

Phraseological Units with Concept “Hen”, “Rooster” and “Chicken” in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract—This article explores phraseological units with concepts “hen”, “rooster” and “chicken” in English and Uzbek cultures. Differences and similarities of these expressions are determined in two unrelated languages.

Keywords—phraseological unit; phraseologism; idiomatic; domestic poultry; phrase; proverb; saying.

1. Introduction

There are plenty species of feathered inhabitants in our planet. They differ in size, habit, appearance and live everywhere, almost, in every corner of the world including the North Pole. Birds bring great benefits by eliminating pests and sick animals. In the history of human development, birds have always accompanied people. As a result, birds were constantly observed by people becoming main component of proverbs and sayings.

2. Main part

The hen is one of the popular domestic birds in many cultures, due to this fact there are a plethora of phraseological units which have the name of this poultry in their composition. In English and Uzbek Languages, the male specimen – cock and cub of the hen – chicken are figured in the stable expressions.

Cackling is one of the main signs inherent in hens, which became the basis for the emergence of verbal expressions. For example, in English we have phrases: **the cackling hen does not always lay** - who talks a lot that works a little; about a slacker; **he that would have eggs must endure the cackling** - to have fun, you need to work hard; **teach a hen to cluck** - no need to teach someone what he has known for many years. And Uzbek phraseologisms: **qora tovuq qaqqillaydi, oq tovuq shaqillaydi** - black chicken clucks, white chicken cracks; about bragging, arrogance; **o'z tovuq'im chaqirsa, qayg'a qarab boray** – which way to shout if my own chicken calls; about kinship relations (in a negative sense).[4;56]

English proverb **if the hen does not prate, she will not lay** is identical to Uzbek one **qaqqallagan tovuq tug'may qolmas** which is about cause, effect and result.

Similarly, crowing is a special feature of roosters, unique to these domestic birds. The phraseological units that demonstrate crowing are defined in English and Uzbek. In English, those are the following examples: **every cock crows the loudest upon his own dunghill** – everyone is brave at his home; **it will be a forward cock that crows in the shell** – expression about agility and dexterity; **the young cock crows as he hears the old one** – imitation of the young generation to the old; **teach a cock to crow** – to teach someone what he has done and known for many years. There are examples of Uzbek expressions illustrating cock crowing: **xo'roz hamma yerda bir xil qichqiradi** – the rooster crow the same way everywhere; about damage and benefit; **butoqda xo'roz qichqirar, mezanada – so'fi** – a cock crow on a bough, a sufi on a tower; everyone should perform his own duties.[7]

English phrase **let the cock crow or not, the day will come** has correspondence in Uzbek **xo'roz qichqirmasa ham tong otaveradi**, presupposing people who think that without their participation it is impossible to realize things; about insincerity, the presence of evil motives.

The food and nutrition of hens is depicted in the proverbs and sayings of two unrelated languages. For instance in English, **grain by grain, and the hen fills her belly** – by doing little by little, gradually, you can achieve a lot. Uzbek stable expressions: **tovuq ham tirmalab to'yinar** – the hen is saturated up by scratching; **xotin-qizlar ishini tovuq cho'qib bitiolmas** – a pecking hen will not be able to finish a woman's work; about hard work; **mulla bilganin og'ir, tovuq ko'rganin cho'qir** – a literate person knows a lot, a chicken bites what he sees; about science and craft; **tarig'i tishlaganning tovuq'i bo'l** – be the hen of the one who can bite millet; about agility; **bir tovuqqa ham don kerak, ham suv** – the hen needs both grain and water; about abundance and lack; **ko'r tovuqqa hamma bug'doy** – to a blind hen everything seems like wheat; in a difficult situation, it is difficult to understand who is right and who is wrong.[7]

There is the word “egg” in the idiomatic phrases with the name domestic bird “hen”. English proverbs and sayings, for example, **better an egg today than a hen tomorrow** means that it is better to have confidence now, than to be able to do more

later. **Eggs cannot teach a hen** - the old are wiser than the young; **bad hen, bad egg** – children are like their parents; **the hen laid the golden eggs** – someone or something that is a valuable source of money, power, or other benefits. Sometimes in English, the word "chicken" in stable phrases replaces the meaning "hen". **A chicken and egg problem** - the unresolved question of the chicken and the egg, which came first; **he that steals an egg will steal a chicken** – who steals small things, that will also steal large ones.[1;79]

In Uzbek culture, we can meet expressions where words "hen" and "egg" accompany each other. **Tovuqni yesang bir yeysan, tuxumniyeysang ming yeysan** – you can eat hen one time, you can eat egg thousand times; about insight, shrewdness, foresight; **amali yo'q so'fidan, tuxumiyo'q tovuq yaxshi** – a hen that lays no eggs is better than a dishonest judge; about dishonesty, greed, bribery; **sheriklik tovuqdan tuxum yaxshi** – it is better to have your own egg than a shared hen; about the possibility and hopelessness. Uzbek saying **qora tovuq ham oq tuxum qiladi** is identical to English one **a black hen lays a white egg**, i.e. someone is not judged by appearance. Likewise, Uzbek phraseological unit **tug'mas tovuqning tuxumi aziz** and **tug'mas tovuq ko'p qoqilar** have analogy in English – **this is not the hen that cackles most that lays the most eggs**; about the result and effectiveness.[6;476]

Metaphorical expressions with components "hen" and "cock" are figured in both analyzing languages. In English, for instance, **a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock** - about a family, where a woman have authoritarian position; **if you are a cock, crow, if a hen, lay eggs** - everyone must do his job. Uzbek stable unit with above mentioned components **tovuq bergan q'oz kutar, tuxum bergan – xo'roz**, translating that the one who gave the chicken expects a goose, who gave the egg - the rooster, implicates greediness.

Moreover, phraseological units with the name of poultry "hen" may include the names of other animals or birds. So, for example, in English, **seek a hare in hen's nest** means to try to do the impossible, **the fox sleeps but counts hens in her dreams** expresses hunger, **hen's are free of horse corn** assumes other people's and own property, **who eats his cock alone, must saddle his horse alone** keeps in mind selfishness. Uzbek people have some phrases on "hen" accompanying names of different animals. **Tuxumni ko'rmaganga qoraqarg'a ham tovuq** – who has not seen an egg, he considers a crow as a hen; about necessity and need; **boyning xo'rozi o'rdak olar** – a rich man's rooster marries a duck; about power of rich people. English proverb **hen of our neighbor appears to us a goose** and Uzbek word combination **tovug'i q'oz ko'rinar, kelinchagi qiz** or **has similar qo'shnining tovuq'i ko'rkli ko'rinar** have similar meaning, i.e. people are not satisfied with what they have, and think that someone else's property is better.

Somatic elements are presented in the English phraseological units with the component "hen". **As scarce as hen's teeth** – very rare; **it is better to be the beak of a hen than the tail of an ox** – it is better to be the leader of a less prestigious group than to be a subordinate in a more prestigious one. At the same time, body parts appear in proverbs and sayings with the component "chicken". **Running about like a headless chicken** – fuss, move erratically, panic; **chickens today, feathers tomorrow** – sometimes to have success and sometimes to fail; **if it is not chicken, it is feathers** – there are always problems in life.

The domestic fowl "hen" in the phraseological units of the English language implies motherhood and care. For instance, **a mother hen** - a person who cares excessively about others; **like a hen over an egg**; **a hen with one chicken** – worry about something or someone.[5;235]

The hen is primarily associated with egg hatching. This feature is expressed in the expressions of the English language. **A sitting hen; sitting hen never gets fat** – to achieve something, someone needs to act; **have a hen to the nest** – have success in business; **sit longer than a hen** – stay up late at a party.[3;605]

The rooster symbolizes the male image and implies pugnacity, desperation, thoughtlessness. Examples of English phraseological units with the component "cock" depicting pugnacity: **cock of the school** – best fighter, toughest pupil in the school; **cock of the roost** or **cock of the walk** – ringleader; group leader; a man who thinks he is stronger, smarter, or more successful than the rest of his group; **cock on his own dunghill** – everyone is brave at own home; **a fighting cock** – a pugnacious man; **jump at something like a cock at a groser** - pounce on someone. **Live like a fighting cock** – live a luxurious life; **game as a cockerel** – overly desperate. In Uzbek language, we determined only one proverb including the name of poultry "cock", which demonstrates pugnacity: **urushqoq xo'roz semirmas** – a pugnacious rooster will not get fat. It implicates good and evil.

English proverb **do not count your chickens before they are hatched** or **count one's chicken before they hatched** corresponds to Uzbek one **jo'jani ko'zda sanalar** explicating that someone cannot jump to conclusions.

Chickens in English illustrate youth, inexperience, docility, tenderness. **Spring chicken** – a young, inexperienced person; **no spring chicken** – not young; **fame as a chicken** – quite obedient; **tender as a chicken**. [2;106]

3. Conclusion.

Thus, the analysis of phraseological units with the concepts "hen", "rooster", "chicken " shows that the hen in both languages depicts bragging, discontent, the rooster - pugnacity and hypocrisy, the chicken- impatience, hasty conclusions. Furthermore, English expressions with component: "hen" demonstrate idleness, abuse hunger, property, excessive care, success, wisdom; "rooster" express boasting, agility, imitation, selfishness, cowardice; "chicken" illustrate panic, problem, inexperience, youth, tameness. Uzbek phrases with concept "hen" show arrogance, difficult situation, dishonesty, abundance and scarcity, opportunity and hopelessness, necessity, family relationship, hard work, insight, shrewdness; "rooster" – insincerity, benefit and damage.

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