



NATIONAL AND CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ORNITHONYM COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to identify the national and cultural peculiarities of phraseological units with ornithonym components in English and Karakalpak language. The novelty of the study is that the authors have carried out work on systematizing phraseological units with zoonyms, namely designations birds, in two languages: English and Karakalpak; In addition, the research material was distributed across thematic groups, which made it possible to identify interesting patterns. Semantic analysis ornithophraseologisms showed, on the one hand, similarity, and on the other hand, differences in the use of ornithonyms in composition of phraseological units with similar meanings in different languages.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: *language; linguistics; linguo-culturology; phraseological unit; zoonym; ornithonym.*

There are a large number of stable combinations that give the language of any nation a special flavor. Phraseological units (PU) represent a special layer of the vocabulary of any language. We are talking about figurative and capacious linguistic units that most clearly capture those created by man images. Phraseologisms give the language originality and uniqueness; they contain special symbols and associative connections fixed in the minds of native speakers, since they are not created in the process speech, but are used in it in finished form. Phraseological units clearly demonstrate lifestyle, geographical location, history, traditions of a particular community united by one culture [7]. Many phraseological units reflect those objects and phenomena that a person often encountered in his life, namely, those that evoked special emotions and feelings. Since man has dealt with representatives of the animal world in one way or another throughout his history, many zoophraseologisms are associated with them. Birds are also representatives of fauna that have been constant companions of humans, therefore, phraseological units with an ornithonym component are often found in languages - ornithophraseological units that specify the general concept of "zoonym" and specialize in birds. Ideas, or even stereotypes, about animals are more or less similar among different peoples, which indicates the unity of human observational and evaluative perception of the world around us. Thus, the study of ornithonyms and the phraseological units that include them occupies a special place in linguistics and linguoculturology, since it allows you to learn a lot about the cultural component of the consciousness of the people and their everyday experience. The relevance of this study is related to the need to analyze the features of the PU with the ornithonym component in English and Karakalpak to increase the effectiveness of the intercultural communication process. The

works of R. A. Ayupova, K. A. Sahibullina, E. V. Krepkogorskaya, L. R. Sakaeva, T. S. Spirina, E. S. Yakovleva and many other linguists are devoted to the comparative study of PU with the ornithonym component in various languages [3; 6; 9]. The scientific novelty of this study lies in an attempt to systematize English and Karakalpak PU with an ornithonym component by thematic groups for a better and more objective identification of their national and cultural peculiarities. The work is undertaken in order to identify the features of the phraseological fund of English and Karakalpak languages with a component-the name of birds (ornithonym) and involves solving the following tasks: selecting the actual research material from the phraseological dictionaries of the three analyzed languages, distributing it into thematic groups, identifying the largest group, establishing the percentage ratio in the use of names of domestic and wild birds with positive, negative and neutral connotative meanings, the detection of the national and cultural peculiarities of the studied PU in English and Karakalpak languages. The set of research methods is determined by the set goals and objectives. A continuous sampling method from mono- and bilingual phraseological dictionaries was used to compile a file of examples of PU with an ornithonym component. Quantitative, descriptive and comparative methods were used to present the selected material. The method of component analysis is used in the analysis of the semantic structure of PU and their division into thematic groups. The method of semantic analysis was used to determine the lexical meaning of PU, and the statistical method was used to determine the percentage ratio of PU with pejorative, meliorative and neutral connotative meaning. The object of the study is the PU with the designations of wild and domestic birds in English and Karakalpak, the subject is their structural and semantic features. Phraseological units were



selected from phraseological dictionaries of two languages: phraseological dictionary of English "Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms" [9], Pakhratdinov K., Bekniyazov K. Dictionary of phraseological units of the Karakalpak language. Nukus, "Qaraqalpaqstan", 2018. Khozhanov M. Ornithonyms in the Karakalpak language. - Nukus: "Karakalpakstan", 2019.

Among the ornithological phraseological units selected in the course of the study, the most numerous group in two languages consists of PU with the bird component (bird, qus) – the common name of a separate class of animals: English: an early bird [9]; the bird of wonder (lit.: miracle bird); birds of a feather flock together- baliqshi baliqshini uzaqtan taniydi (lit.: birds of one feather (birds of one flight)); kill two birds with one stone- bir tas penen eki qoyandi o'ltiriv (the bird component is altered to the rabbit in translation to Karakalpak); every bird likes its own nest- baqa ko'linde – harkim tuwilg'an elinde. One more phraseological unit which we would like to discuss is Early bird catches the worm. This unit is used to advise someone that they will have an advantage if they do something immediately or before anyone else does it. Transformations and modifications which this unit undergoes also prove that the key image of the phrase is built on the

ornithonym component. The most prevalent modification found if compression, as the unit is mostly reduced to the form of the "early bird".

It is also interesting that the names of domestic birds, although they are represented by only a few names in the recorded varieties of birds, represent a fairly large group and account for about 28% of the total number of all considered phraseological units in both languages: English: bedraggled hen [4] (lit.: wet chicken); silly as a goose [9] (lit.: stupid as a goose); cook one's own goose (lit.: cook your own goose (ruin yourself));

This feature is explained by the fact that domestic birds are close to humans, play an important role in their lives and are observed daily by them. Accordingly, a person has more time at his disposal to study domestic birds, analyze their habits, and endow them with special qualities based on formed associations.

The English and Karakalpak ornithological phraseological units recorded in the course of the study can be divided into the following thematic groups, presented below in Table 1.

No	Thematic group	English	Karakalpak
1.	Appearance	Jackdaw in peacock's feathers [9]	G'az moyin; qirg'iy qabaq; qus til; ko'zi bu'rkittey o'tkir
2.	Character traits	grave as an owl	Du'nyani suw alsada, u'yrekke bir pul; totiday qaytalaydi; qara g'arg'a
3.	Intelligence	solemn (wise) as an owl [4]	Tawiq ko'zindey miy
4.	Skills	swim like a duck [4]	Qurqiltayday sheber
5.	Phenomenon, situation	red cock will crow in his house [5] the goose hangs high	G'az kelgeni- jaz kelgeni; g'arg'ada balasin aappag'im deydi;
6.	Actions, deeds	cook somebody's goose; to kill two birds with one stone [4]	G'arg'a g'arg'anin' ko'zin shoqimaydi; shimshiqqlar sibirlap ketti; qizil qorazdi qoyip jiberiw
7.	Feelings, well-being	like a duck to water; like water off a duck's back [4]	Qa'pestegi qus siyaqli; ayag'i ku'ygen tawiqtay

Of the thematic groups presented in Table 1, the most numerous are in the languages under consideration are the groups "actions, deeds" and "phenomena, situation". This is due to the fact that a person strives to figuratively and emotionally characterize his activities, and vividly describes objects and phenomena of the surrounding world. Ornithological phraseological units in English and Karakalpak have an anthropocentric character, namely, they describe a person's appearance, character, intelligence, skills, well-being, actions and deeds, situations in which he finds himself. It is obvious that the means of expressing these characteristics in the two languages have both similar and different features. Given the fact that the assessment of human behavior or character was most often expressed through the image of a bird, it can be concluded that in the languages studied, more importance is attached to the censure of unworthy human behavior. Indeed, negative manifestations always evoke more vivid emotions and remain in memory for a long time, while positive phenomena are often taken for granted. The same is the case with phraseological units with components-ornithonyms: unworthy

human behavior always causes censure, and, consequently, carries a brighter emotional coloring. And positive traits in human manners are a kind of norm – what is natural and what should not even be mentioned separately, to focus attention on it, and accordingly, do not require a special expressive nomination. As a result of semantic analysis, it was found that the components-ornithonyms that are most often found in English and Karakalpak PU with a positive connotation, were swan (aqquw), swallow (qarlig'ash), eagle (bu'rkit), hawk, falcon (qirg'iy). There are much more bird designations containing negative coloration in their meaning in the languages under consideration: g'arg'a (crow), shimshiq (sparrow), ha'kke (magpie), u'yrek (duck), g'az (goose), qoraz (cock), tawiq (hen), tawis (peacock). In some cases, the same ornithonym may contain different evaluative semes in different languages. For example, PU with the dove component (kepter) in English has a positive semantic coloration, whereas Karakalpak the situation is exactly the opposite: English: the dove of peace [9] (lit.: dove of peace);



There are also components-ornithonyms, found only in one of the two languages presented. Thus, the structure of English PU includes such names of birds as jackdaw (jackdaw), turkey (turkey-cock, turkey) and ostrich (ostrich): jackdaw in peacock's feathers [9] (lit.: jackdaw in peacock feathers); talk turkey [4] (lit.: talk turkey (to talk business, to be honest)); to have the digestion of an ostrich [9] (lit.: to have the digestion of an ostrich (to have a tinned stomach)). Thus, phraseological units with the component ornithonym bird, the collective designation of a group of animals, made up the largest group of PU in English and Karakalpak. In this case, the bird acts as a generalizing concept, encompassing all sorts of different qualities, common characteristics inherent in all species of this class, or acting as an independent element. There is a similarity in the symbolic meanings of the names of birds in English and Karakalpak languages. However, the same name can be used with different connotations in the languages studied. A similar phenomenon has been noted within the same language, when some character traits and behaviors of one and the same animal, in this case birds, are perceived as positive, while others are perceived as negative. This is explained, first of all, by the fact that the linguistic picture of the world with its objectivity and integrity is an interpretation of the representation of the world, both for the whole people and for each native speaker in particular. This also explains the fact that there are specific ornithonyms in PU that occur only in one of the languages under consideration.

9. *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms* [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199543793.001.0001/acref-9780199543793>.

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