
Analysing of Cat Zoosemy in the Uzbek and English Works

Toirova Umida Sobirovna

A teacher of English literature department Bukhara State University
umidatoirova1981@gmail.com

-----***-----

Annotation: This article analyses the term of zoosemy through cat characters. The character of cat will discuss with different ways and meaning in Uzbek and English literature. The symbol of cat perfectly have used in both literary works. Each meaning and symbol has their own features that after knowing the zoosemy of cat in Uzbek and English literature every person realizes on writers using their symbols skillfully. Not only using the cat in their works but also using some simile or allegory can help to comprehend the term of zoosemy through description. This section includes cat zoosemy via character, physical appearance, behavior and allegorical meaning, various ideas of different genres and usage of cat in both Uzbek and English literature can help readers to differentiate the character of cat.

Key words: zoosemy, allegory, symbols, negative connotation, pejorative and semantic changes.

I. Introduction

The term of zoosemy with the name of cats used for a long of time. Especially Uzbek writers try to use with allegoric and symbolic way in order to describe characteristic features, behavior, and appearance through the character of animals. In the works of A.Qahhor, A.Qodiriy, S.Ahmad, O.Yoqubov, T.Malik, Bahodir Murod Ali from uzbek literature and from English literature. E.A.Poe, R.Kipling, E.Hemingway, L.Carroll, S.King, A.Stewart widely used the feature of cat with different meaning. Each author's styles are diverse that reader easily understand the hero of cats with hidden meaning. In particular, one can observe that Uzbek storytelling is developing in two different methodological directions: traditional realist and modernist. Modern Uzbek writers, with the creative experience of master Uzbek storytellers, as well as world storytelling, are making new artistic and aesthetic innovations in storytelling, using modernist forms and methods of Western literature in terms of symbolic imagery and style. They include a deeper insight into the protagonist's psyche, literary hallucinations, which are new means of artistic psychology, the creation of images such as illusions, the creation of new symbolic-psychological symbols, and even the interpretation of artistic-romantic textures created by the writer's imagination.

II. Literature review

The term of zoosemy is learned by a lot of researchers. The term zoosemy was first used by Grzegorz A. Kleparski (Professor of University of Rzeszow /Poland/). He also noticed that the category MAMMALS form the majority of the cases of zoosemy. 1 It may be so since their close associations, familiarity and importance to humans. [1]

Other categories, like, for instance, INSECTS, FISH, or AMPHIBIANS seem not to be as profound in the examples of zoosemic developments. Usually, the case of zoosemy goes in hand with the process of pejoration of meaning (a type of semantic change), since names of animals when applied to human beings can express their disapproving:

- appearance (cow 'a fat, or disagreeable woman'),
- manners (pig 'an ugly, dirty or gluttonous person')

➤ behavior ,character, morals (dog contemptible, wretched man, viper ‘a malicious.

Therefore Poland researcher Robert Kieltyka and Russian G. A. Kleparskiy do some researches on the term of Zoosemy . According to professor Kleparskiy it is marked as an animal metaphor which is connected to evaluative changes meaning. It means using animals in literature are not given direct meaning it brings word to change with pejorative way (semantic changes).

III. Analysis

ALLEGORY (comes from allegoria - a special expression, allegory,) - an artistic image, a type of imagery to express an abstract concept or idea through a specific object, even, incident. [2]

The connection between a word and an image is based on similarity or harmony. Eastern Literature and Western literature is often associated with allegorical imagery. The allegorical images - animals, insects - various animals are humanized, the flaws in the character of some people, the flaws are exposed with bitter laughter, light humor and advice will be given. The tortoise, the scorpion, the monkey, the camel, and the butterfly in Zarbulmasal (Gulkhani) are vivid examples of allegorical images.

Symbol (comes from Arabic language) - a conditional way of artistic expression of reality and forms of artistic conditionality. Unlike a metaphor, a symbol is associated with a figurative structure. [3]

The symbol has existed since ancient times in the folklore and literature of all nations. Symbols have a common meaning in the literature and in the art of many people. For example, the lion is courage, the fox is cunning, and the wolf is greedy, and so on. In this case, thing has a certain symbolic meaning that serves the purpose of the writer in the process of depiction.

Symbolic images –objects, plants, and animals mean to generalize a social phenomenon through animals. The attitude of people directly expressed in the images of different ways.

a) Qarasam Qora ammamning mushugi!Juda yuvosh mushuk-da o'ziyam!Dadamga o'xshaydi!Dadamni mo'ylovidan tortsam indamaydi,mushukni dumidan tortsam ham jim turadi . [4]

The author compare the cat with boy's father's gentleness that he was too calm who does not show his anger and nervousness, It is the image of a carefree person who is quiet, calm, or quiet.

b) *Pishak –mushuk suyuq ayolday gap,kim qornini to'yg'issa bo'ldi,ketidan ketavaradi.Eshak egasini,pishak bekasini tanimaydi. . [5]*

This extract show negative personal trait of cat that it look like a prostitute woman, whoever can feed them they can obey and follow to them. There is one proverb that donkey does not know the owner, the cat does not know mistress. It means it is useless to look after the animals like donkey and cat. They do not know the goodness of their keeper.

c) *-To'lan, jinnivoy, Zirillamaga borganda ham piqillaverma .Xotining yarim mushuk bo'lib qopti deb tayoq bilan urib yurmasin. [6]*

The expression of cat gives the meaning of robbery who can steal things. Therefore it compares like half cat that mean robber. Actually it is true that most cat's character is thief.

d) *Xotin zoti borki bari shirin gap,erkalashni yoqtiradi.Ba'zi xotinlar mushuk tabiat, shirin so'z bilan terisini silasangiz xurрак tortadi. [7]*

Again cat's features compare to the woman, because if you pat or spoil the woman or communicate well with them, they will obey to someone's rules.

e) -Mushuk arslondan paydo bo'lgan.

— Unda nimaga arslonmas, mushuk bo'lib qolgan?

— E, buning tarixi juda uzun, qizim. Ilgari mushuk ham arslon bo'lgan ekan. Hammalari bitta o'rmonda inoq-ahil yasharkan. Kunlardan bir kuni o'rmonda arsloncha tug'ilib, unga «Mushuk» deb nom berishibdi. Mushuk ulg'aygan sayin o'rmonda buyumlar yo'qolaveribdi. Keyin, bilishsa, o'sha Mushuk degan arsloncha o'g'irlarkan. Mushukni insofga chaqirishmoqchi bo'lishganda, u shunaqangi lo'lilik qilibdiki, asti qo'yaverasan. Arslonlar qarashsaki, bu Mushuk insofga yurmaydigan. O'g'ri desa o'g'ri, qo'rzoq desa qo'rzoq, nomard desa nomard. Xullas, hech bir tuki arslonga o'xshamaydigan. Shundan keyin qari arslonlar kengashib: «Buning turqi bo'lakcha, ikki dunyoda chin arslon bo'lmaydi. Pushtimizni bulg'aydi», degan qarorga kelib: «Shu turishingda unib-o'sma», deb qarg'abdilar. Qarg'ish tegib, mushuk o'smay qolgach, uni o'rmondan haydab yuboribdilar. Shundan beri arslonlar ichida nomardlar, o'g'rilar paydo bo'lsa, «Mushuk bo'l», degan qarg'ishga uchrab, mushukka aylanib qolaverar ekan... [8]

The writer mentioned that the cat came from a lion. The cat used to be a lion. They all live together in the same forest. One day a lion was born in the forest and he was named "Cat". As the cat grew older, things began to disappear from the forest. Then, when they found out, they changed a lion name in to Cat. When they try to make a cat be honest, unfortunately it was useless. The Cat became unfair, thief, coward, and a fool. So they do not like a lion. Then the old lions came together and said, "It's a strange animal, there's no real lion in the two worlds. It will pollute our generations," they said. And cursed the cat "Be a cat" forever. After cursing they kicked the cat and therefore it was not large and huge. It was small ...

II-behavior

a) Eshikning bir tabaqasi ochildi-da, kimdir Olimjonni yoqasidan mushuk boladek changallab uloqtirib yubordi. [9]

b) Olimjon mushukdek g'ujanak bo'lgancha pishillab uxlar, boshidan do'ppisi tushib yotardi. [10]

c) Eshikni birov xuddi mushuk tatalaganday tiqirlatdi. [11]

d) Akbarali mushukdek sapchib, yo'lakka borib qoldi. [12]

e) Samandarov yomg'irda ivib botgan mushukdek shumshayib qolgan. [13]

f) Bor umidi puchga chiqqan juvon Askaralibekka yaqinlashdi, mushukday suykaldi. ... [14]

In the examples above each author try to describe the behavior of cat through the action of people, the condition of boy, the act of cat with using noises whenever it was raining they looked wet and angry. If people were sad they throw anything which they had in their hands. When people have not any hope in order to attain any purpose they caress their affection, fondness via someone. Sometimes they acted like animal's behavior and that is why cat zoosemy has their own meaning.

f) Zambil ostida xanjarni qisimlab, go'yo sichqonni poylagan mushukdek hujumga hozirlanib yotar edi. Ayvondagi kampirning chig'irig'idan chiqqan tovush mushuk bola miyovlagan kabi hujraga eshitilib turar edi. [15]

g) Tumshug'ini yerga tirab yotgan mushukdek bo'lib, Otabek ularni kuzatar edi.

Bizning fojiamizning asl omili Homid esa mushuk kabi o'yin bo'lg'an, uni kulib turib, o'ynab turib tilimlagan edim. [16]

k) Oltinoy mushukday abjir-lik bilan bilan sakrab o'rnidan turdi-da, o'zini mashinadan otdi. [17]

l)- *Ha, namuncha suvga tushgan mushukday shumshayib qolding? — deb hazillashdi.* [18]

To compare the behavior of the person to cat, especially while they are going to catch their prey, all the cats are known as considerate and vigilant. To chase the mice cats can be as nimble as deer. If we take into consideration one feature of cat it is proven that cats are cunning that they are able to trick their preys, they are captured by them. Cat's playfulness can solve any solution which is too difficult. By playfulness they find the way to tackle the problems. In most works it is seen that the voice of cat compare to old woman. And while cat is wet, they became furious, because their fur would be heavy.

III-appearance

a) *Saroybon mushuk ko 'zlariga o 'xshagan ko 'k ko 'zlariga taajjub yo 'q.* [19]

b) *(O.Yoqubov 'Ulug'bek xazinasi 230-bet)*

c) *Qosim o 'g 'rining bo 'yi unikidan sal pastroq bo 'lib, qorachadan kelgan mushuknikiga o 'xshash ko 'zlar doim o 'ynab turardi.* [20]

d) *(Bahodir Murod Ali 151 bet)*

IV. Discussion

If we are analyzing cat's zoosemy we should pay attention that every writer used every stylistic and other device which is similar to human's characteristic features. These extracts show that not only features or behavior of person are the same as people but also their physical appearances are similar to each other. Especially their eyes like cats. It means that the shape or the color of eyes compare to man's eyes.

a) *Pluto—this was the cat's name—was my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him. Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which my general temperament and character—through the instrumentality of the Friend Intemperance—had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others. I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. At length, I even offered her personal violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my disposition. I not only neglected, but illuded them. But my disease grew upon me—for what disease is like Alcohol.* [21]

b) *'Poor Tommy is not in the best of tempers,' said Everard King, holding up the lantern and looking in at him. 'What a black devil he looks, doesn't he? I must give him a little supper to put him in a better humour. Would you mind holding the lantern for a moment?'* [22]

c) *The cat opened its mouth, hissed at him looking at that strange schizophrenic fare Halston could not understand how Drogon might have thought it was a hellcat. He caught one last glimpse of that black and white face below the flattened ears its enormous and filled with hate. That gotten rid of 3 old people and how it was going to get rid of Halston.* [23]

“The Black Cat” is a moral tale about the conflict between love and hate in many ways, and Poe himself warns of the dangers of alcohol. The narrator appears at first to love his pets, but by the end of the story his fondness has changed to neglect, he hated the cat Pluto. Losing himself and be too addictive to alcohol make him be like mad that cannot control himself badness. Using irony in the title of The Black cat E.A.Poe wanted to show negative or dark sides of human, which are hidden inside of him.

It is said that the black cat has its own superstition which can bring unfortunateness and death. Sometimes it is the symbol of death. It is true that if person cannot rule himself and lose the control, he may be caused the death or commit crimes without realizing. *Because the human conflict of good and evil also means that law and order need*

to be applied in order to ensure justice for all. If there was no law or order, this would result the death of innocent victims. The dark sides of human reveals through the legend of black cat that means bad luck but it shows the inner evil sides. Also the Brazilian black cat symbolizing the evil of hero that he wanted to kill his relatives because of heredity. But this cat killed his owner because he was cruel and rude. Cat from the hell gives huge meaning with confusing situation. Why the author emphasized two colors white and black. If anyone wanted to do badness to cat, he felt and decided to kill them. It is black side of cat that could revenge of any kind of evil. However it is mentioned about his white sides which symbolized that who are good to them or who get on well to them they will be friendly to those people.

e) *The American wife stood at the window looking out. Outside right under their window a cat was crouched less than one of the dripping green tables. The cat was trying to make her so compact that she would not be dripped on.*

'I'm going down and get that kitty,' the American wife said.

'I wanted it so much,' she said. 'I don't know why I wanted it so much. I wanted that poor kitty. It isn't any fun to be a poor kitty out in the rain.' 'Anyway, I want a cat,' she said, 'I want a cat. I want a cat now. If I can't have long hair or any fun, I can have a cat. [24]

The cat symbolizes emotional and psychological desire of lonely woman who always want to have attention which her husband does not give her. But she wants first of all kitty which symbolizing to have a baby. Then she repeated a lot of times to have a cat which is the meaning of isolation. The cat is in the rain. Because the weather mentioned about the bad days of that days it is called like rainy days. However she compares herself like the cat who is sitting alone in rainy days. She wanted to change her lifestyle but her husband ignored her needs. He was too indifferent that even did not want to listen her ideas about needs. If she keeps the cat she love emotionally and care about beloved pet. Despite of not having attention from her husband she wants to seek any companionship only from the cat. I want to have a kitty to sit on my lap and purr when I stroke her." This image of close, warm, physical touch again underscores the woman's immense sense of isolation—a feeling she had hoped her contact with the animal would alleviate. One explanation that have offered is that the cat is a physical manifestation of the wife's desire for a child: "The cat stands for her need of a child" Because of having child alleviate her loneliness. She gave her attention to someone who can gave back responses for her attention.¹

d) *Ah,' said the Cat, listening, 'this is a clever Woman, but she is not as clever as I am.' Cat said, 'I am not a friend, and I am not a servant. I am the Cat who walks by himself, and I wish to come into your cave.'*

Then the Woman laughed and said, 'You are the Cat who walks by himself, and all places are alike to you. You are neither a friend nor a servant. You have said it yourself. Go away and walk by yourself in all places alike.' [25]

Sometimes in literature the authors described the negative connotation of the cat. Cat used to reveal the features of person who is egoistic and stubborn. Besides he was as arrogant as cock. Therefore many cats walked by themselves and did not want to share their preys with other animals. Also he was too proud of his ability that did not obey to anyone and did not help to anybody.

d) *"My dear Miss Resker," said the wonder-worker patiently, "one teaches little children and savages and backward adults in that piecemeal fashion; when one has once solved the problem of making a beginning with an animal of highly developed intelligence one has no need for those halting methods. Tobermory can speak our language with perfect correctness." [26]*

It is proven about this passage that this story is funny and a mixture of unrealistic incident. The human make a great invention to teach a cat to speak freely with anyone. Most people have their pets and take care about them.

This cat's ability surprised everyone that they cannot stop this invention from society. Human try to make his own family and provide his family members. But mostly they prefer to raise children instead of pets. However this cat is different from other heroes by his skills.

e) *"What do you think of human intelligence?" asked Mavis Pellington lamely. "Of whose intelligence in particular?" asked Tobermory coldly. "Oh, well, mine for instance," said Mavis with a feeble laugh. "You put me in an embarrassing position," said Tobermory, whose tone and attitude certainly did not suggest a shred of embarrassment. "When your inclusion in this house-party was suggested Sir Wilfrid protested that you were the most brainless woman of his acquaintance, and that there was a wide distinction between hospitality and the care of the feeble-minded. Lady Blemley replied that your lack of brain-power was the precise quality which had earned you your invitation, as you were the only person she could think of who might be idiotic enough to buy their old car. You know, the one they call 'The Envy of Sisyphus,' because it goes quite nicely up-hill if you push it."* [27]

Tobermory was a cat who was able to criticize the drawbacks of people through direct way. It is impossible for people to tell about their deficiency directly. But this cat wanted to open real face of people with satirizing way. This work is about a bad and brutal talking cat who threatens to reveal the secrets he heard at village party mocks the claims and hypocrisy of the Edward Society. The writer wrote about people who had hypocritical and two-faced character. Always gossiped about people's negative traits. Cat was chosen in order to open realistic features with author's humorous, ridiculous, and somewhat brutal style. Only this cat can unfold justice.

V. Conclusion

In general, under the negative characteristics of cats in both literatures, such aspects as deceiver, theft, dishonesty, arrogance, and conceit, which are related to human characteristics, are skillfully described in the works of the writers. At the same time, the cat deserves special respect as a true person who can think with intelligence, vigilance, wisdom and prudence, who reveals the true face of hypocritical aristocrats. This image, especially called the Savior, had all the attributes. At the same time, in addition to its evil through its colors, it is also used in works in the image of revenge, as well as the image of a child who strengthens family ties.

The story of "the cat in the rain" has a special place. Because this cat is the symbol of loneliness. The woman initially wants a kitten. She wants to find a way to overcome loneliness through this cat.

When analyzing the image of a cat walking alone, we also found it necessary to emphasize the arrogance of the cat, that it can be neither a servant nor a friend to man. To be arrogant, stubborn, unwilling to submit to rules and orders, portrayed in the image of a cat who has this feature. These negative traits make him live alone away from people. The Brazilian cat, on the other hand, cannot see its prey because it is dark, and the next morning the avenger throws his relative to the cage in order to kill him. Unfortunately he was able to run away but the revenger himself was locked and this cat killed his owner. It is explained that who had evil towards someone, it would come back to that person. Who dug abyss to anyone, he himself fell down in it.

By comparing human behavior and condition to a kitten, it reflects the treatment of an animal child. Such an action can also be expressed as another condition movement in a cat. The frightened cat's condition of course is compared to that of a human being and is described as a cat-like creature. In the next example, a cat's knock is a means of disturbing silence, at the same time to be watchful, careful and observant reveals through the feature of cat in the works of Uzbek literature.

References:

1. Toirova Umida Sobirovna A teacher of English literature department Bukhara State University The interpretation of zoosemy through the symbol of Monkey in the stories of N.Eshonqul "Maymun yetaklagan

odam (The Man Leading the Monkey) and W.W.Jacob's "The Monkey's Paw" MIDDLE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN ISSN 2694-9970 25 Middle European Scientific Bulletin, VOLUME 12 May 2021

2. <https://qomus.info/oz/encyclopedia/a/allegoriya/>
3. Hotam Umurov Adabiyotshunoslik Nazariyasi Toshkent A.Qodiriy nomidagi xalq merosi nashriyoti 2004 y
4. O'tkir Hoshimov "Umr savdosi" Toshkent, Sharq matbaa nashriyoti 1998 yil 23-bet
5. Tog'ay Murod "Ot kishnagan oqshom Toshkent " Sharq matbaa nashriyoti 1994 yil -bet 200 bet"
6. Said Ahmad "Ufq" Toshkent "Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1976 yil
7. Mirmuhsin "Hikoyalar" Toshkent "Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1972 yil 176-bet)
8. T.Malik Devona qissa www.ziyo.uz.kutubxona)
9. O'tkir Hoshimov "Umr savdosi" Toshkent , Sharq matbaa nashriyoti 1998 yil 211-bet,299-bet
10. A.Q."Sarob" Toshkent , Sharq matbaa nashriyoti 1998 yil 60-bet
11. C.Ahmad "Ufq" Toshkent "Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1976 yil 167-bet
12. I. Sulton "Asarlar" Toshkent, "G'G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1971 yil 201 bet
13. B.Murod Ali "Ko'kto'nliklar " Toshkent Yozuvchi nashriyoti 1991 yil 48-bet
14. A.Qodiriy "O'tgan Kunlar" Toshkent ,Yangi nashr 2019 yil 42,142,248 betlar.
15. O.Yoqubov "Adolat manzili" Toshkent, "G'G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1996 yil 120-278 betlar
16. O.Yoqubov "Ulug'bek xazinasi Toshkent, "G'G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va San'at " nashriyoti 1994 yil 230-bet
17. Bahodir Murod Ali "Ko'kto'nliklar " Toshkent Yozuvchi nashriyoti 1991 yil 151 bet
18. E.A.Poe "The Black cat BookSurge Classics" (February 2, 2004) 4 - page
19. The Brazilian Cat" – an extract from Arthur Conan Doyle's Gothic Tales BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE <https://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/19/tales-of-terror-and-mystery/77/the-brazilian-cat/>
20. Ernest Hemingway's Cat in the Rain by Cengage Learning Gale (Author) Gale, Study Guides (25 July 2017)
21. <https://www.scasd.org/cms/lib5/PA01000006/Centricity/Domain/1487/The%20Cat%20From%20Hell.pdf>
22. R.Kipling Just so stories The cat who walked himself England 1902
23. <https://homepage.ntu.edu.tw/~karchung/Tobermory.pdf>