

ZOONYMS ARE A SPECIFIC LAYER OF LEXICAL LANGUAGE SYSTEMS

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Abstract

This article briefly describes zoonyms, their use, also concepts such as zoolexes and a zoonymic vocabulary are also considered. From what language did the word "zoonyms" originate, besides how important is the role of zoonyms in the field of phraseology and linguoculturology. In the end, zoonyms in three dictionaries are compared, such as Russian, British and American.

Keywords: Zoonyms, animal images, create the mindset of every nation, national cultures, linguoculturology, importance of zoonyms.

Introduction

The zoonymic image is one of the most common components in human culture. The relevance of studies of the animal world through the prism of linguo-cultural studies and linguoculturology is due to the installation of modern interaction between man and nature, the disclosure of new cultural boundaries identified through the image of an animal in the historical and cultural process, interest in zoomorphic topics, increasing with the increase of cultural, philosophical and environmental problems. Works of this kind are important primarily for translation studies, designed to promote the most successful communication of people, which is especially important now, in an increasingly globalizing world.

Main part

The scientific novelty of the dissertation research lies, firstly, in the analyzed material (for the first time, derivatives of zoonyms from the groups "predatory mammals", "hoofed mammals", "rodents" are considered). Zoonyms represent a specific layer of the lexical system of the language, because they reflect the peculiarities of national culture customs and customs, traditions and beliefs. Zoolexics is part of the national linguistic picture of the world. Therefore, the study of zoonymic vocabulary

is an urgent problem in modern linguistics, especially since recently, according to some scientists, "the neological boom, which has a universal character, is especially noticeable in the group of zoonyms". In order to focus attention on the problem of the relationship of man to animals in the modern world, we can turn to a new, but developing discipline – linguoculturology. Linguoculturology is mainly aimed at students studying a foreign language and teachers of this language. Therefore, our research will be of interest for the most part for this particular audience. However, it also seems possible for us to influence other spheres of the scientific space of linguoculturology, because it is the union of two most important layers of human culture – language and culture proper. This article examines the semanticpragmatic and connotatively evaluative relations of phraseological units based on animal images in any languages. In order to determine the fundamental terminological foundations of our research and conduct further research, we will consider the following concepts: "zoonym" "zoomorphism" "zoonymic" "animalistic" "animalistic component". V.N. Telia in the work "Cultural and national connotations of phraseological units" notes that animal names, as nominative units of language, "directly or indirectly, through their cultural connotations, they are connected with the spiritual and material culture of the people". O.G. Revzina notes that the class of personal derived words is closely related to it is also connected The term zoonym first appeared in the field of linguistics in the 60s of the twentieth century, comes from the Greek (ζωον - animal + ὄνομα — name). In the dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology, N.V. Podolskaya emphasizes that a zoonym is a nickname of animals assigned by people, a sequence of characters. Galimova, O.V. in the work "Ethnocultural specificity of zoonymic vocabulary characterizing a person (based on the material of Russian and German languages)" assumes that: "A zoonym is a lexico-semantic variant of a word acting as a generic name of an animal, and metaphorical naming in the analysis of vocabulary from the point of view of human characteristics".

The purpose of this article is to reveal their meaning, motivation and expressiveness in unrelated languages. The article provides an overview of the scientific literature devoted to the study of biorhythms, and presents the results of their own scientific research. Trying to characterize his behavior, feelings, states, appearance, a person resorts to comparing with what is closest to him and the like - fauna and, despite the



fact that the thematic principle of classification of phraseological units is fundamental in the works of some linguists, the classification based on their internal content reflects various aspects of people's lives: prudent or stupid behavior, success or failure, as well as relationships between people: impressions and feelings from their lives: approval, disapproval, friendship, hostility, quarrel, reconciliation, rivalry, betrayal, condemnation, punishment.

Zoonyms, zoonym-forming images are also common in phraseology, the need for which should be taken into account when learning a foreign language, as Omer Beecher notes: "Zoomorphic phraseological units are actively used in speech and have pronounced national-cultural semantics, which determines the need for their assimilation when learning Russian as a foreign language. At the same time, like any phraseological units, these phraseological units present a great difficulty for foreigners both in perception, understanding, and in use". Zoonyms play an important role among phraseological units, and they play a significant role in the wealth (fund) of phraseological units. The presence of lexemes represented by zoonyms in phraseology indicates that a particular phraseme reflects the attitude towards them. As a rule, each animal, insect or bird has some unique characteristics. In particular, all the ants and bees are a symbol of diligence, the lion is a symbol of courage, and the rabbit is a symbol of caution.

It is important to note that the articles of American and British dictionaries contain many identical meanings of zoonyms, so much so that this allows us in the section comparing similar features to talk not about American and British zoonyms, but about their totality – for convenience called English zoonyms, meaning by this terms taken from articles of British and American linguistic and cultural dictionaries.

Conclusion

After analyzing the dictionary entries of Russian, British, and American dictionaries, we can draw several conclusions:

1. The same zoonyms have different meanings, sometimes even in a biological definition. This means that a person from the point of view of different cultures evaluates, analyzes and associates the phenomena around him in different ways. Zoonyms are the point of view of different assessments of different cultures, from



which we can conclude that animals are an important and integral part of culture, on which we can conduct research in order to clarify certain cultural ties.

2. Some zoonyms have similar meanings related to medicine, politics, which may be an assumption about the presence of a connection in a specific language situation and confirm the kinship of languages, their interaction in a certain period of time.

3. The frequency of use, the dynamics of changes in meanings in phraseological units may be the cause of the cultural and historical process.

4. Different cultures reflect different self-identification of a person as a person, his position and role in nature and culture, and other aspects of psychological disclosure by endowing a person with certain zoomorphic signs and qualities in speech.

5. The division of man into the concepts of "good" and "evil" in culture using images of animals (mainly in folklore and fairy tales) is a philosophical question, possibly containing some kind of connection between man and animal, ensuring harmonious coexistence between them.

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