

## **SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS RELATED TO FLORA AND FAUNA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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### **Annotation**

This article delves into the fascinating world of phraseological units related to flora and fauna in both English and Uzbek languages. Phraseological units are fixed expressions that hold deep cultural significance, reflecting the human perception and interaction with the natural world. The study aims to compare and contrast these idiomatic expressions, providing a semantic analysis to reveal shared metaphors, meanings, and cultural associations.

**Key words:** semantic, flora, fauna, idioms, phrases, natural world.

### **INTRODUCTION**

**Phraseological units**, also known as idioms or fixed expressions, are combinations of words that have a specific meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words. These expressions are deeply ingrained in a language and are used by native speakers to convey various messages, often adding color and richness to the language [4]. They may have cultural or historical significance and are commonly used in both written and spoken communication. These phraseological units are fixed expressions with meanings that might not be immediately apparent from the individual words used. They play an essential role in language, allowing for concise and expressive communication while reflecting the cultural and historical aspects of a community. Numerous linguists have conducted research on phraseological units across various languages. Here are a few prominent linguists known for their work in this field: A renowned phraseologist and paremiologist, Wolfgang Mieder has extensively researched phraseological units and proverbs in different languages. He is known for his contributions to the study of proverbs, idioms, and other fixed expressions. A Bulgarian-French linguist and literary critic, Julia Kristeva has explored the use of phraseological units in language and literature. Her work often delves into the relationship between culture and language. A linguist with a specialization in etymology and folklore, Anatoly Liberman has researched phraseological units, word origins, and idioms, contributing to the understanding of these expressions in various languages. An influential philosopher and linguist, Max Black made significant contributions to the study of figurative language, including metaphor and idiom analysis. An American linguist known for his work on frame semantics, Charles Fillmore explored the structure and meaning of phraseological units, particularly within the context of cognitive linguistics.

### **MAIN PART**

Phraseological units are an essential aspect of language, comprising idioms, proverbs, similes, metaphors, and other fixed expressions that are deeply rooted in a particular culture or language. They often draw upon elements from the natural world, including flora and fauna, to convey complex meanings and experiences. Flora and fauna are two distinct categories representing plant life and animal life, respectively. Both have significant cultural, ecological, and symbolic importance in various societies. Due to their close connection with human life, flora and fauna have been integrated into languages, giving rise to numerous phraseological units that are widely used in everyday communication [1]. The use of flora and fauna in phraseological units can be traced back to ancient times when people closely observed and interacted with the natural world for their survival and livelihood. As a result, these elements became deeply ingrained in language, reflecting the cultural beliefs, practices, and values of different communities. The semantic analysis of phraseological units related to flora and fauna involves exploring the metaphorical meanings and cultural associations they carry. Many of these expressions use the characteristics, behaviors, or symbolic representations of plants and animals to convey emotions, moral values, social norms, and various human experiences. In cross-cultural and contrastive studies, researchers examine how different languages express similar concepts related to flora and fauna through their phraseological units. Such investigations shed light on the similarities and differences in how various cultures perceive and interact with the natural world.

Semantic analysis of phraseological units related to flora and fauna in English and Uzbek would involve examining the meanings and cultural connotations of these expressions in both languages. Here are some examples of such phraseological units in English and their potential Uzbek equivalents for analysis:

1. **"A bed of roses"**, Uzbek: "Gul istirobosida". This phrase means a situation or place of comfort, ease, or pleasure. It is often used metaphorically to describe an easy or pleasant experience.
2. **"To kill two birds with one stone"**, Uzbek: "Bir o'q bilan ikki qushni o'ldirish". This idiom means accomplishing two tasks or goals with a single action. It conveys the idea of efficiency and achieving multiple objectives at once.[5]
3. **"Sour grapes"**, Uzbek: "Ko'rolmaslik". "Sour grapes" is used to describe a situation where someone disparages something they desire but cannot have, implying jealousy or envy. Uzbek: "Ko'rolmaslik" is similar in meaning, conveying a sense of envy or bitterness when someone is unable to achieve something and diminishes its value as if it wasn't worth having.
4. **"A snake in the grass"**, Uzbek: "ikki yuzlamachi, do'st niqobi ostidagi dushman". This phrase refers to a treacherous or deceitful person who hides their true intentions or actions. Uzbek: The Uzbek phrase "ikki yuzlamachi, do'st - niqobi ostidagi dushman" carries the same meaning, describing a person who pretends to be harmless while actually being cunning or dangerous.

In both English and Uzbek, these phraseological units related to flora and fauna use metaphors and imagery drawn from the natural world to convey abstract ideas or experiences. The semantic analysis shows that while the literal translations may differ, the underlying meanings and cultural associations are often similar in both languages. More examples for this topic:

1. **"To have butterflies in one's stomach."** This phrase means to feel nervous or anxious, often in anticipation of something important or exciting.
2. **"A leopard can't change its spots."** This proverbial phrase implies that a person's character or nature is unlikely to change over time.

3. **"To be a lone wolf."** This idiom refers to a person who prefers to be independent and does not like to be part of a group or community.
4. **"To hold one's horses."** This expression means to wait patiently and not rush into action.
5. **"To have a whale of a time."** This phrase means to have an incredibly enjoyable or exciting experience.
6. **"To sow the seeds":** Meaning: To initiate or start a process or action that will lead to future results. This phrase draws on the agricultural practice of sowing seeds in soil, which will eventually grow into plants. It metaphorically refers to initiating actions or plans that will yield positive outcomes in the future.
7. **"To be a night owl":** Meaning: To be someone who stays up late or prefers to be active during the night. This phrase uses the behavior of owls, which are nocturnal birds, to describe individuals who are most active and alert during nighttime hours.
8. **"To bark up the wrong tree":** Meaning: To direct one's efforts or accusations in the wrong direction. Semantic Analysis: This phrase uses the image of a barking dog mistakenly targeting the wrong tree to illustrate making incorrect assumptions or accusations about something or someone. [5]

In both English and Uzbek, phraseology is an essential aspect of language. Idiomatic expressions are fixed phrases or collocations that have figurative meanings beyond the literal interpretation of their individual words. These expressions are deeply ingrained in the language and reflect the culture, history, and way of life of the people who use them. English, being a language with a rich literary and cultural heritage, has a wide array of idiomatic expressions related to flora and fauna. These idioms draw upon the characteristics, behaviors, and symbolic significance of plants and animals to convey various messages, emotions, and concepts.

**In conclusion**, the exploration of phraseological units related to flora and fauna in English and Uzbek languages has revealed the profound connection between language, culture, and the natural world. Through a semantic analysis and comparative approach, we have witnessed the richness and diversity of idiomatic expressions that draw on the imagery of plants and animals to convey complex meanings and emotions.

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