

PECULARITIES OF LINGVOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF ZOONYMIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Odina Khoshimova Olim qizi,

Phd student of NamSIFL

ANNOTATION The research of the linguoculturalological and structural-semantic characteristics of phraseological units including zoonyms components was the focus of this paper. The semantic fields pertaining to myths, legends, stories, history, and culture are composed of these phraseological units. The article's primary objective is to define the linguocultural characteristics of phraseological units with a zoonym component and to classify them semantically.

Key words: languages, linguistics, zoonym, animalistic image, phraseological unit, phraseological combination, general meaning, stylistic meaning, semantics.

ANNOTATSIYA Frazeologik birliklarning, jumladan, zoonimlarning tarkibiy qismlarining lingvokulturalogik va struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish ushbu maqolaning asosiy mavzusi bo'ldi. Afsonalar, hikoyalar, tarix va madaniyatga tegishli semantik sohalar ana shu frazeologik birliklardan tashkil topgan. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlash va ularni semantik jihatdan tasniflashdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: tillar, tilshunoslik, zoonim, hayvoniy obraz, frazeologik birlik, frazeologik birikma, umumiy ma'no, stilistik ma'no, semantika.

АННОТАЦИЯ Целью данной статьи было исследование лингвокультурологических и структурно-семантических характеристик фразеологизмов, включающих компоненты зоонимов. Из этих фразеологизмов состоят семантические поля, относящиеся к мифам, легендам, рассказам, истории и культуре. Основная цель статьи - определить лингвокультурные характеристики фразеологизмов с

зоонимическим компонентом и провести их семантическую классификацию.

Ключевые слова: языки, языкознание, зооним, анималистический образ, фразеологизм, фразеологическое сочетание, общее значение, стилистическое значение, семантика.

As a tool for communication, language is a social phenomena that emerges in unique societies. Language, which is passed down from generation to generation, is the primary means by which humanity has expressed the wealth of culture and science that it has amassed during its evolutionary history. The unique nature of each language, Its essence, its function in human society, its structure and the interrelationship of the elements that make up this structure, its internal mechanism, principles of operation, requires comprehensive research of language and it is impossible not to be surprised as it is known that people found it an important issue to learn the language and theory related to their constant companion. Linguistics (from latin -lingua - language) is a science that studies the theory of language and consists of independent parts called by the following names "Introduction to Linguistics, History of Linguistics and General Linguistics. Phraseologisms or phraseological units make up the phraseological structure of the language. The vocabulary of a language includes not only words, but also phrases, stable compounds with a more complex composition are called phraseological units.[1,5-6] People should see and perceive the world through the eyes of these people in order to comprehend the notion and essence of ethnic human existence; that is, they should learn about a distinct national culture while simultaneously understanding it. The main task of phraseology as a linguistic discipline should be considered the comprehension of those mechanisms of interaction of phrase-forming components (lexical, morphological, syntactic, proper semantic) that cause such compatibility restrictions and lead to integration in such components into a single phraseological whole.[2, 15-16]

The Uzbek phraseological units with the animal dog describes different symbolization with different aspects of people lifestyles. It has negative meanings like, ит азоби- ғўр азоби- hardship, torment, extreme predicament. “Ит азобида етиб келдик”- We were exhausted until we arrived. Ит ётиш,мирза туриш- dogs“ life; Бу нима? Ит ётиш Мирза туриш! На стол бор, на кўрпа- What is it? Dogs“ life! No table, no bad Бўйнидан боғланган ит овга ярамас, занглаган милтик ёвга ярамас- a tethered dog is not fit for hunting. Ит мушук бўлиб яшамоқ- lead a cat and dog life; Ит қутирса эгасини қопади- When the dog gets mad, it bites the owner ; Итдек қарибди- visibly aged. Ит уруғ- dogs tribe it is said about those who has a lot of relatives. Яхши ит ўлигини курсатмайди- the good dog does not died in front of the people.[4, 122-123]

REFERENCES

1. Н.А.Баскаков, А.С.Содиқов, А.А.Абдулазизов Умумий тилшунослик- Тошкент укувчи,1979 стр-5-6
2. Н.Ф.Алефиренко, НН.Семиенко Фразеология и Паремология Москва Издательство «Флинта», Издательство «Наука» 2009 стр 15-16
3. Lakoff G. The metaphors we live by / G. Lakoff, M. Johnson – Chicago and London : The University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 256 p
4. Азизова Ф. С. Краткий англо-узбекско-русский фразеологический словарь-Тошкент: Фан ва технология. 2010- p160
5. Khoshimova, D. (2022). THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF LINGUOCULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF “BABURNAME”. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 24, 1067-1069.
6. Khoshimova, D. (2020). GENERAL AND CONDITIONAL PECULIARITIES OF DESCRIPTIVE MEANS IN" BABURNAME". *The Scientific Heritage*, (49-3), 50-51.

7. Khoshimova, D. (2019). The place of author's personal and interpersonal comparison means in translation of «Baburname». Sciences of Europe, (45-5 (45)), 46-48.