

CERTAIN SIMILARITIES OF ZOONYM COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This study is dedicated to the study of similes created on the basis of zooterms in English and Uzbek languages. Similes with a zootermic component are an important tool for expressing images related to animals and reflect cultural characteristics. In the study, a lexical-semantic analysis of zooterm similes was conducted for both languages, and their common and unique aspects were determined. Phrases such as "as sly as a fox" in English or "bo'ri kabi och" in Uzbek are analyzed and their cultural and semantic bases are revealed. The results highlight the importance of zootermic component similes in translation, intercultural communication, and linguistic research.*

Keywords: *similes, zoomorphic components, English language, Uzbek language, meaning, comparative analysis, cultural views.*

In linguistics, similes and metaphors are a tool that helps to increase the expressiveness of language and convey ideas more effectively. Similes in English and Uzbek often contain animal names, that is, zoomorphic components. Through analogies like these, people create meaning by comparing features in the animal world to human behavior or other life situations. This study is aimed at comparing similes with zoomorphic components in English and Uzbek languages, studying their commonalities and differences. The purpose of this study is to identify the common and specific semantic features of both languages and cultures through similes related to animal names in English and Uzbek languages. In the study, a mutual comparative analysis of zoomorphic similes is carried out, in which places they are similar to each other and in which places they differ. English and Uzbek proverbs, phrases, and zoomorphic similes selected from folklore were taken as examples for the study. Literature and dictionaries that provide similes were also used. The subject of the research of zoonym component similes in English and Uzbek was covered by the following methods:



- Comparative analysis method: Identifying similar and different zoomorphic similes specific to both languages.
- Semantic analysis: Analysis of zoomorphic similes in terms of meaning, studying what features they represent.
- Lexicographic analysis: Analysis of vocabulary materials to study similes in each language and their context of use.

According to the results of the research, a number of zoomorphic similes are used in English and Uzbek to express similar meanings. For example, the expressions "as brave as a lion" in English and "sherdek botir" in Uzbek are similar in expressing courage, bravery and heroism. This situation shows that the lion is accepted as a symbol of courage in both languages and cultures. On the other hand, some similes are unique in the language. For example, in English, the phrase "as busy as a bee" expresses busyness and hard work, while in Uzbek, this characteristic can be expressed by the phrase "quyondek chaqqon (quick as a rabbit)". This is explained by different views of animals and their comparison to human behavior in each language and culture. Analogies with zootermic components are a linguistically and culturally rich resource and are widely studied in linguistics. In this review of literature, studies on the analysis of similes created on the basis of zooterm in English and Uzbek languages are considered. Zooterms are linguistic units created on the basis of animal names, which are an important tool for expressing cultural stereotypes and images.

Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of metaphors and similes is considered the main methodological basis for the analysis of similes with zootermic components. Based on this theory, the process of cognitive and linguistic formation of the image of animals is studied. Zootermic similes in English are often based on animal behaviors, characters, and social stereotypes. For example, expressions such as "as sly as a fox" (as cunning as a fox), "as brave as a lion" (as brave as a lion) serve as a means of comparative evaluation of the behavior of animals in relation to people. Deignan (2005) conducted research on the comparative role of animals in English metaphors and similes and analyzed their place in social culture. In the Uzbek language, similes with a zootermic component are closely related to folklore and traditional culture. For example, similes such as "bo'ri kabi och" (greedy like a wolf), "qo'ydek itoatkor" (submissive like a sheep) express human qualities through animal images. Joraev's (2007) research on similes used in the Uzbek language highlights the widespread use of animal



names as a means of comparison. The main similarity noted by linguists is that both languages use animal images to represent human qualities or situations. Different aspects are the use of animals based on different cultural stereotypes and mythological views. For example, fox is a sign of cunning in English, but in Uzbek culture this sign is partially used for other animals, for example, wolf.

Similes with a zootermic component present particular difficulties in translation because they are highly dependent on cultural and linguistic context. Baker's (1992) translation theory emphasizes the importance of cultural adaptation to achieve equivalence when translating animal similes. An overview of the literature shows that similes with zootermic components in English and Uzbek represent different cultural and linguistic features.

Through their analysis, it is possible to learn how each language and culture understands the relationship between humans and animals. This is especially important in translation and intercultural communication. Also, some similes can have positive and negative meanings. For example, the expressions "as sly as a fox" in English and "tulki kabi makkor" in Uzbek have the same semantic features in expressing cunning in human behavior. Through these expressions, the fox animal is interpreted in the same negative sense in both languages. Similes with zoomorphic components in English and Uzbek have many similarities and differences. Both languages reflect people's mentality, cultural values, and attitudes toward animals in simulating animal behavior to human behavior. Also, these similes show that animals in each culture have common semantic criteria, despite the different semantic load. Using such similes and idioms in immersive language learning can help students learn the language in a practical way and gain a deeper understanding of cultural similarities. Semantic analysis of zootermic component similes: In both languages, zootermic component similes are often used to express human character traits, emotional states or social behavior. English: "as busy as a bee", "as stubborn as a mule". Uzbek language: "ari kabi qaysar", "xachirdek firishqoq". Animals are known for their unique behaviors, and these traits are often universal and can be found in both languages.

Cultural characteristics of similes with zootermic components such as in English, stereotypes formed on the basis of nature and science are used more often in the image of animals. For example, "as sly as a fox" is widely recognized as fox-like behavior in English culture.



Also, In the Uzbek language, zooterms are mainly associated with stereotypes originating from folklore and national culture. For example, the expressions "bo'ridek och (hungry like a wolf)" or "bo'ridek ochko'z (greedy like a wolf)" or "quyondek qo'rqoq (coward like a rabbit)" are based on folk imagination and folklore.

There are certain similarities and differences and both languages have similarities based on the characteristics of animals. It represents anthropomorphic (humanized) images of zooterms. For example, a rabbit is a symbol of cowardice, and a wolf is a symbol of greed. When it comes to differences, culturally based differences are more noticeable. For example, in English, a fox represents cunning, and in Uzbek culture, animals such as a wolf or a snake are more adapted to this quality. The English phrase "as blind as a bat" (blind as a bat) is not used as an equivalent in Uzbek, because there is no such stereotype of this animal in Uzbek culture.

However, sometimes there are some difficulties, due to cultural characteristics, the translation of zootermic component analogies often requires adaptation to achieve equivalence. For example: Although the English "as free as a bird" is translated as "qushdek erkin" in Uzbek, the scope and emotional meaning of this phrase may differ slightly.

In conclusion, zootermic component similes play an important role in intercultural communication because they reflect not only language, but also cultural outlook. If these expressions are misunderstood, there may be discomfort in cultural communication. Universal and local properties of zootermic component analogies. Analogies based on common biological characteristics of animals. For example, "as diligent as a bee" is suitable for both languages. Similes that depend on the cultural context. For example, in the Uzbek language, the expression "ilondek xavfli (tricky like a snake)" is common, but in English, there is a rare expression with an alternative meaning to this simile. The results of the research revealed the unique lexical-semantic and cultural features of similes with zootermic components in the English and Uzbek languages. These analogies are important for linguistics, translation theory, and intercultural communication, demonstrating the inextricable connection between language and culture.



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