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**CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ZOONYMS IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN**

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**Abstract.** This article briefly describes zoonyms, their use, their importance in language. In addition, comparisons were made in two languages, English and Uzbek. This article will consider the problem of similarities and differences between phraseological units such as paremia of zoonyms in English and Russian, based on the criteria of "moral qualities". Paremias and stable expressions are an inorganic component of language culture and interpersonal communication, an important feature in terms of the national characteristics of the language under study and at the same time socio-cultural phenomena common to all peoples. Therefore, when learning a foreign language, students should pay attention to mastering this component of foreign language culture, which gives the language a special color and national flavor. The correct use of paremiological units for students in the practical application of the acquired knowledge gives this knowledge a special depth and versatility. A comparative analysis of the paremiological units of the studied foreign and native languages is also useful, which helps not only to expand the student's worldview, but also to better consolidate the material. The purpose of the work is a comparative analysis of Russian and English paremia with zoonyms.

**Keywords:** Zoonyms, animal images, create the mindset of every nation, national cultures, importance of zoonyms, paremia, proverbs, paremiology, phraseological unit, zoonym, moral qualities.

**Introduction.** Language is the most important means of communication between people, a weapon for transmitting thoughts to others. Language is also a mirror of national culture, a treasure that preserves it. The nature of the habitat of each people, reflecting the economic system of the people, oral creativity, fiction, art, Science, traditions, accumulation and transmission from generation to generation are the national-cultural semantics of the language. National-cultural semantics is present in all layers of the language: in vocabulary, grammar, and even in phonetics. But the national-cultural semantics is very clearly manifested in the existing linguistic units. Such language units are words, phraseological units and parameters. Each language has its own vocabulary, phraseology, as well as paremiology According to Bulach E. A. the study of the problem of paremiological constants in English and Russian phraseology covers a number of basic concepts. One of the most basic is the Macropole Man, which is represented by a large number of paremias, which together form a "paremiological portrait" of a person, are represented by the following criteria: moral qualities, existence, social sphere, appearance, emotional and mental states, labor activity, behavior, physical characteristics, mental abilities, moral and ethical ideas, speech, individuality. Comparing Russian and English paremias with the component of zoonyms according to the criterion of "moral qualities". F.

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P. Wilson's Dictionary of Oxford proverbs and W. I. Based on the dictionary of Proverbs of the Russian people of Dahl, paremias were divided by zoonyms into the following components: 1) caution 2) courage, perseverance 3) greed 4) arrogance, pride 5) negligence 6) negligence, negligence 7) cowardice 8) hypocrisy, betrayal 9) hostility 10) interest 11) cunning, flattery 12) tenderness 13) annoyance For comparison, it was studied on the basis of a table that reflects the differences and similarities of of paremias to the zoonyms component in Russian and English. Zoonyms are a rich source of metaphors, phraseological units, which represent model national cultural views. They reflect man's lasting observation of animals' appearance and behavior, render people's attitude to them, emphasize some of their qualities, turn into symbols, become the cultural and informational fund of every language and create the mindset of every nation. Animal names are an attractive field of study in many regards as they perform various functions, among which rendering human traits of character is the most outstanding. Main part 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 semanticpragmatic 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. 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. 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. Names of animals (zoonyms) - one of the oldest layers of vocabulary in all languages of the world. Zoonym components in the English and

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Uzbek languages are distinguished by a special mental natural association that unites people with the animal world, which is based on a deep connection between the evaluation of semantics and biological signs of animals. The zoonym in the phraseological unit is its semantic center (that is, zoomorphism), and it is in it where lies the basic metaphorical meaning that gives the meaning to the whole expression. The English and Uzbek phraseological units with the zoonym component fund are rich and diverse. The reference to the names of animals is considered natural and normal, since animals, like humans, have their own characteristic habits and peculiar features; each of them has its own way of life and has a unique type of behavior. Many animal names are currently set metaphors. In Uzbek, as well as in English, for example, the cow is stupid (*\_sigir ahmoq'*), the hare is wise (*\_quyon dono'*), the fox is sly/traitor (*\_tulki ayyor'*), the bear is clumsy (*ayiq beo'xshov*) and so on. Phraseological units with the zoonym component as the name of a wild animal are also quite common. The main —heroes! of such expressions are hare (*quyon*), bear (*ayiq*), monkey (*maymun*), peacock (*tovus*), strut like a peacock (to display oneself proudly). The phraseological image is formed on the basis of a person's idea of an animal, and the animal's name is sequentially associated with an object that has certain qualities and properties, and with its symbolic meaning. And this is natural, since the whole world around a person is perceived by him through the prism of mythological thinking. Here are a few natural English and Uzbek expressions (idioms) using animals. Like most languages, in English and Uzbek animals are used in many idiomatic expressions. Today we take a look at some basic, widely used, expressions: – to pig out (to eat too much) — *cho'chqaga o'xshab bo'kib yemoq*, for example: I really pigged out at the barbecue. I've never eaten so much. – to chicken out (to be too scared to do something usually after previously agreeing to do it) — *qattiq qo'rqmoq*, for example: I was going to do a parachute jump, but I chickened out on the day. – to be a dark horse (A person who keeps their interests and ideas secret, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skill) — *og'ziga tolqon solgandek jim yurmoq*, for example: I didn't know that Sandra could play the drums. She's such a dark horse. – to be a pussy cat (a person who is very gentle) — *juda ham hushmuomala inson*, for example: Don't worry. He looks frightening, but really he's a pussy cat. – to be bull-headed (a person who is stubborn) — *eshakdek qaysarlik qilmoq*, for example: Stop being so bull-headed and come to the cinema with us. Everyone is going except you. – to be in the dog house (to be in trouble) — *qattiq kulfatga tushmoq*, for example: I'm in the dog house with my wife after I forgot our anniversary. – to smell fishy (it is dishonest or suspicious) — *nosamimiy yoki shubhali*, for example: My son's story smells fishy. He said that he'd been in the library all day, but I think it's closed today. – to be a rat (a person who deserts his friends or associates, especially in times of trouble. Someone who is not loyal) — *bevafoo, munofiq*, for example: Michael is such a rat. He left as soon as the trouble started. – to be like a bull in a china shop (act carelessly in the way they move or behave') — *gandiraklab yurmoq*, For example: The footballer ran around like a bull in a china shop until he was sent off. – to talk the hind legs off a donkey (*\_a person who talks too much'*) — *ko'p vaysamoq*, for example: Her speech seemed to go on forever; she could talk the hind legs off a donkey. Phraseologisms with names of animals or

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zoonyms in Uzbek reflect: – physical qualities, possibilities: otday tez yuguradi; itdek charchagan; ayiqdek polvon,others; – appearance: misoli oqqush, chumoli bel; cho‘chqadek beso‘naqay. – Psychical qualities (character features): eshakdek qaysar, xira pashsha and others; – intellect: tulkidek ayyor; it kabi aqli and others; – behavior, abilities, skills: to‘tidek takrorlamoq. Comparative study of zoonyms of different lingual and cultural communities can enrich the system of lexis revealing interrelation between tendencies of development of national culture and national language; solution of adjacent problems attached to them advances the theory of linguistic conceptualization, which raises explanatory force of philological knowledge. In the Uzbek language about two completely opposite people who will not get along in one place, they usually say: In one cauldron you can not boil two mutton heads — Birqozondaikkiko‘chqorningboshiqaynamas. Negative characteristics of human actions are presented in proverbs with zoonim «ayiq»: In the Uzbek language, the proverb ——Ayiqdan qo‘rqqan o‘rmonga kirmas! (Whoever is afraid of a bear will not go to the forest) characterizes a timid person who lacks courage to desperate deed. Uzbek proverb. — Bitta tirrancha buzoq Butun podani bulg‘apdi (One lousy sheep spoils the whole herd). 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 multilayeredness 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. Conclusion As is seen from the graph one and the same image can have different connotations in different cultures. For instance, the word —hog!, is associated with dirt, while in the Uzbek language the image of the horse is associated with beauty. In the English culture the word —monkey! reveals the meaning of a character man, and when it concerns very energetic children they are called —monkeys!, while in the Uzbek culture the image of a monkey is rather negative than positive. Moreover, there are specific English zoometaphors which were not found in the Uzbek language: —bat! – a beautiful Afro-American girl; —bear! – physically not attractive woman; —bovine! – a heavy man; —bearcat! – an attractive woman; —beaver! – a man with a beard; —crow! – not a beauty; —shrimp! – a man of little sizes; —lobster! – an awkward man, —zebra! – a physically well-constituted man, —crocodile!- unattractive woman; —pilchard!- low intellectual abilities man; —turkey! - low intellectual abilities man. Besides, for some extra linguistic reasons, there are groups of zoonyms representing

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the images of Afro-American Diaspora, and images of sexual attractiveness unattractiveness in English and no similar images found in the Uzbek language.

Conclusion. During the study, theoretical materials on such concepts as "zoonyms" and "paremias" were studied. It was found that zoonyms are called the names of animals. Zoonyms are complex linguistic units with significant information potential. Most often, zoonyms are included in stable expressions – paremias (from the Greek "proverb", "parable") - this is a stable phraseological unit, which is distinguished by the integrity and didactic nature of the content. The practical significance of the work is that information on the similarity and differences of paremias with zoonyms in Russian and English is systematized and analyzed according to the criterion of "Moral qualities".

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