

Сравнительный анализ идиом с животными в английском и узбекском языках

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются идиомы с животными в английском и узбекском языках в сравнительном аспекте. Анализируются сходства и различия в использовании таких выражений, а также их культурные и языковые особенности. Особое внимание уделяется символике животных и её отражению в разных культурах. Приводятся примеры идиом с переводом и объяснением их значений.

Ключевые слова: идиомы, сравнительный анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, символика животных, фразеология, культура

Comparative analysis of animal-related idioms in English and Uzbek

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Abstract: This article presents a comparative analysis of animal-related idioms in English and Uzbek. It examines similarities and differences in their usage, meanings, and cultural background. Special attention is given to animal symbolism and its role in both languages. Examples of idioms are provided with explanations and translations.

Keywords: idioms, comparative analysis, English language, Uzbek language, animal symbolism, phraseology, culture

Language functions as an intricate reflection of cultural heritage, societal traditions, and the collective cognitive perception of the world. Among the most evocative and culturally dense linguistic elements are idiomatic expressions, which encapsulate not only structural language features but also the historical trajectory, ethical values, and national identity of a speech community. Within this framework, zoomorphic idioms - those derived from animal imagery - hold particular academic significance, as they are predicated upon centuries of human-nature interaction and the empirical observation of faunal behavior.

The application of comparative analysis to idiomatic systems across diverse languages constitutes a pivotal methodology in modern linguistics. This approach

facilitates the identification of universal conceptual metaphors shared across cultures, linguistic traditions. Despite the disparate genealogical origins and distinct cultural evolutions of the English and Uzbek languages, both systems possess an extensive repertoire of animal-related idioms that mirror the multifaceted human experience and ontological worldview.

From a theoretical standpoint, idioms are situated within the domain of phraseology, a branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of fixed, multi-word expressions. These units are defined by their structural stability, semantic figurativeness, and profound cultural resonance. Animal-based idioms, specifically, serve as a primary demonstration of how metaphorical mechanisms and symbolic mapping are employed to articulate complex human attributes through concrete imagery drawn from the natural environment.

A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek zoomorphic idioms reveals significant insights into the nature of linguistic isomorphism and cultural divergence. One of the primary objectives of such an investigation is the identification of conceptual parallels where both languages employ identical or analogous symbolic imagery to convey specific human traits.

A prominent example of this similarity is the English simile "as busy as a bee," which finds a direct semantic and symbolic equivalent in the Uzbek "ari kabi mehnatkash." In both linguistic traditions, the bee serves as a universal archetype of industriousness and methodical activity, suggesting that certain animal-related metaphors are grounded in shared empirical observations of the natural world.

Furthermore, the study of cross-cultural linguistics highlights instances of conceptual equivalence despite a shift in the specific faunal components used. The English idiom "kill two birds with one stone" shares the same underlying logic as the Uzbek expression "ikki quyovni bir o'q bilan urmoq" (literally: to hit two rabbits with one arrow/bullet). While the imagery transitions from avian to leporine species, the core objective-achieving dual goals through a single action-remains constant. This illustrates how different cultures may utilize distinct environmental imagery to articulate identical abstract concepts.

Conversely, the identification of cultural allomorphy is essential for understanding the unique historical and social trajectories of each nation. Many idioms are culture-specific and do not possess direct equivalents. For instance, while "as sly as a fox" is a well-established metaphor for cunning in the English-speaking world, the nuances of this trait in Uzbek culture may be expressed through different symbolic structures or alternative animals depending on the specific discourse.

Similarly, the idiom "black sheep of the family," denoting an individual who deviates from collective social expectations, often lacks a one-to-one zoomorphic correspondence in Uzbek. In such cases, the language frequently relies on descriptive

phrases or culturally specific metaphors rather than a fixed idiom involving the same animal image. These discrepancies underscore the challenges of direct translation and emphasize that many phraseological units are inextricably linked to their source culture, requiring profound interpretation to be fully understood in a target language.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of animal-related idioms in English and Uzbek reveals both universal patterns and cultural differences. While some idioms share similar meanings and symbolic associations, others reflect unique historical and cultural backgrounds. The study of these expressions provides valuable insights into language, culture, and human cognition. Therefore, animal-related idioms remain an important subject of linguistic research and play a significant role in understanding both English and Uzbek languages.

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