. Let us give, for example, several rows of such phraseological phrases: a dog / dog is where the dog is buried, a dog's death is like a dog, a dog in the manger, like a dog's fifth leg, like uncut dogs, a dog's joy, a dog under the tail, a dog ate, it's time between wolf and dogs, hang dogs, not a single dog, every dog, why a dog, take a dog, a dog knows, a dog with him, a faithful dog; cat / cat - cats scratch in their souls, like a cat and a dog, like a crazy cat, a tattered cat, a black cat ran, there is no beast worse than a cat, a cat has seven lives, an early bird sang - no matter how the cat ate it, buy a pig in a poke, pull the cat by the tail, the cat cried like a cat at a wake; wolf - a wolf in sheep's clothing, a sea wolf, a poisoned wolf, a howl by a wolf, wolf berries, a wolf's appetite, an old wolf, a wolf in a kennel, living with wolves - howling like a wolf, man to man - a wolf, etc.

The following zoonyms are found somewhat less in Russian phraseological units: swan, chicken, goose, rat, mouse, turtle, donkey, camel, toad, piglet, fish, bird, crow, swallow, cancer, hawk, fly, horse. For example: a swan song, chickens in the fall are counted like water off a duck, a clerical rat, like a mouse on a rump, like a turtle, a Buridan donkey, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to get into the kingdom of heaven, a toad strangles a fish like a pig rots from the head, an important bird, a crow in peacock feathers, the first swallow when a crayfish whistles on a mountain, exchange a cuckoo for a hawk, white flies, a horse surname, etc.

Zoonyms - names of exotic animals: lion, monkey, elephant, giraffe, peacock, crocodile: lion's share, monkey and mirror, the elephant stepped on the ear, like a giraffe, neither a pava nor a crow, crocodile tears ...

As can be seen from the examples, phraseological units arise on the basis of a figurative perception of reality, reflecting the everyday - empirical, cultural and historical experience of any linguistic community. They are fragments of fairytale, mythological, religious, literary texts. And regardless of the context, they have expressiveness, that is, the presence of an expressive influencing force that makes speech more understandable, vivid and convincing, and has a stronger effect on a person. Consequently, connotations play an important role in the lexical meaning of zoomorphisms as semantic variants of zoonyms. It is in the connotations - special components of the lexical meanings of words that express emotional and evaluative information about the world around them - that the national and cultural specificity of the studied language fund is embodied.

In the course of studying the metaphorical rethinking of zoonyms as part of phraseological turns, we identified the following groups of connotations expressed by them.

I. Moral qualities:

a) caution: Own dogs are biting - strangers do not poke their heads; The frightened crow is afraid of the bush; They let the goat into the garden, and the wolf hired himself as shepherds;

b) courage, determination: Take the bull by the horns; Do not be a sheep, and the wolf will not eat;

c) greed: a dog in the manger; A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; You will chase two hares, you will not catch a single one;

d) arrogance, pride: Every sandpiper in his swamp is great; Goose is not a pig's comrade; Every bird flaunts with its feather;

e) frivolity, carelessness: Buying a pig in a poke; Share the skin of an unkilld bear;

f) cowardice, betrayal: the good fellow among the sheep, and the sheep himself against the good fellow; Rats flee from a sinking ship; The frightened crow is afraid of the bush;

g) deceit, hypocrisy: a wolf in sheep's clothing; To live with wolves - howl like a wolf;

h) hostility: To live like a cat and a dog; Two bears in the same den will not get along; Man is a wolf to man;

i) ingratitude: Throwing pearls in front of pigs.

II. Existence:

a) life experience: God does not give a horn to a thirsty cow; A horse on four legs, and he stumbles; Do not count your chickens before they are hatched;

b) moral and ethical ideas: The law is like a spider's web: a bumblebee will slip through, and a fly will get stuck; One swallow does not make spring;

c) everyday difficulties: When the cancer whistles on the mountain; Fight like a fish on ice;

d) luck / bad luck: Killed two birds with one stone; Like chickens in cabbage soup.

III. Social sphere:

a) position in society: Warm, light and flies do not bite; A raven will not peck out a raven's eyes; One black sheep spoils the whole flock;

b) subjective assessment: Retired goat drummer; Stationery rat; Yellow-bellied chick;

c) marriage, family: Stupid is the bird that does not like its nest.

IV. Appearance: Ragged cat; In the dark all cats are gray; In borrowed plumes.

V. Emotional and mental state:

a) desire, desire: if you chase two hares, you will not catch a single one; A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;

b) joy, fun: Without a cat, mice have plenty of space; The cats are from the yard, and the mice are on the tables;

c) love: a cat has a kitten too;

d) resentment: pouted like a mouse on a rump.

VI. Labor activity:

a) work: hardworking like a bee; A hunting horse carries all the luggage; Lie down with the chickens, get up with the rooster; The hen pecks by the grain, but it is well fed;

b) idleness: You can't get a fish out of the pond without difficulty; A lazy horse and a tail is a burden;

Vii. Behavior:

a) actions: It happens that a hen sings like a rooster; As if you don't feed the wolf, he keeps looking into the forest; Having sold a cow, they don't cry for milk;

b) punishment, censure: No need for an obedient horse and whip; Like a Sidorov goat; give bream;

VIII. Physical characteristics: Hardy, like a cat; Like a sleepy fly; Like a turtle; Blind Chicken; The cat has nine lives.

IX. Mental abilities: Like a ram to a new gate; Like a pig in oranges; Buridan's ass.

The formation of figurative meanings of zoonyms is an actively developing semantic process. Different linguistic communities know, basically, the same types of names of animals that perform a characterizing function. However, the content of zoomorphisms in each language may differ from the content of similar units in any other language, which is the value essence of the mentality of different peoples.

It is proved that in many cases the similarity of the images of sayings, fables, legends in different languages is not genetic, but typological / 4 /. The figurative logic of people of different nationalities is capable of creating universal comparison models. The similarity of many phraseological units in different languages is based on the commonality of human observations of the habits of animals. Tired as a dog, black as a raven, hungry as a wolf, stubborn as a ram - these comparative expressions are found in many languages.

But most of the phraseological turns of phrase still have deep national roots. So, the phraseological unit like water off a duck's back is unlikely to be found in other languages, since it is a splinter of a purely Russian sorcerer's conspiracy that protected the child from the evil eye: "Water off a duck's back, with (child's name) thinness."

If we turn to the evaluative component of zoomorphisms in the composition of phraseological turns, we can distinguish two main evaluations: positive and negative. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of zoomorphisms carry a negative assessment, i.e. by comparison with an animal, they want to induce a person to change their behavior: like a ram to a new gate, a mouse fuss, a gripping goose, like a gray gelding, wet chicken, no fish or meat, a retired goat drummer, under the fly and many others. others. Only a small part of zoomorphisms contains a positive assessment, ie. encourages a person for good behavior: a free bird, swan loyalty, like a bird of heaven. It should be noted that the above ratios "bad - good" are rather arbitrary.

Zoomorphisms are combined into a lexico-phraseological group according to the criterion of the figurative characteristics of a person, along with his assessment.

One of the most widespread and common categories of phraseological phrases in this regard is stable comparisons. The union immediately gives the name of the animal a phraseological form: it is like a fish - "silent", like a herring in a barrel - "very cramped", like a pig in oranges - "absolutely not to understand anything", like a sleepy fly - "very slowly" like a chicken with a paw - "about a careless, ugly letter", like a cow a saddle - "absolutely does not fit, does not fit", etc.

Proverbs and sayings also make up a large percentage in the fund of zoomorphic phraseology of the Russian language. Noteworthy are those expressive means with the help of which the persistence or memorability of proverbs and sayings is achieved. One of these means is an exact or assonant rhyme: Every sandpiper in its swamp is great; The little bird sang early, as if the kitty ate it; Do not be afraid of the deceitful dog, be afraid of the silent one.

A simple balanced form of proverb is also a common technique, for example: Goose is not a pig's companion; The wolf's legs are fed; They do not look at a given horse's teeth. Brevity turns out to be an essential aspect of memorized utterances.

Proverbs are independent sentences in form, judgments in content and detailed metaphors in semantics. In a short allegorical form, they summarize the statement, figuratively and emotionally generalize the purpose of the statement, formulate an evaluative or instructive conclusion from what has been said. Proverbs warn, summarize people's experience, ridicule, comment on the appearance, give advice, teach wisdom, philosophize.

Zoomorphism in the composition of a proverb is its semantic center, it is in it that the main figurative meaning is laid, making the whole statement a metaphor. So, in the proverb Put a pig at the table, she and her feet on the table, the zoomorphism of a pig means "ungrateful person." In the proverb Dog - death of a dog, the emotional-evaluative function of zoomorphism is also clear - a dog - "a vile, low man".

Unlike the proverb, the proverb does not have the character of a moral rule or didacticism; it is an allegorical expression of an expressive-emotional nature, which has semantic unity. Being a figurative stable combination of words, many sayings functionally approach the word and syntactically act as one or another member of the sentence.

A number of sayings come from proverbs, representing their part or fragment, which clearly shows the difference between these two speech formations. So, for example, the following sayings, containing zoonyms, broke away from the proverbs, genetically representing their parts: to kill a beaver "usually iron. - to be deceived in the calculations when choosing, purchasing "(Do not kill a beaver - do not see good), chase two hares" try to do several things at the same time "(You chase two hares - you will not catch one), a shot (old) sparrow -" oh a seasoned, experienced person "(You cannot fool a shooting (old) sparrow on chaff).

One of the semiotic subsystems of Russian phraseology is formed by winged words. They lose direct connection with the text, from which they break away, and with the author to whom they belong, which allows them to be widely used in various contexts with different semantic tasks and stylistic coloring: shoeing a flea - "to show extraordinary invention, exquisite skill" (story by N. S. Leskov "Lefty"); Valaam's donkey - "a silent, submissive person who suddenly protested" (Bible); the ugly duckling - "a person who is unfairly valued below his merits, opening up unexpectedly to those around him" (H.-H. Andersen "The Ugly Duckling"); mouse stallion - "old red tape" (NV Gogol "Dead Souls"), etc.

CONCLUSION

Thus, zoomorphisms in phraseological phrases are based on real (objective) or imaginary (subjective) qualities of animals that the people endowed them with. These features fixed in the figurative-meaningful structure of linguistic units are transformed into "semantic motivation" (internal form) of zoomorphisms, due to which they acquire a special expressive coloring and become an integral part of the expressive fund of the language. Phraseological units containing zoolexics reflect knowledge related to everyday life, geography of the people, knowledge of stereotypes of behavior, perception of a particular situation.

LITERATURE

1. Жуков В.П. Словарь русских пословиц и поговорок. - М.: Русский язык, 1967.
2. Козлова Т.В. Идеографический словарь русских фразеологизмов с названиями животных. - М.: Русский язык, 2001.
3. Сидоркова Л.Р. Актуализация стилистически окрашенных фразеологических единиц в поэзии В.С.Высоцкого // Нефилология. - Тамбов: Тамбовский государственный университет, 2015. - №2 (2).
4. Супрун, В.И. Ономастическое поле русского языка и его художественно-эстетический потенциал.: Автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. - Волгоград, 2000.
5. Djuraeva Z.R. Approaches to the study of paremiology in Russian linguistics. - European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability. - March 2021. - Volume 2, Issue 3. - C.89-92.
6. Salikhova Z.A., Pedagogical skill of university teachers. International Scientific Periodic Journal of Scientific Labor 2020. Electronic Innovative Bulletin. № 5 pp 31-33 Russia. Bagulm.
7. Khodieva, Orzigul Shodimurodovna, and Sohob Salimovich Sharipov. "The history of the creation of the author's lexicography." *Middle European Scientific Bulletin* 9 (2021).
8. Salimovich, Sharipov Sohob, and Nematova Mohibegim Fazliddinovna. "Dictionaries in Modern Life." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 2.6: 166-168.
9. Gudzina, V. (2021). SPACE OF THE WOMEN'S WORLD IN THE POETRY OF ZULFIA.

10. Djuraeva, Z. R. (2021). PHYTONYMIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN RUSSIAN PARIS.
11. Ubaidova, D. A., & Ergasheva, D. K. (2021). THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF LEXICOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT.
12. Bobomurodova, L. K. (2021). FEATURES OF THE COMPILATION OF MODERN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES.
13. Olimov, Shirinboy Sharofovich. "THE INNOVATION PROCESS IS A PRIORITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES." (2021).
14. Murotdilloevna, A. M. (2021). The role of museums in the activities of the university at bukhara state university. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(1), 285-290.
15. Khusayinovich, A. T. (2021). The concept of compiling translation dictionaries at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 9.
16. Khodjayeva N. S., Mamurova D. I., Nafisa A. IMPORTANCE IN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – T. 5. – №. CONGRESS. – C. 5-5.