



Expression of Stable Combinations with Ornithonym Components Through Proverbs

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Article History	Abstract
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1. Introduction

Proverbs with the names of birds have strong imagery, and not only in the language of live communication, but also in fiction, they perfectly describe the physical character, mental, ethical, moral, social - communication, external appearance, inner experiences, emotions, mood and other characteristics of people. The meaning of the proverbs is the same, only some changes can be observed in terms of form.

For example, the proverb "*The dogs bark, but caravan goes on*" in English we can translate it as "*Dogs bark, but the caravan continues on its way.*" This phenomenon is typical for proverbs with Uzbek stable compounds. Basically, in the vast majority of Uzbek proverbs, the participation of poetic devices such as alliteration and rhyme is often observed.

When referring to stable compounds, it is necessary to take into account their historicity. Because most of the proverbs used in our speech today are created in the past and clearly express the limitations and conflicts in the psychology and worldview of the people. If the proverb is used in the speech of the working people, it serves the interests of this class or vice versa. Or the translation of the English proverb *A fool's bolt is soon shot* - a fool's bolt is shot quickly. Alternative version in Uzbek: *If you put a mind on a fool's head, he will remove it with his hand.* If we proceed from experience, we have no doubt that the proverb was created in the distant past. Because the "*bolt*" used in it, i.e. "*bow arrow*" can be felt to have been created in the past and during the war. So, the concrete class function of proverbs is determined by their place of use in speech. But regardless of the period in which proverbs were created, they can be activated again in speech. With this opinion, we do not want to say that the proverb like *A fool's bolt is soon shot* is not active in our speech today. In this case, we just want to say that the origin or creation of proverbs depends on a certain period and situation.

Conditioned by changes in social life, the content of proverbs changes at various levels - narrowing or expanding. This fact itself shows that the proverb is directly connected with the life of society and people¹.

So, proverbs play a key role in studying the life of the people, their past economic, political and cultural level of living. In fact, proverbs objectively evaluate various socio-economic relations, ethical and aesthetic standards of the people, religious ideas, household life and work style, love, dreams and aspirations. The famous Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy said, "In every proverb, I see the figure of the people who created this proverb," and this can confirm all of our points mentioned above.

Another important aspect of proverbs is their instructiveness. Proverbs always have instructive points. But just as not every proverb can become a proverb, there are several conditions for proverbs to become proverbs. They are as follows:

- an instructive idea that turns into a proverb is taken as a positive fact and tested in the life experience of the people for many years. Any positive thought tested by people in life experience can convince a person;
- that the exemplary thought expressed in the proverb acquires a universal character as a conclusion and recommendation not only for an individual, but for all members of the community;
- the tested universal opinion must have an artistic form that is compact in terms of size and easy to pronounce in terms of content².

It is for these reasons that folk proverbs are created and forgotten very slowly. These features are realized in connection with the economic, political and cultural structure of the society, the level of stability or stability of this structure.

The instructive character of proverbs provides them with more lively and impressive power. For example: In English, "A bad execute is better than none" is translated into Uzbek as "Apologizing unwillingly is better than not asking at all." As an Uzbek alternative, we quote a proverb, "Get out of the snake's den with a good speech, and with a bad speech a muslim loses his religion." As you can see, these proverbs give the meaning in the context of advice. This means that you should always be kind and kind to a person. Both versions of the proverb have the same meaning. Proverbs are usually one-part proverbs, and structurally, they are often in the form of a figurative sentence. Uzbek and English folk proverbs are very similar in these aspects. We will try to prove our point through the following proverbs.

The absent is always in the wrong – No self - no eyes.

There is no accounting for tastes - Everyone drinks what he likes.

Advise none to marry or go to war - Everyone's intention is his own companion.

Most proverbs consist of two parts, one part is illustrative, and the other part is a conclusion:

After dinner sit a while,

After supper walk a mile.

Art is long, life is short.

In the Uzbek language, there are sometimes proverbs with 4 components. However, 4-component proverbs are rare among English proverbs.

Zamon seni o'qitar,

Tayoq bilan so'kitar.

Sabog'ingni bilmasang,

Do'konda bo'z to'qitar³.

Time will teach you

He scolds with a stick.

If you don't know your lesson,

The store is empty.

Multi-part proverbs change more quickly than single-part proverbs. This is due to the fact that in some cases, the speaker of the proverb does not fully understand the meaning expressed in it or cannot remember what he heard, adding additional words or comments to it can cause serious damage to the content or structure of the proverb. In such a situation, one of the words that conveys the main idea in that proverb may be omitted. Therefore, telling and listening to proverbs requires special attention and responsibility. Otherwise, due to carelessness, the original meaning of the proverb may be damaged, it may be passed on to future generations in a wrong interpretation, and it may be used in a way that is contrary to its original meaning.

According to the form of proverbs, they have prose and poetic structure.

All asses wag their ears – *Axmoq aql o'rgatar.*

Barking dogs seldom bite – *Qopog'on it tishini ko'rsatmas* such proverbs are prose proverbs.

Among Uzbek folk proverbs, proverbs in poetic form are more common than English proverbs. Proverbs in poetic form have their own rhyme and melody.

Oltovlon ola bo'lsa,

Og'zidagin oldirar.

To'rtovlon tugal bo'lsa,

Tepadagin endirar⁴.

In poetic proverbs, rhythmic-syntactic parallelisms, alliteration, rhyme and many other poetic devices decorate the thought expressed with sonorous, melodious, dress, and in some cases, simple words or radifs also serve as rhymes.

In order to analyze the conceptual semantics of any fixed combination, it is necessary to study its value in the discourse. Following this principle, in this paragraph, we will analyze the conceptual semantics of English ornitonymous component stative compounds. Naturally, in this place, we will take as an example the constant combinations that are used a lot in English. Because stable compounds with a large functional load are among the language elements that actively participate in the creation of the linguistic image of the world, and thus more clearly reflect the peculiarities of the thinking and consciousness of the speakers.

1. *The Serb Army was becoming a sitting duck” claimed Armed Forces Minister Doug Henderson. (Medine 2015, electronic resource)*

The Serbian army became easy prey, Defense Minister Dr Henderson said. In this context, the stable combination *Sitting duck* is used in a negative way. Its meaning is "weak, incompetent ". Here is shown a picture of Yugoslavia in the 1990s when it was dismembered by the USA. At that time, against the background of the powerful USA, which is a hawk or an eagle, Serbia is compared to a small heartless duck. This duck could do nothing against the eagle, which took the ducklings around it under its wings and attacked it with terror. Dr. Henderson describes the situation with pride. This stable combination represents the stylistic antithesis, the latter being the innocent duck.

2. *Lame duck many people think that this is only one effective species that by law is really not able to do anything, but many people are incorrect.*

In this example, "*lame duck*" is being described. This stable combination is applied to some heads of state. More precisely, they cannot make independent decisions on their own. According to the definition, a lame duck cannot fly fast, swim fast and dive fast, as a result, the actions of such politicians are often ineffective.

However, this is not the case. *Lame duck* is used to denote politicians who are sly and evasive in various situations. The reason is that, usually, a lame duck who does not rush has more time for reflection and takes the most alternative, effective decision for himself and his country without rushing. This stable combination corresponds to the Uzbek saying that a good horse will run later. According to him, some horses in a race run fast from the first steps and fall behind at the end of the distance, and the horses that run smoothly at the beginning of the distance keep their strength until the end of the distance, and the strongest of them wins.

3. *It was not something I strongly objected to because the “discourse of punishment “ was clearly subsumed under a caring approach but I knew that for Peter it was like water off duck’s back. (Gregory 2017 elek. resource)*

"In this case, I knew very well how it would all end. It was not a matter of punishment, how to choose it and methods of education. To Peter, what they were was of no importance. In other words, Peter's punishment was like hitting an elephant with a fly swatter." The anatomical structure of the duck and the morphology of the wings served as the basis for this stable combination. According to him, water does not stay in the duck's feathers, does not stick to it, does not get wet, and as a result, it does not weigh down and could not have a negative effect on the duck's swimming.

4. *I took to my new job like a duck takes to water and soon learned to operate the hydraulic machine used to open and close the lock gates. (Rause. 2016.elek. resource)*

"Soon I learned my job so well that I was able to operate the hydraulic machines that open and close the gates as skillfully as a duck dive into water." Diving is an innate instinct for a duck, and it is always admired without a doubt. The operator in the example was also very pleased that he had achieved such talent and skill in his field, and he wanted to tell others about it. This stable combination means "to

carry out a task very easily, to bring it to the level of art." And this embodied the concept of "high skill model".

5. *This all meant that you'd have to duck and dive*(Shi. *Wos. elk. Resr*).

This means that you should do everything you can and can't do to get out of this problem. The stable combination to duck and dive in this sentence means that you should do something smoothly, without problems, without unnecessary sacrifices and trouble, to the extent that everyone admires it. It is easy at first glance, but it is not difficult to understand how complicated the situation is when diving for a duck is a given ability, and this person is unable to perform the task, without funds, without experience and without knowledge.

6. *He had to get his ducks in a row so to speak. He wanted to work hard and save up enough money so that by the time he retired his future would be set up properly.* (Hudson, 1999 el. resource)

First of all, they still say that it is necessary to put one's affairs in order. By the time he earns well and retires, he will have to build up a problem-free life, as in the brochure, after he accumulates the necessary funds.

The conceptual analysis of this sentence means "to work well and get a certain result". Here, the speaker verbalizes the thought that came to his mind when he saw many ducks wandering around in a lake. In addition, R. Hamzatov cites the definition given to "duck" by one of his characters in his famous work "Daghistan": "A duck flies but not like a swallow, a duck sings but not like a nightingale, a duck swims but not a fish. "He has a little bit of everything, but he doesn't admire any of them."

Organize your ducks means organize your lifestyle, your interests, thoughts - your imagination, the conceptual analysis here leads to the idea that thoughts and plans should have their own order.

7. *You are as stupid as a goose girl. I don't even flare up at the insult.* (Hearly, 2009 el. resource)

"Hey girl, you can be as ignorant as a goose, but it's a pain to be as ignorant as a goose and have people openly see your ignorance."

We can understand the girl if we consider that ignorance is manifested in not knowing what she wants, not being able to evaluate what she is doing, and not being like others.

8. *If so then it is the worse for him because I will soon cook his goose!*

If that's the case, so be it, I'll soon expose his lunch.

The origin of stable combination is attributed to the Swedish king Erik. It is said that the king was very fond of goose meat. One day, after Erice's enemy defeated the king of the neighboring kingdom, he caught and cooked all the geese in his kingdom. Here, the ornithonymous component performed the function of a simple object - eating object without any conceptual loading, that is, it was used in the correct sense.

In some places, the word "goose", which is an ornithonym component in stable combinations, can also have a positive meaning. For example:

9. *Thanks goodness for the cackling geese outside who ran and told us to lock down the building because there was a man with a gun roaming the streets.* (James, 2015 el.res.)

Thank you to the person who said to run from that street and close the gate.

Here, a person's speech is compared to the crowing of a goose. This is reminiscent of the ancient history of the "Geese saved Rome". Here, the goose is turning a warning message into an event. If it weren't for that woodcutter, the people in the castle or the house would have accidentally gone out and gotten into trouble. That goose warned of danger with the crowing of his message. He saved someone's life.

10. Below, we will consider another example of political discourse.

"By this logic, the EU should apply a strategy to cast a long line to catch a big fish" rather than killing the goose that lays golden eggs " (Isette 2009, el.Re).

If we act according to this logic, instead of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg", we need to develop long-term strategic plans. It is about determining the strategies of the European Union.

The combination created on the basis of the "goose that lays golden eggs" in English folk tales is often used both in political discourse and in artistic discourse. Its conceptual meaning is "a resource that always brings good benefits" and people's attitude towards it represented an index of their level of intellectual development.

If a person is impatient and ignorant, he wants to achieve everything at once and tries to kill the goose.

11. *Travis was like a mother hen with one chick trying to make certain Daniella got the proper care and rest.* (Sheed, 2019 el.re).

Travis, like a mother hen with a brood of chicks, desperately wanted Danilla to be well cared for and rested, and he wanted her to know every moment.

Travis's attitude in this sentence is an example of kindness that goes beyond the norm, implying that there should be a norm in everything, even kindness, and breaking the norm will not lead to good results. People in the team saw this and as a result this epithet appeared, they used the phrase "like hen with one chick".

Here we also meet semantically compatible stable combinations.

12. *My daughter became a mother hen of sort and she loved everyone.* (Conner 2011. El.res.).

My daughter started being kind to everyone like a mother hen. Here, the constant combination mother hen is said about a person who thinks about others more than the norm, who cares for them unnecessarily. In addition, excessive kindness does not please people and can have a negative effect on the contrary. But the chicken doesn't know that. That's why the mother hen.

13. *Son of the white hen - meaning is the son of a white hen, figurative meaning is a very lucky person.*

The creation of this stable combination probably has more to do with its color than with the chicken, because "white" is the color in Western mythology, and the white chicken is a symbol of luck and happiness. According to this tradition, the son of a white hen will be lucky and happy.

14. *I don't want to run around like a headless chicken let me pack a few things and get my credit card and my bank numbers.* (Mortin, 2012 el.res)

I don't want to run around like a headless chick. Let me get some of my things - my credit card, my bank accounts. In this case, to run around like a headless chicken means a person who is confused about where to start to try to do everything at once. Here it is more correct to understand the word *headless* as brainless.

15. *It's a chicken and egg situation, she says: If you want to be employed as a councillor you need to be an accredited member of BAC. In order to be accredited you need a certain amount of hours under your belt, but it's hard to get the hours.* (Colonius, 2008. el.res)

Did the chicken come first or the egg? the origin of the situation.

If you are an accredited member of the British Council for Accreditations, you can work as a chancellor. In order to be accredited, it is enough to have worked certain hours in this council, but it is very difficult to get these hours.

The Russian phrase "*prochnyy krug*" ("прочный круг") expresses the same situation. If you want to work, you have to be a member, you have to work to be a member. This is the famous problem in philosophy: "Did the egg come first or the chicken?" is equivalent to searching for a solution to the puzzle.

16. *Why do white; working –class voters behave like turkeys. Voting for Christmas and support Bush and the Republicans?* (Birk. 2009. el.re)

Why are white working class voters acting like Christmas turkeys voting for Bush and the Republicans?

In this sentence, the stable combination "like turkeys voting for Christmas" gives the meaning of "like turkeys voting for Christmas". As you know, first of all, turkey is the national food of Christmas, and Christmas is not without turkey, so turkey is insulted. For turkeys to know this and vote for him is nothing short of stupid, and on the other hand, turkeys are not thinking creatures and it is wrong for them to think about this situation. But it's not about the turkeys, it's about the white workers. If white workers vote for Republicans even though the Democrats protect their interests? Where is the logic? The stable compound is based on this situation. The conceptual basis of this stable combination is "there is no limit to stupidity, no law is written for the stupid".

17. *My first impression of him was not very good. He was overweight, with food stains all over the front of his dirty wrinkled skirt and he spoke like an undecated bum who was now the cock of the roost.*

My first impression of him was not very good. He was fat, had food stains on his wrinkled shirt, and spoke like an uneducated bum.

Cock of the roost in this sentence is translated as "cock among chickens". This ornithonym is stable combination with a negative connotation.

Naturally, such situations are often observed in life. These dehumanized people are people who have lost their place in society, and the worst thing is that they don't try to improve, and it is believed that the people around them are to blame for this situation. Since their only goal is to end their life as soon as possible, they are considered a very dangerous person for society. Because they have nothing to lose. Those who have lost. Therefore, they do not suffer from anything.

Now we will look at a case with a positive connotation.

18. *I am in my own rooms, over my office, and go home every night and live like a fighting cock at the expense of the government.* (Hilto. 2007- el. Res)

I come to my apartment on the floor above my office every evening, and I work on the government's budget without any flaws.

In this sentence, the stable combination "fighting cock" is translated as "to live like a fighting cock". It is known that the roosters participating in the cockfights are very well cared for, well fed and kept in good conditions, so all measures are taken to keep the fighting condition of the rooster at a high level.

In English, along with the word cock, the word rooster is also used in the sense of "rooster".

Several stable combinations have been created with this word. We will consider some of them.

19. *Simmons said, "Trying to sneak a fast ball past Henry Aaron is like trying to speak the sunrise past the rooster.* (Ackerlex. 2010. El.res)

Simmons said: "Waiting for Henry Aaron to miss the ball is like hiding the dawn from the rooster." This statement of the football coach was based on several objective factors. These are the following:

1) Henry is the best goalkeeper in the league, recognized even by Aaron Rost, everyone knows it, and it is unreasonable to find a trick.

2) the rooster's biological clock works flawlessly. He can sometimes scream prematurely. But often it works like an electronic clock.

If the first and second cases are correct, then a different tactic should be used.

20. *The critic is the enemy of the author's fantasies and the poet hardly exists who doesn't think himself cock of the walk.* (De Sade, 2010. el. Res)

The critic is the enemy of the author's fantasy; and there is hardly a poet who does not consider himself the most important person. "Cock of the walk" is used in this sentence in the sense of a stative combination (an important person), and it can have a positive or negative connotation. In the example above, it has a positive connotation. In the next example, we see ornithonym, a stative conjunction with a negative connotative meaning.

21. *She told Jonathan to forget mini-story since she was not about to give her shorts for any penny-ante, cock-of-the-walk district super intendant.*

He told Jonathan that he needed him about the ministry because he didn't want to give his valuables to a worthless scumbag district manager.

In this sentence, the stable combination "cock of the walk" is used in relation to an official who embodies a number of negative characters, such as "gudaygan" with a raised nose. All this represents a negative connotative evaluation.

22. *A crow on the thatch, soon death lifts the latch. If killed me that to people with luck dared to celebrate the unluckiest of days with a party.* (Alexander, 2001. el.res).

When the crow lands on the roof, death soon knocks on the door. What I didn't like was that lucky people dare to celebrate their unluckiest days. It is known that the crow is a symbol of death and decay. The crow's crow means someone's death.

23. *Well, it looks, as I was wrong, so I'm going to have to eat a crow.* (Parrosh. 2002. El. Res).

Well, I guess I look wrong, so I guess I'll have to admit my mistake.

It is known that crows are not edible birds. Very bland and in short not edible. So, being forced to eat crow's meat can be a very unpleasant, very severe punishment. For this reason, a person who realizes

that the speech is wrong will punish himself. He was well aware that the punishment would not be light. The negative connotative meaning of ornitonym comes from this.

24. *The brain has raven's knowledge to people used to say of him.*

They said that this boy knows everything.

4. Conclusion

Stable combinations are not created in the speech process, on the contrary, they are ready-made in the language; the integrity, structure and semantics of their constituent parts are characteristic features of English stable combinations; the components of stable combinations can have two or more main accents; The difference between a proverb and a proverb is that it usually refers to a certain person. It has conciseness and generalization; it keeps its freedom in the text and does not lose its integrity even outside the text.

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