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REPRESENTATION OF PROVERBS WITH ZOONYMS IN UZBEK LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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Annotation: Linguistic study of Uzbek proverbs has become a vital branch of modern Uzbek linguistics, which has been actively developing in recent decades. The variety of proverbs represents a powerful source for text interpretation, and it is through proverbs that the language is traditionally passed on from generation to generation; the language represents a centuries-old culture and reflects all philosophic affirmations of native speakers. This article is an attempt to study the conceptual and ethnolinguistic features of Uzbek folk proverbs which contain a zoonymic component in their structure; it is also essential to determine their role in shaping the folklore picture of the world. The research work is driven by the need to resolve both practical and theoretical disputes of studying the proverbs' national and cultural specifics. The article analyzes the corpus of zoonyms found in proverbs, determines their role in the structure of Uzbek proverbs. Our study presents a thematic classification of proverbs with the names of animals. Analysis of the Uzbek proverbs in the selected thematic group showed that these proverbs reflect different life spheres of the Uzbek people. The work defines the zoonym components in the proverbs as cultural phenomena.

Keywords: Animal world image proverb the Uzbek language thematic classification zoonym.

It is well known that the study of folklore language remains one of the philologically important tasks. It can be explained by the fact that folklore is a reflection of a special picture of the world that has been developing in the national consciousness for millennia and has not lost its significance in our days. The worldview becomes prior for realizing the ethnic identity.

The study showed that the proverbs often use the names of those animals that live in the settlement area of Uzbek people. Moreover, the analysis shows that zoonymic Uzbek proverbs carry the information about the geographic region³³. The study of animalistic images in Uzbek proverbs enables a deeper understanding of their ethnolinguistic specificity.

We have noted that a proverb is one of the most popular folklore genres. A proverb is a short wise popular saying that has instructive meaning. They form an integral part of spiritual culture. Most proverbs with a complex internal content reflect the typical features of popular consciousness. Having a reasonably short form, not only do proverbs represent not only a system of moral and ethical standards, but they also embody all the knowledge about the external order of things and the inner world of a person³⁴. This is why proverbs are of great evidential interest being the richest material for research.

The article observes lexico-semantic and linguo-cultural features of animal names in Uzbek proverbs. The study was theoretically and methodologically based on the achievements of modern linguistics and the works of Turkic scholars studying the problems of lexicology.

The animal world has always been an integral part of the life of Uzbek people. The connection between the animal kingdom and humans has always been obvious, as people compared themselves with animals. This connection is best

³³ Bicher, O. (2014). Proverbs and sayings with zoonym components in the system of language and knowing lingua regional geography. P. 34

³⁴ Kurajava, I. V. (2007). Name of animals as reflection of world's valuable pictures in English lingua culture. dissertation of philological science. (p.167). Ivanovo.

reflected in the proverbs of the Uzbek language. The amount of these proverbs is quite big and provides extensive material for linguistic research.

From a semantic point of view, all the proverbs investigated in this work can be divided into the following thematic groups: “livestock”, “domestic animals”, “domestic birds”, “wild animals”, “wild birds”, “fish and reptiles”³⁵. An analysis of the lexicographic source made it possible to identify the following zoonyms found in the proverbs of the Uzbek language: ot (horse), qo’y (sheep), taka (male sheep), echki (goat), sigir (cow), it (dog), mushuk (cat), bo’ri (wolf), tulki (fox), quyon (hare), ayiq (bear), arslon (lion), yo’lbars (tiger), etc.

Almost all proverbs are related with humans. In particular, the studied proverbs can be divided into the following semantic groups: describing the actions and behavior of a person, qualities and character traits, human relationships, appearance. For example, “It semirsa egasin qopar” (lit. If the dog is getting fat, it will bite the owner); “Ot yo’lda, kishi yo’ldoshlikda sinalar”³⁶ (lit. A horse is tested on the way, a man - being a companion); Uyida arslon kabi, ko’chada – sichqon . (lit. He is a lion at home, but outside his home he is a mouse); Qopag‘on it tishini ko‘rsatmas (Barking dogs seldom bite.); etc.

Proverbs usually have figurative meaning when describing the human world using animal images. Such proverbs can have a connotation, both positive and negative. Here are some examples with a negative connotation: Foul water will quench fire.(Yomon ho’kiz shoxini sindirar.); To hold a candle to the devil (Yomon baliq suv loyqalar.); An old dog will learn no new tricks (It qarisa, yotgan yeridan xuradi); There is a black sheep in every flock (Bitta tirraqi buzoq, Bir to’p podani buzadi.).

The thematic group “wild animals” is less numerous. Proverbs featuring bears (ayiq), wolves (bo’ri), foxes (tulki), lions (arslon) and hares (quyon) are prevailing. The connotative semantics of these proverbs directly indicates human nature.³⁷ For

³⁵ Uzbek language explanatory dictionary. (1981). P.13

³⁶ sirlar.uz Maqollar

³⁷ Kurajava, I. V. (2007). Name of animals as reflection of world’s valuable pictures in English lingua culture. dissertation of philological science. (p.167). Ivanovo.

example, since ancient times, bo'ri (the wolf) lived near the Uzbeks and was notorious as it is a predator, therefore in Uzbek proverbs this animal is characterized by blood thirst: Bo'ri qonga to'yimas (lit. There will never be enough blood for a wolf); Bo'rini suyak bilan alday olmassan (lit. You can't fool a wolf with a bone).

In Uzbek proverbs, a fox (tulki) is most often associated with cunning. A person compared with this animal is believed to have the same qualities: dexterity and gumption. For example: Tulkining hiylasi ko'p, yaxshisi — qochmoq.³⁸ (When the fox preaches then beware your geese); Tulkining hiylasi o'zi bilan (lit. A fox carries its cunning with itself).

The most paradoxical lexeme in Uzbek proverbs is the word donkey (eshak). In ancient times, a donkey was considered a sacred animal, however, among Uzbek, it is mostly associated with stupidity, stubbornness, therefore this word carries a mostly negative evaluative connotation : Eshak minganni oyog'i tinmas (lit. Who rides on a donkey, they are always in tidiness); Echki qo'y bo'lmas, eshak- toy.(lit. A goat never be sheep, a donkey –a horse); Eshakka atlas to'qim yopsang ham, baribir eshak. (A hog in armour.)

In our opinion, this information indicates the semantic range and linguistic applicability of the zoonymic components in Uzbek proverbs. The proverbs describe both domestic and wild animals.

This semantic and linguo-cultural review of Uzbek proverbs (which is not yet complete) shows that there are much more negative values in animals than positive ones.³⁹ The findings of the study once again convince that the names of animals in the Uzbek language, which have been formed over the centuries, are indeed one of the richest and most diverse lexical systems of the Uzbek language, their study is significant not only for the Uzbek, but also for many Turkic languages.

³⁸ T. Mirzayev, A. Musoqulov. O'zbek xalq maqollari. "Sharq" nashriyot-manbaa AK. Toshkent (2005)

³⁹ Proverbs and sayings with zoonym components and their nationalcultural specificity in Russian and English languages. Messenger of Kalmyk University, №1(29).

Zoonyms in Uzbek proverbs surely perform several important functions, contributing to a more complete disclosure of meaning and the formation of the proverb's general meaning.

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