

# Interpretation Of Phraseological Units with the Zoonyms "Cow" and "Bull" in the English and Uzbek Languages

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to comparison of phraseological units with component zoonym "cow" and "bull" in two genetically different languages: Uzbek and English. Names of animals in the structure of phraseological expressions are connected with anthropocentric aspect. They demonstrate character, temperament, behaviour, appearance of person/

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Since ancient times, mankind has had a close relationship with animals. Animals tamed by people were used for various purposes. They served a person as food, clothing, a vehicle, a tool that performs hard work, a guard of the hearth, an assistant in the extraction of food, and also participated in military activities. This was the reason for the emergence of a large number of phrases, proverbs, sayings associated with the names of domestic animals.

Phraseological units with the zoonyms "cow" or "bull" appear in many languages, since these animals were indispensable and necessary in household and agriculture. One of the advantages of a cow is its milk, in connection with which various idioms, proverbs and sayings arose. English idiom **milk cow** and the Uzbek phrase **sog'in sigir** means milk cow, i.e. inexhaustible source of income. English proverb **If you sell the cow , you sell her milk too**[1,232] it means you will sell its milk with a figurative meaning "after something has happened, it is useless to be indignant, to act. Similar meaning has Uzbek proverb **sigiri bor, och qolmas** – one who has a cow will not remain hungry. There are numerous Uzbek proverbs with the zoonym "cow": **Sigirning suti og'zida** - you will feed the cow well - you will get a lot of milk, **Sutini ich-u, sigirni surishtirma** - drink milk, but do not ask about the cow. English proverbs with the symbol of a cow do not lag behind Uzbek ones in quantity: **You cannot sell the cow and drink milk** - you cannot sell a cow and enjoy her milk, it is impossible to have two advantages at the same time, **Why buy a cow when milk is so cheap ?** – if someone can already freely or easily get some kind of product or benefit, then he will not pay for its source.

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units about a mooing cow that does not give milk can metaphorically characterize people: **ko'p maragan sigirning of suti oz bo'ladi, baqiroq sigir sutsiz bylar, sutsiz sigir kyp marar** - a cow that lows a lot, does not have milk, about arrogant, boastful and haughty people. The horns of a cow and a bull have become a core component in some phraseological units. English phraseological units **curst cows have curt horns, a curst cow has short horns** and Uzbek phrases **suzadig'on sigirga tangri muguz bermas, suzong'ich sigirga shoh bitmas, suzong'ich sigir shoxidan ayiriladi, suzadig'on sigirga muguz bitmas** [3,115] have a similar meaning – God does not give a horn to a vigorous cow, i.e. angry people cannot harm as they want.

Let's consider phraseological units with the component "bull" and "ox" in the compared languages. English phrase **an ox is taken by the horns and a man by the tongue** corresponds to the Uzbek one **buqa shoxidan, odam tilidan ilinar** that is, the tongue will not lead to good. **Ho'kizning shoxiga ursang, tuyog'i zirqiraydi** – if you hit an ox on the horns - his hooves are hurt, a blow to someone touches his loved ones, **yomon ho'kizda shoh bitsa, suzib o'ldirar, yomon odamga mol bitsa urib o'ldirar** - if the horns grow from a bad bull, he loses them by gore, and if a bad person has cattle, he kills him by beating it, about people who do not appreciate what they have. English proverb **take the bull by the horns** [2,331] has a positive connotation, i.e. decisively and courageously deal with a difficult or dangerous situation.

Another component of phraseological units with the animalistic component "cow" or "bull" is the tail of the animal: **the cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it**. This proverb about people who do not appreciate anything until they lose it; **it is idle to swallow the cow and choke on the tail**, it means that after completing the main part of the enterprise or agreement, it is foolish not to get it to the end. **Trust somebody as far as one can throw a bull by the tail** demonstrate person who does not trust someone at all. In the Uzbek language, phraseological units with the component "tail" of a cow or a bull are not determined. However, Uzbek phraseological units with this zoonym express prosperity, prosperity and prosperity. **Moling balsa zotli, ro'zg'oring ham totli** [4,59] - if the cow is thoroughbred, then the household is well-established, **molga bersang soz yemish, boqar seni yozu qish** – if you feed the cattle with proper food, it feeds you for a whole year, **sigiri bor och qolmas** – those who have a cow will not die of hunger, **sigirli uyda sil bo'lmas** - in a house where there is a cow, con does not happen, **moling semiz - davlating egiz** - cattle gain weight - wealth doubles.

The British image of a bull is associated with rage, anger, clumsiness, thoughtlessness: **like a bull at a gate** - hastily and without hesitation, furiously, furiously, **like a bull in a china shop** - behave recklessly and clumsily in a place or situation where possible damage or injury, **red rag to a bull** - something that angers, infuriates, **bellow like a bull** - screaming in rage [1,109] .

Among the Uzbek people, the symbol of a cow and a bull can personify stupidity, anger, disrespect. **Sigir o'zining buzoq bo'lganligini bilmas** - a cow does not know that it was a calf, about a stupid person, **sigir siypaganni bilmas, yomon siylaginni** - a cow does not know who is stroking her, a bad person does not know who respects him, to return evil for good, **it izzatni bilmas, ho'kiz - hurmatni** [3,123] - the dog does not know complaisance, the bull - respect.

Thus, phraseological expressions with zoonym "cow" in both cultures express enrichment, useless regret. In English, these expressions demonstrate determination, distrust, rage, anger, clumsiness, and in Uzbek - prosperity, boastfulness, stupidity, anger.

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