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USING ZOONYMS FOR PEOPLE AS FORMS OF ADDRESS

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Abstract. The forms of address are units that are actively used in our daily life and actively serve the purpose of interaction. Including, zoonym units of address, when used for a person, express attitudes such as discrimination, insult, sometimes caressing. Zoonyms are reflected not only in oral speech, but also in literature. This article discusses the use of zoonyms as forms of address in multi-system languages and their role in literary works.

Key words: the form of address, zoonyms, metaphor, literary work, expressive

Forms of address that are part of the word-sentences are also used as a connecting device in the literary text. Units of address are syntactically in the status of imperative, and we can say "intermediate third" between sentence expanders and word expanders. Morphologically, it corresponds to modals expressing subjective meaning. Linguist M. Yoldoshev emphasizes: "In this case, units of address actively serve to connect the text. Units of address are widely used in our daily life, speech activity - speech process, they actively serve the interaction, express the attitude of the speaker to the listener, and carry various modal meanings. Referential units are used in speech in order to attract the attention of the listener, to exclaim, to encourage" [1].

It should also be said that in many cases the units of reference are combined with words of caress. In most cases, a metaphor occurs when addressing caressingly. "Metaphors differ from other forms of artistic representation in that they require the most creativity. Creating a metaphor requires the creator to have a wide outlook, to think deeply about the world and people, and to have a good knowledge of the psyche and nature. Metaphor opens the way to describe or express not only the external appearance of the image, but also the situations in its mental world based on an extraordinary artistic judgment that the listener or reader

did not expect. [2] In fact, with some zoonym names for little boys: *bo'talog'im*, *qo'zichog'im*, *qo'chqorim*, *ayiqpolvonim*, *buzoqcham*, *toychog'im*; for girls: *rayhonim*, *momaqaymog'im*, *oppoq qizim* (*oppog'im*), *asal qizim* (*asalim*), *momoqizim* or in general, the child is fondly addressed with units such as *chirog'im*. This phenomenon, characteristic of the Uzbek communication culture, is also expressed in the artistic text. Connotative meaning occurs in such transfers and, in turn, serves to increase the effectiveness, expressiveness and artistic value of the artistic text.

A number of works devoted to the lexical study of zonyms have been carried out in world linguistics. In these studies, different names and classifications of the same type of animals according to their sex and age, phraseologisms with a zonym component, creation of animal names, and historical layers of zoolexics, zonyms used in the creation of artistic art have been determined. Among them, proverbs with a zonym component were studied semantically and linguistically. However, the linguopoetic analysis of zonym reference units in different systematic languages is important for elucidating the relationship between language and culture, the tasks of expressing people's worldview and thinking in their use.

Animate beings: man - animal have some common features, which allows them to make relatively equivalent judgments about their physical and psychological data. Although animals are deprived spiritual beginnings, metaphorical transfers are possible in the language, such as: 1) Да ты – баран, ничего не понимаешь! (Yes, you are *a sheep*, you don't understand anything!) Also, the forms of address (word-sentences) expressed in the speech of the heroes of the work serve to reveal their character, character, and mental state.

As he said, his uncle was standing two steps away from the entrance. He saw Firdaus and was startled.

— Opkeldingmi, *bo'talog'im*? — dedi yayrab. (- Did you bring it, *my dear*? - he said joyfully) (N. Ismoilov "The eagle grows up on the mountain")

Zonyms, when used as forms of address to adults, almost always have a negative meaning, i.e. insult.

In the novel "Between Two Worlds' Gates", when the heroes of the work, Rabiya and Umar Zakunchi collide, Rabiya hits him on the forehead with a stone. At this time the writer uses the word *ilon* (snake) through Umar's speech:

— Yeding, *ilon*, *ohh!*

The reference form *ilon* (snake) in the given sentence is used in a metaphorical sense, and we can express its meaning structure as follows: 1) An animal what is reptile, legless, thin and long body, eyes covered with transparent lids;; 2) poisonous; 3) cunning, masterful; 4) dangerous, etc. Here, 1 is the dictionary meaning of the lexeme snake, and 2, 3, 4, 5 meanings - served in the formation of metaphorical meaning and expression of artistic emotionality. Along with the character's disobedience to Umar, the lexeme snake is used for a negative pragmatic purpose in showing her sudden action and attack against him and thereby exaggerating the state of the hero at that time. At the same time, the writer embodies a negative image of the Umar zakunchi.

Sometimes we observe that such forms are transferred from the snake zoonym to its species (such as cobra, anaconda). Although these forms of address are used in most cases for women who gets things done by trickery or always spreading poison to others, sometimes we find that they are also used for men in the sense of traitors and enemies.

In English, the combination A downy bird is used for cunning, masterful people:

Upon my word, you know, Hilda, you're *the downiest bird*—I beg your pardon, the cleverest woman I ever met with. (M.E. Braddon. "Strangers and Pilgrims"). Although *the downiest bird* is not word-sentence in this passage, we can see that it gives a masterful, yet intelligent, image of the woman.

According to research, 42 animal names are used to refer to people in English. Including pig, chick (en), dog/puppy, cow, monkey, hen, rat, turkey, mouse, snake, cat/kitten, fox, lamb, vixen, worm, lamb, sow, worm) animal names are actively used. [3] Such addresses are determined by the person's appearance, eating habits, as well as character. Among these zoonyms only *lamb* has a positive meaning, i.e. caressing in English people. *A cow* and *a female pig (vixen)* represent appearance, a pig in general means eating habits, a fox and a turkey represent intelligence and understanding.

In the Uzbek language, zoonym *it* (a dog) represents a negative connotation when address to a person. We also find this lexeme as an insult in works of art:

Ikramjon shouted angrily at him:

— *Xoin! Qochoq! Nomard! Hezalak! Iflos! It! Tur o'ringdan!* (Traitor! Fugitive! Scoundrel! Fucked up! Dirty! Dog! Get up!) (S.Ahmad, "Ufq")

In order to realistically embody the psychological state of the angry character in front of the eyes of the reader, the writer used expressive colorful insults. In tis example, besides the insult zoonym *It! Xoin! Qochoq! Nomard! Hezalak! Iflos!* lexemes also mean a negative tone and served to increase the emotional-expressive range of the text and make the speech more effective.

Our research shows that there are different opinions about the lexeme *it* (dog) in English.

For example, "According to the obtained data, the lexeme of dog is used a lot among domestic animals in the phraseology of the English language. English compounds formed with these zoonyms have a positive connotative meaning. [4] The author also cites examples such as *A clever dog - umnitsa, lovkiy malyy, a sly dog - khitrets, skrytnyy chelovek*. However, in the examples given by the linguist, we can see both a positive and a negative image. Another source states that the zoonym "dog" in English has a mostly negative meaning and gives the following connotations: absurdity and cowardice, inferiority and inaction or uselessness, humiliation and hopelessness ("yellow dog" - podlyy, truslivyy chelovek.) [5].

Having studied metaphors in Russian and French, A.M. Chervony notes: "We have identified only one phraseological unit *âne (m) baté (renforcé)*, denoting a stuffed fool. Strengthening of the negative assessment, as in the previous considered phraseological units, is achieved with the help of the semantic meaning of the determinatives - participle: *baté - laden; (renforcé - reinforced, fortified)*.

Zoonyms have been formed since ancient time immemorial by observing the behavior and character of animals. Although there is commonality in some zoonym forms of reference in multi-system languages, we find differences in others. In the Uzbek people, stupidity, loudness and stubbornness are represented by the zoonym *eshak* (a donkey), stupidity by the zoonym *mol* (cattle), meekness by *qo'y* (sheep), and stubbornness by *it* (dog). Eg.:

Azamjon laughed at him.

— MVD o'z uyimizda ekan-ku. Bilmay yurgan ekanmiz. *Ahmoq, eshak*. (-MVD is in our house. We did not know. Stupid, ass) (S. Ahmad. "Ufq") We can understand the expressions of fleeing, anger, and exasperation through the forms of address of *Ahmoq* (idiot) and *eshak* (donkey) in the given example.

People express their purposes directly or indirectly during the conversation. These two ways are considered types of expressing speech act. Expressing communicative purpose –intention indirectly, hidden or directly is specific feature of all nations [6].

In summary, each nation has its own worldview, understanding, framework of thinking, and forms of address are also formed based on the mentality of different nations. Zoonymic forms of address are actively used in works of art as well as oral speech. In addition to revealing the character of the hero, zoonymic forms of address serve to enhance the efficiency of work.

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