

## WOLF ZOOSEMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** *This article explores the characteristic feature of wolf through the zoosemy term. It can be easily depict the figurative language of zoosemy. Using of connotative meaning with both Uzbek and English culture can analyse with examples of the literature. It is proven that by analysing wolf zoosemy, we describe similarities and differences between Uzbek and English works. The meaning of wolf describes diverse and various feature of the animal.*

**Key words:** *wolf, zoosemy, semantic meaning, connotative, denotative, pejorative meaning*

### INRODUCTION

The word *zoosemy*<sup>18</sup> comes from the Greek words *zoo* - animal and *sema* - meaning, and means the concept of "the meaning of animals". I.L. Lasota emphasizes that the term zoosemy is used to express lexical combinations thematically related to the animal world.

Zoosemy is directly related to the process of creation of a number of lexical units and elements used in reference to people, animals are perceived as beings with different characteristics at the same time, and when someone is ridiculed, hated or slandered, the lexicon related to the animal world. As noted by M. Basaj<sup>19</sup>, psychological parallelism lies at the heart of the motif of zoosemy, that is, there are various analogies between a person and the environment that surrounds him. On the other hand, the semantic features of the comparison comes from the intention of the speaker to emphasize the distinguishing characteristics of a person in an intensive and evaluative way. In everyday life, it is often observed that using animal names to describe the character, behavior and appearance of a person. Such animal lexemes are an example of zoosemy.

According to G. Stern<sup>20</sup>, animal metaphors are often used to humiliate, insult, condemn or hate people. For example, the lexical combinations barker, dog, bitch, whelp, puppy, turnspit (an insulting word for a dog) often express a pejorative meaning.

<sup>18</sup>Лясота Ю.Л. Английская зоосемия. — Владивосток: ДВУ, 1984. — 198 с.

<sup>19</sup>Grzaśko, A. On Zoosemy, Foodsemy and Plantosemy: A Cognitive Approach to Selected Terms of Endearment. — Poland: *Studia Anglica Resoviensia*, 2017. pp. 29–43

<sup>20</sup>Kieltyka, R. and G.A. Kleparski. "The ups and downs of the Great Chain of Being: The case of canine zoosemy in the history of English". —Slovakia: SKASE Journal of Theoretical Linguistics 2, 2005. —22 s.

## MAIN BODY

Wolf zoosemy explore several connotative meaning in both uzbek and English literature. Here some examples prove the features of wolf

*"The Wolves are a free people," said Father Wolf. "They take orders from the Head of the Pack, and not from any striped cattle-killer<sup>21</sup>".*

The novel about Mowgli also shows that the human child is saved from the all animals in the jungle. The wolf desperately protects this boy to keep him alive and tries to save him with his own children. The image of the wolf is embodied in this passage as a free and independent image, a companion and protector who helps a person in a bad day. Although the king of the forest is Sher Khan persuade the wolf to kill the child, but the father wolf refused to kill and say that this human child is ours, and we ourselves definitely defend him, he will survive. He says that wolves are free and independent people and never obey to anyone else. The wolf zoosemy is represented by a kind and compassionate symbol that has its own independent opinion. So, the writer reflected the character of wolf as kind-hearted, compassionate, guard or protector.

*White Fang was glad to acknowledge his lordship, but it was a lordship based upon superior intelligence and brute strength. There was something in the fibre of White Fang's being that made his lordship a thing to be desired, else he would not have come back from the Wild when he did to tender his allegiance<sup>22</sup>.*

The given extract below is about a half-wolf, half-dog creature named White Fang, who is very different from other wolves, his high intellectual potential is due to his extensive travels, kindness in his precious world, as he grows up the development of the qualities of wisdom. When the owner of the White Fang appeared, he recognized him, he was happy, he was dominated by a sense of dominance based on brute force along with superior intelligence. A visit to the human world changes the wolf's life. The owner spoke softly and calmly to White Fang. Despite all the dire warnings of his instincts, the wolf began to trust himself and his owner who is human being.

*– Shoho xalqning molini, jonini bo'rilar ixtiyorga topshirilsa, ular bu qonxo'r maxluqlar dastidan fig'on ko'tarsa, ularga quloq solmaslik adl-insofdan emas. Tahdid va siyosat emas, mehribonlik darkor<sup>23</sup>.*

In this examples, wolf zoosemy characterized by such aspects as cruelty, greediness and evil. Wolf's features shows the evil and ruthlessness of invaders and ruler of the society. The negative characteristics of the wolf are transferred.

<sup>21</sup> R.Kipling. "Jungle book". –United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015. – 8 p.

<sup>22</sup> J. London . "White Fang". –New York : URIS library , 1987. – 73 p.

<sup>23</sup> Ойбек Навоий . – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2019. – 96 бет.

to the human character and have figurative meanings. Connotation meaning can express the evilness and greediness.

*Uni cho'l bo'risi, deyishadi. Bu to'qaylarda kechalari ham miltiqsiz bir o'zi yuraveradi. Juda dovyurak odam<sup>24</sup>.*

*Shovursiz olamda u o'zini ayiqdek xotirjam, bo'ridek yovqur, kiyikdek hushyor sezadi<sup>25</sup>.*

These extracts depicts the image of the wolf with a positive meaning. So, the image of a wolf zoosemy shows not only bad qualities, but also good qualities. In the example of a desert wolf, a brave, fearless, courageous and brave person is described. The wolf is not only used in the image of a permanent wild person, it is also used to show the strong and heroic qualities of a person. A wolf-like person is a very alert person, shrewd and wise, who has the ability to know what will happen in advance, and this prepares him for everything.

*Bu odamlarning davrasidan tulki kabi hiylakor bo'lsang joy topasan, och bo'riday beshafqat bo'lsang –o'rin egallaysan<sup>26</sup>.*

Analyzing the zoosemy of wolf, especially the cruel wolf in the first example refers primarily to his harshness of anger. The badness of the wolf's and savagery was emphasized that only who become rude, impolite and having hard hearted, have a special place in life. Because these kind of people compare themselves to the wolf and they are merciless.

### Conclusion

In final we want to emphasize that wolf zoosemy can be used for describing positive features like courage, reliability, simplicity, fearlessness via human's personal traits. Many writers also describes wolf's negative qualities, such as aggressiveness and greediness in Uzbek works. Wolf zoosemy describes positive features as simple-minded, kind-hearted, intelligent, and alert, protector and independent in English literature.

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<sup>24</sup> С.Ахмад Қисса, Хотиралар. Ҳикоялар. — Тошкент :«Шарк» НМАК, 2008. —88 бет.

<sup>25</sup> N.Norqobilov Tog' odami ziyo.uz.kutubxonasi

<sup>26</sup> Ф.Тиловат Қора Кузгун. — Тошкент: Детектив қисса «Ёшлик» журнали .2010 йил. 2-3-сонлар. —77 б.

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