

## LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ZOONYM PROVERBS

Sobirova Dilfuza Olimboyevna

Master of Urgench State University

dilfuza.sobirova.96@list.ru +998907192926

Specialists in the field of cultural studies and linguistics in their studies have noted that the heritage and spirit of an individual people is manifested through folk folklore, namely proverbs and sayings. Folk folklore carries a great experience of ancestors, the other is transmitted from one generation to another. Proverbs imbued with hidden meaning: thanks to their wisdom adults have the opportunity to raise children, learn any craft, assimilate everyday components. Thanks to the study of the heritage of ancestors, we are not only able to trace the specifics of folk folklore, but also analyze proverbs and feel the saturation of the language, reveal its bright and unique, different speech turns from others, related to historical and linguocultural features the development of a people. In our work, the study is carried out on the material English and Russian. The analysis considers features of the functioning of proverbs with a zoonym element in English and Russian with components "wild animals" and "domestic animals" The theme group "Wild Animals" is represented in the proverbs of two languages, for example: "Wild Animals" with the lexical component Hare/Заяц. The English proverb "First catch your hare, then cook it" - First, catch the hare, then its readiness has a Russian analogue "Делить шкуру неубитого медведя."

The Russian proverb "With one shot of two hares to kill" matters "to perform two tasks simultaneously; achieve two goals. "

English proverb "One cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds" - You cannot run with a hare and hunt with hounds - means that you cannot serve two owners at the same time and corresponds to the Russian analogue - Служить и нашим и вашим.

In the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary we find the following definition of the concept being analyzed: «Proverb is a well-formulated statement, usually rhythmic in form, generalizing, typifying various phenomena of life and having a cautionary value "is a well-formulated statement, usually rhythmic in form, generalizing, typifying various phenomena of life and having a cautionary meaning.

Based on the definitions given, you can come to the conclusion that the proverb is a clearly formulated statement that has entered the everyday life of people and uses popular, this is a stable, rhythmic statement that formulated in its form the representation of the valuable life experience of the English and Russian peoples. Proverbs have long-term history and are used in modern oral and written communication.

Due to the fact that proverbs are a special product of speech, there is every reason to believe that they are subject to such property as variability, which is caused by the influence of time and history. For example, in Russian there are trends in adaptation of proverbs to the modern living conditions of people associated with changes in the working conditions of people. So, the famous Russian proverb " Не топор тешет, а плотник" with the development of agricultural machinery has undergone a change and acquired the form " Не трактор пашет, а тракторист . " In the pre-war period, the Russian language existed proverb "Один в поле не воин," however, during the Great Patriotic War - the soldiers had this saying in a new way - "Если по-русски скроен, и один в поле воин," with a new interpretation this proverb was celebrated the spirit and heroism of the Russian soldier. The proverb in question acquired additional significance - the real hero could and alone cope with difficulties.

To conclude, proverbs are an element of folk folklore with a long history, used in modern oral and written speech, as well as in products mass culture.

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