

RUSSIAN AND UZBEK VERBS: PARALLELS IN DESCRIBING THE ANIMAL WORLD

Tuyliyeva Lola Abdullayevna

Senior Lecturer

Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

tuylieva70@mail.ru

Abstract:

The article analyses the correspondences between Russian and Uzbek bestial verbs classified into lexico-semantic groups. Bestial verbal vocabulary is distinguished by a wealth of meanings and is represented by a variety of forms, constructions and combined means of expressing knowledge about the animal world.

Keywords: Lexical composition of a language, lexico-semantic group, bestial verbs, interlingual equivalence, translation.

Introduction

At present, the topical directions in the development of lexicology are associated with various aspects of the systematization of vocabulary. Accumulated linguistic experience shows that the most fruitful way of studying the lexical system of a language is to identify and describe lexico-semantic groups of words [1, p. 1]. Grouping lexical units into lexico-semantic groups and semantic blocks contributes to a deeper understanding of issues related to the human factor, the role of language in cognitive activity, and the interaction between linguistic semantics and our knowledge of the world.

In Russian and Uzbek, as in many other languages, a certain part of the vocabulary consists of bestial verbs, which reflect knowledge and ideas about the animal world (from Latin *bestia* ‘animal, beast’). The four-volume Dictionary of the Russian Language edited by A. P. Evgenyeva records slightly more than 1,000 bestial verbs.

The aim of this article is to analyse the interlingual equivalence relations of Russian and Uzbek bestial verbs within particular lexico-semantic groups. Bestial verbal vocabulary comprises verbs that describe dynamic actions, processes or states characteristic of animals, birds and insects [2, p. 37]. The relevance of this study lies in the fact that the consistent investigation and description of various lexico-semantic groups of Russian and Uzbek is a necessary prerequisite for the further development of lexicology, practical lexicography, language pedagogy and linguistics as a whole. In this respect, bestial verbal vocabulary is of considerable interest both for understanding how the real world is reflected in verb meanings and for accumulating further material to address various problems of lexicology [1, p. 1].

Let us identify the main groups of bestial verbs on the basis of their semantic features and consider them from the standpoint of interlingual equivalence.

1. Verbs denoting the life of animals in general or their habitats and areas of distribution (i.e. denoting the process of biological existence): акклиматизироваться ('to adapt to living conditions') – iqlimlashmoq, yangi iqlimga, sharoitga o'rganmoq, ko'nikmoq, moslashmoq; водиться ('to breed, to live') – bor bo'lmoq, yashamoq; гнездиться, вить/свить ('to build nests, to live in nests', of birds) – uya solmoq, in qo'yumoq, uyalamoq; червить ('to lay eggs', of bees) – tuxum qo'yumoq, ko'paymoq (asalari haqida).

2. Verbs of motion and state describing the specific manner of movement and actions characteristic of animals.

Among the bestial verbs of motion in Russian and Uzbek, the search for a corresponding equivalent presents the following picture.

a) Verbs of motion: скакать ('to move by leaps') – sakrab (hakkalab) yurmoq; скакнуть ('to make a leap') – bir sakrab qo'yumoq; вспархивать ('to flutter up') – pirillab uchmoq, pir etib uchmoq; вспорхнуть ('to flutter up once') – pirillab uchib ketmoq, pir etib uchib ketmoq; впорхнуть/впархивать ('to fly lightly, to rise into the air, to take off quickly, to soar lightly, to fly in', of butterflies, birds, etc.) – pirillab uchib ketmoq, pir etib uchib ketmoq.

b) Verbs denoting specific states of animals: взмылиться/взмыливаться ('to break into a sweat, to become covered with lather', of horses) – terlab ketmoq (otlar haqida, ko'pik bo'lmoq); взъершиться ('to raise one's fur') – yungini hurpaytirmoq; выгуляться/выгуливаться, нагулять/нагуливать ('to fatten up, to put on weight, to grow stout') – dalada (yaylovda) semirmoq, etc.

c) Verbs denoting death:дохнуть, издохнуть, передохнуть, подохнуть, подыхать, сдохнуть, сдыхать, околеть, переколеть, скопытиться ('to die, to perish', of animals) – o'lmoq.

3. Verbs denoting the mode of reproduction and the birth of young (i.e. denoting the transition from biological non-existence to biological existence, or the causation of this transition): вывести ('to come into the world') – tuxumdan chiqmoq, ochib chiqmoq; вылупиться/вылупливаться ('to emerge from the egg, to hatch') – tuxumdan chiqmoq, ochib chiqmoq; жеребиться/ожеребиться ('to give birth to a foal') – bolalamoq, toylamoq; ягниться/объягниться, оягниться ('to give birth to a lamb') – qo'zilamoq (qo'y, echki haqida); тельиться/отелиться ('to give birth to a calf') – buzoqlamoq, bolalamoq.

4. Verbs denoting specific actions of animals: блудить ('to steal, to snatch') – o'g'irlik qilib yurmoq, o'g'irlamoq (asosan mushuk va boshqa hayvonlar haqida); артачиться/заартачиться ('to refuse to obey', of horses) – sarkashlik (terslik) qilmoq (ot haqida); вилять/вильнуть, повилять/повилять ('to wag the tail, to wiggle the hindquarters') – likillatmoq (dumini).

5. Verbs denoting sounds produced by animals. They can be conditionally divided into three subgroups.

a) Verbs denoting the sounds of birds (domestic and wild) include such words as: щебетать ('to twitter', of swallows and goldfinches) – chug'ur-chug'ur (vijir-vijir, chiyv-chiyov) qilmoq, chug'urlamoq, vijirlamoq; чирикать/чирикнуть ('to chirp') – chug'urlamoq, chiriqlamoq, chirqillamoq; кудахтать ('to cluck') – qaqag'lamoq, qag'-qag' qilmoq; кукарекать/прокукарекать ('to crow', of chickens and some other birds) – chaqirmoq,

qichqirmoq (xo'roz haqida); гоготать ('to honk, to cackle') – g'aqillamoq, g'aq-g'aq qilmoq (g'oz haqida); каркать/каркнуть ('to saw') – qag'illamoq (qarg'a, quzg'un kabi qushlar haqida); щебетать – chug'urlamoq; стрекотать ('to chatter') – chirillamoq, chig'illamoq.

b) Verbs denoting the sounds of other living creatures (amphibians, reptiles, insects) include the following lexical units: квакать, турлыкать ('to croak', of frogs) – qurillamoq, baq-baq qilmoq (baqa haqida); трещать, стрекотать ('to chirr') – chirillamoq.

6. Verbs denoting physiological actions of animals.

This group of verbs can be divided into several subgroups:

a) verbs denoting food intake: клевать ('to eat by pecking, to seize food with the beak, to peck up, to eat one's fill') – cho'qillab yemoq, cho'qillamoq; напасть ('to graze one's fill in a pasture') – o'tlamoq (to'yib), o'tlab bo'lmoq; вылакать, лакать, лакнуть, налакаться, полакать ('to eat or drink something liquid by scooping it up with the tongue') – yalab (shalp-shalp qilib) ichmoq, chappilatmoq (hayvonlar haqida);

b) verbs denoting actions of animals related to caring for their offspring: вскармливать, вскормить ('to feed, to rear') – boqmoq, semirtirmoq;

c) verbs describing animal diseases: беситься, взбеситься, перебеситься, сбеситься ('to suffer from rabies') – qutirmoq; запаршиветь, опаршиветь, опаршивить, паршиветь ('to become infected with mange, to become covered with scabs') – qo'tir (qirganchi) bo'lmoq;

d) destructive verbs describing the use of an animal's natural organs as instruments of action (verbs of attack, defence, resistance and infliction of damage): бодать, прободать ('to butt with the forehead, to gore with the horns, to kill, to wound') – suzishmoq; брыкаться, отбрыкиваться ('to kick, to jerk the legs up sharply') – tepmoq.

Thus, it can be concluded that bestial verbs constitute a special layer of vocabulary in the language. In Russian, the number of bestial verbs exceeds the number of similar lexemes in Uzbek. This is primarily due to the grammatical and lexical variability of Russian verbs. A Russian verb does not always have a ready-made equivalent in the dictionary, or it may have several possible translations. In such cases, the translator's task is to establish a correlation between the meanings given in the dictionary entries on the basis of the context and to provide an adequate translation.

References:

1. Chudinov A. P. *Leksika sushchestvovaniya v sovremennom russkom yazyke* [Vocabulary of Existence in Modern Russian]: Abstract of the Candidate of Philological Sciences dissertation. Moscow, 1979. 16 p.
2. Ganzha R. S. *Izuchenie glagol'noy semantiki* [Studying Verb Semantics]. *Russkiy yazyk v shkole* [Russian Language at School]. Moscow, 1970, no. 4, pp. 33–39.
3. Koshchanov M. K. (ed.-in-chief). *Russko-uzbekskiy slovar'* [Russian–Uzbek Dictionary]: in 2 vols. Tashkent: Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia, 1983–1984.