



## Zononyms in German, Uzbek and Russian Languages (By the Example of Phraseological Units)

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This article analyzes the example of phraseological units of zoonyms in German, Uzbek and Russian.

### Keywords:

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It is known that phraseology as a separate linguistic discipline arose in the forties of the twentieth century in Russian linguistics. And so, zoonyms, i.e. phraseological units with the names of animals is a very interesting layer of lexicology.

In the process of their historical formation, these units, interpreting the nominations of living creatures of the world of animals and birds, in these languages formed a linguo-specific layer of verbal signs, which is not part of the territorial dialects and special international vocabulary, but has its own arsenal of linguistic means in the reflection of their units that differ from other forms of vocabulary and its existence in specific languages.

As we know, a person perceives images of animals with the help of zoometaphors, that is, he makes comparisons between people and animals. Man is a rational part of the animal world and the associations that arise during the comparison of man and animal are part of the linguistic picture of the world. The names of animals are components that go into the

category of words-symbols that reflect the prevailing ideas about animals.

They have become stable metaphors that characterize a person. For example:

German language: der Fuchs - ein verschlagener Mensch

Uzbek language: тулки – qari ayuor odam

Russian language: лиса - хитрый, льстивый человек,  
ор;

German language: der Bär – j-d ist ein rechter Bär

Uzbek language: айиқ – beso'naqaylik, qo'pollik, dangasalik

Russian language: медведь – о неуклюжем, агрессивном человеке

ор;

German language: der Hahn – Hahn im Korbe sein

Uzbek language: хўроз – mag'rur va gerdaygan

Russian language: петух – о задорном человеке

Often, phraseological units reflect the features and characteristics of a single nation, that is, a phraseological unit is an integral part

of the language picture. In this work, a comparative analysis of stable phraseological comparisons with the zoonym component is carried out in order to identify similarities and possible differences in the national vision of certain animals based on the use of animal names in the language picture of the Yakuts, Russians and French.

The subject of this study are zonyms or zoomorphisms, which have a number of distinctive features: zoomorphisms are stable phrases that characterize a person (his behavior, character and habits). One animal in one particular language may have a positive character, but in another language it may have a negative meaning.

It should be noted that zonymic vocabulary is widely represented in the phraseological units of the German, Uzbek and Russian languages due to the wide popularity among the people of domestic animals, and especially cattle. Species and generic names of all domestic, wild, marine animals, as well as species and generic names of all birds (domestic, wild) and insects are widely used in Uzbek proverbs, sayings and aphorisms.

Following the floods of animals, people began to attribute to animals such characteristics that are more likely to be inherent in a person than an animal. So, phraseological units with the names of animals reflect: physical qualities, capabilities, appearance, character traits (stubborn like a bull), intelligence, skills, abilities.

For example:

Er ist schon ein rechter Bär.

Ich kann gut verstehen, dass zart besaiten Mädchen ihn nicht mögen.

The comparative analysis performed showed that some animals have the same positive or negative emotional assessment in all three languages. But, on the other hand, there are signs that a person himself attributes to animals, regardless of the characteristics inherent in them in reality.

It can be assumed that many animals evoke certain associations in representatives of different nations that are characteristic of the entire nation as a whole. Ideas about the qualities and character that a particular nation

ascribes to animals are rooted in the linguistic picture of the nation.

When using the names of animals in phraseological units, the people were more likely to note negative features than positive ones. In German, there is mainly a bias towards livestock, wild animals, birds and fish.

Thus, the phraseological composition of the language is a valuable linguistic heritage, because it reflects the cultural and historical worldview of the people, their culture, customs, traditions.

The phraseological system of the language, being an integral part of the language system, reflects the unity of language and culture, language and society.

Working on the topic, he showed that, with phraseological units - zonyms of the German, Uzbek and Russian languages coincide with and some have differences.

Here zonyms are considered in the composition of proverbs and sayings, as well as in the composition of zonymic phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

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