

English Animal Idioms and their Formation, History of Origin and Typological Differences

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Abstract

In this article, we will talk about some idioms in the English language and their history of origin, especially about idioms related to the names of animals, about their typological features.

Keywords: idioms, phrase, animal names, typology, difficulties, memorizing, linguistic aspects.

Introduction

In linguistics, Typology is a branch of linguistics that identifies and generalizes the important features of the structure of the language in general, based on the study of the construction of some derived languages and their comprehensive comparison. Typological methods are aimed at identifying similarities and differences in the phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis of different languages, defining linguistic universals, as well as types of languages - generalized, perfect concepts about the nature of language construction. Types of languages are determined by the way concepts are expressed in grammar, the technique of expressing relationships, and the degree of connection. Typological studies are carried out on the basis of separate, some sub-systems of the language system, due to which phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic typologies are distinguished.

Comparative Typology examines certain characteristics of two or more related or unrelated languages of different systems. The identified typological signs reflect the specific characteristics of a certain subsystem, but in the construction of the language they combine in different proportions, so one of these signs is the main, leading one.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION:

A morphological (typological) classification of languages was created based on the structural structure of the word, but it has not been proven that the types of languages meet in a pure state, as the type of language may change as a result of gradual development. Typological studies in the field of linguistics began with the works of the German scientist F. Schlegel. Later, the German scientists A. V. Schlegel, V. Humboldt, H. Steinthal, A. Schleicher, the American E. Sepir, the Czech V. Skalichka, the French A. Martine, the Russians F. F. Fortunatov, I. I. Meshchaninov, B. Uspensky, Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky, V. N. Yarseva and others who



conducted research. In Uzbekistan, A. Abduazizov, J. Boronov, Q. Toymetov and others dealt with issues of typology. [1.85]

IDIOMA (Greek idiom - feature, uniqueness) - a type of phraseologisms (see Phraseology); a unit of speech or a phrase that is specific to a certain language and cannot be translated into other languages. [4.12] From idiom phrases: ("to put both hands in one's nose", "to raise the whole neighborhood on one's head"), from words that require etymological and historical information may consist of words and phrases that are difficult to prove and justify etymologically ("he took his leg in his hand", "his bit was spilled"). [2.63]

Idioms usually have a figurative meaning and are used in fiction as one of the tools for creating ironic, ironic imagery. When translating idioms into another language, it is necessary to find their equivalent in that language. For instance: Russian "Kak ni kormi volka, on vsyo v les smotrit" idiom corresponds in content to "Qazisan-qartisan asil zotinga tortasan" idiom in Uzbek. [5.82]

If no such alternative Idiom is found in the language, its content is freely or literally translated. For instance: "I na nashey ulitse budet prazdnik" - as in "There will be a holiday on our street" in Uzbek and "Bizler jaqtanda Quyash shigip qalar" in Karakalpak. [7.81]

Let's observe several animal idioms and their meanings in English:

№	Idioms	Meanings
1	to pig out	Eat too much
2	to chicken out	To be too scared to do something usually after previously agreeing to do it
3	to be a dark horse	A person who keeps their interests and ideas secret, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skill
4	to be a pussy cat	A person who is very gentle
5	to be bull-headed	This adjective is used to describe a person who is stubborn
6	to be in the dog house	This expression means 'to be in trouble'
7	to smell fishy	When a situation 'smells fishy' we think that it is dishonest or suspicious
8	to be a rat	This negative noun is used to describe a person who deserts his friends or associates, especially in times of trouble. Someone who is not loyal
9	to be like a bull in a china shop	When someone is like a bull in a china shop they act carelessly in the way they move or behave
10	to talk the hind legs off a donkey	This expression is used to describe a person who talks too much

Compounds in any language, as a rule, explaining the reasons for their formation are treated as non-idiomatic expressions. The best in teaching English vocabulary: The idea of one of the influential authors, Michael Lewis, is very correct and understandable: "The formation of collocations is not determined by logic or frequency, and at the same time the influence of linguistic function takes place." In theoretical grammar, the term "collocation" is usually



syntactically and semantically integrated. [7.83] A phrase consisting of two or more words with singular signs is called, in which the choice of one of the components is made according to the meaning, and the choice of the other depending on the choice of the first one. It is almost impossible to communicate without collocations (different idioms similar to compounds in their characteristics) and creating them incorrectly or the use of which leads to the breakdown of communication and misunderstanding of its members; the consequences may be negative but affect the overall communication process and outcome. In this we see the relevance of our research. For example, "to run business" - "business" to conduct is considered a collocation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, idioms in English, especially animal idioms, are derived from the behavior and habits of animals, so they are a little easier to translate and memorize. Learning idioms means not only knowing the language, but also the religion, culture, beliefs and customs of the people who speak that language, therefore, people who intend to learn a language must also learn idioms. Intercultural communication skills student's perception of different cultures defined as the ability to understand, analyze and relate them to one's mother tongue and nationality possible. No matter how much the modern man lives in a globalized world anyway, now people first of all consider their family, region, nation, that it is necessary to know the information about the country or culture. They count without constant awareness of his cultural roots, a person cannot understand the culture of another nation.

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