

# Phraseological Units With Proper Nouns In The English And Uzbek Languages

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## **Abstract**

*This article focuses on the comparison of the linguistic-cultural aspects and usage of phraseological units involving personal and place names in the Uzbek and the English languages. The phraseological concepts and formation of the units are discussed in the article. A list of units belonging to four phraseological types (idioms, stereotyped similes, binomials, formulae), drawn from idiom dictionaries is given here.*

**Keywords:** *Phraseological units, Proper names, Phraseology, idioms, toponyms, theory, linguistics*

## **1. Introduction**

Phraseology is a popular field of diverse philological investigations. Of the numerous models for analyzing the language system available in linguistic literature, models proposed by a number of scientists have been involved in the analysis: A.I Smirnitkiy, L.S. Barkhudarov, D.A. Steling and A.V. Bondarko (Russian). Their models are based on a close theoretical concept, which ensures the adequacy of comparison. The principle of the oppositional analysis, which is the basis for them, allows to distinguish essential semantic features of the system being compared<sup>1</sup>.

## **2. Main part**

Phraseology (phrase-ology) was developed in the twentieth century. It took its start when Charles Bally's notion of "locution phraseologies entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s and was developed in the former Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. From the late 1960s it is established in German linguistics. Then the English adaptation of phraseology continued by Weinreich in 1969, Arnold in 1973, and in European countries phraseology has been developed over the last twenty years. Phraseological units reflect the wealth of a language displaying cultural paradigms of the speakers of a particular language. They reflect cultural archetypes of an ethno- linguistic community and help to make explicit the peculiarities of its world perception. Phraseological units as the particular units of language came into the focus of linguist's attention in the beginning of the 20th century and this word combination became the object of scientific investigation. For the first time the phraseology as an independent linguistic science was allocated by an outstanding Russian scientist V.V.Vinogradov in the 20s of the 20th century. He studied the phraseological units in respect of speech activity; he has defined the object, the structure of the science and phraseology volume. V.V.Vinogradov defines phraseological unit as the basic object of phraseology.

As it is known the phraseological theory of academic V. V. Vinogradov is originated from the following starting ideas:

- 1) Phraseological units are "stable" verbal complexes opposed to "free" syntactic phrases as ready-made language formations, not created, but only reproduced in the process of speech.
- 2) The constitutive property of a phraseological unit is the semantic cohesion or indecomposability of its constituent words, which acts either as a cross-cutting semantic interconnectedness, or as a one-sided dependence of one component on another.
- 3) In any of these cases, the result or form of manifestation of the internal semantic cohesion of phraseological units is a certain lexical (and not grammatical) meaning of the whole unit or

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<sup>1</sup> D.S. Usmonova "Comparative typological analysis of semantic structural features of conditional inclination in different systematic languages" Problems of modern science and education. 2020. №4 (149). Part 2

its component Their semantic cohesion has three degrees, defining three types of phraseological units: a) adhesions or idioms. - demotivated units, acting as equivalents of a word; b) unity - motivated units that reveal the ability either to substitute individual components, or to move apart by means of a substitute "packing" material, or to move components and act as "potential equivalents" of the word;

*Phraseological theory of academic V.V. Vinogradov represents the development or, better to say, the transformation of the doctrine of Ch. Bally about "stable speech". Ch. Bally proposed the division of "phraseological units into two main types: "phraseological unity", and "phraseological series "(or" habitual combinations ")as one intermediate type - "verbal combinations " which corresponds to V.V. Vinogradov's "unity" without division according to the degree of motivation.*

*Charles Bally, (1865 -1947) Swiss linguist who was the founder of the theory of phraseology, first systematized combination of the words in 13 his books "style Essay" and "French style". He included a chapter on the phraseology in his books in style. [43.4] In the first book Charles Bally distinguished four groups of phrases:*

- 1) free combinations (les groupements libres), i.e. combinations deprived of stability, decaying after their formation; 2) usual combinations (les groupements usuels), i.e. phrases with communication components, allowing some changes, for example, une grave maladie - a serious disease (une dangereuse, serieuse maiaadie - risk of serious diseases); [2.p.60]*
- 3) phraseological series (les series phraseologiques), i.e. groups of words. In which two concepts almost merge into one. The stability of these revolutions is fixed by primary usage, for example, remporter une viktoire - win, courir un danger endangered . These combinations allow the regrouping of the components;*
- 4) phraseological unity (les unites phraseologiques), i.e. combinations in which the words have lost their meaning and express a united indecomposable concept. These combinations do not allow the regrouping of the components. Thus, combinations of words Bally distinguishes the degree of stability by: coupling in which there is freedom of categories of components, and combinations thereof, devoid of such freedom. Bally is only schematically outlined these groups, but did not give them any detail description. In his later work, "French style" Bally is considered the usual combinations and phraseological ranks as intermediate types of phrases and distinguishes only two groups of combinations: a combination of free and phraseological unity that phrases components are permanently employed in these combinations to express the same thought.<sup>2</sup>*

Uzbek linguistics defines phraseology as a science that studies phrases, set phrases, even proverbs and sayings. And we can say the function of phraseology of every language is to study phrases, multi-word language units with their direct as well indirect meanings that make language vivid and colorful.

It should be noted that phraseological units of the investigated type have been studied extremely insufficiently. Before establishing what qualitatively different features are endowed with a component of a phraseological unit, it is necessary to determine the currently established point of view on the nature of component as such, for the most contradictory judgments are expressed on this issue. The inconsistency of conclusions in solving this problem seems to be due to a different approach to the proper name. Researchers who deny its ability to matter approach it purely functionally. Such an approach, indeed, makes it possible to objectively distinguish between a common noun and a proper name - the semantic "lack of quality" of the latter from a functional point of view is indisputable. Proponents of the "semantics" of a proper name usually approach it diachronically, referring to its genetic "common noun", the ability to develop figurative meanings, acquire expressive connotations in speech, become common nouns.

Phraseological units containing an onomastic component, which is a partially appellative

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<sup>2</sup> N.N. Amosova ” The basis of English phraseology “ The Publishing house of Leningrade University (1963).p.4

name, are always expressive. Phraseological units of this type recorded in languages most diverse families, which suggests partial appellative of Proper nouns in phraseological context of linguistic universals and gives the basis for cross-language benchmarking mentioned Phraseological unit, one aspect of which may be comparing units of different languages, comprising onomastic component correlated with the same denotation [18, p.12].

They may be some of the reasons why common nouns are frequently used in our work. And in many novels, fairytales, common nouns are used for describing the character, appearance or habit of the heroes; people use common nouns and they write them with capital letter. For instance in *“Mischievous child” by Gofur Gulyam”(Shum bola) the name of one of the main characters is Qoravoy.* (p. 180 ) The name of Qoravoy is described the character a man with dark complexion. Here we may see the structure

COMMON  
PROPER NAME  NAME

—qoravoy-dark complexion, and it is used like proper names and it was written with capital letter. It is clear that the Uzbek people have great written and spoken literature.

Proper nouns constitute a class of linguistic items sharing features with both nouns and deictic. Formally, PNs share some grammatical features with common nouns, but differ from them in various respects. Both PNs and deictic lack lexical meaning and have a referential function; but, while the interpretation of deictic depends on the situational context, the interpretation of PNs depends on the linguistic context and encyclopedic knowledge. In interpreting the PN, the decoder first has to recognize whether its use is referential or figurative, relying on the linguistic context<sup>3</sup>; then, s/he will activate encyclopedic knowledge or recur to her/his lexical competence, if the item is lexicalized (see below). Finally, PNs refer to a 'fixed' referent, while deictics to a referent that can vary according to the situational context.

Another use of names is central to understand the phenomenon under discussion. PNs, in particular personal names, more rarely place names, are used figuratively as metaphors, similes, hyperboles and antonomasias, either in a creative way (e.g. He is a new Hemingway) or as lexicalized items. In these uses, PNs have a descriptive function: they indicate some salient attribute or property of the referent of the name. They function as nouns, taking on both a denotational and a connotation meaning originated in a selection of salient bits of information extracted from encyclopedic knowledge about a referent. Consider the examples

(a) She is playing Pollyanna.

(b) The war is becoming a Vietnam.

In these examples, Pollyanna, referring to the chief character in the novel Pollyanna (1913) by E. Porter, denotes a person constantly or excessively optimistic. In (9b), Vietnam, referring to the country where US troops intervened, takes on the meaning 'disastrous military intervention'.

We can focus on four phraseological types. The first type is the 'idiom', a word group having the structure of : a noun phrase (e.g. a hot potato); a verb phrase (e.g. bark up the wrong tree); an adjective phrase (e.g. wet to the skin), a prepositional phrase (e.g. beyond compare), or an adverb phrase (by far). The second type is the 'irreversible binomial' (Gläser 1998: 126; Moon 1998: 152–156), a pair of two words belonging to a same part of speech joined by and, and occurring in a fixed order (e.g. odds and ends). The third type is the 'stereotyped simile' (Moon 1998: 150–152). The nouns are entities (humans, animals, objects) to which British people have conventionally attributed certain characteristics, the same characteristic expressed by the adjective. Over time, each noun has come to represent the epitome of individual characteristics. The other structure is V + like + N (e.g. eat like a horse), where the verb is used literally and the noun figuratively, to intensify the meaning of the verb. The fourth type is the 'formula' (Gläser 1998: 127; Moon 1998: 21f.), a situation-based expression serving a specific discursive function, typically occurring in spoken discourse (e.g. Good luck; It's a small world).

Idiomatic noun phrases can have various structures.

- a) Joe Bloggs
- b) a Florence Nightingale
- c) Aunt Sally
- d) Uncle Sam
- e) the old Adam
- f) Achilles' heel
- g) Adam's ale

Some proper names in the Uzbek language can be found as names with full meaning and ones with unclear meaning. For instance: *Shunda turib yig'ilgan azizlar bolaning otini Go'ro'g'li qo'ydi.*<sup>3</sup> The meaning of this name defines as following a) a baby born in the grave *Go'r* means grave, b) a son of blind father c) a baby fed by dead mother.

2. Names which are not used nowadays, and their meaning are not clear for us. It means that such kind of names is not used and their meaning is not accessible. For instance: Gajdumbek from "Go'rog'li".

Toponymes (the name of places), are used frequently in the novels, poems:

Astrobot, Belgiya, Bongola, Guruziya, Qo'ng'iro't (Alpomish)

Among proper nouns, we can encounter lots of names associated with the animals' names (zoonyms) such as the names of birds, horses, snakes and others. For example,

Boychibor (a horse), Semurg (a bird), Musna, ajdar (dragon)

1. Dialectal phraseological unit associated with national traditions.

G'uburlarim, bugun uxlab tush ko'rdim,

Men tushumda ko'qabohat ish ko'rdim,

**G'uburlarim** – derived from the word *governor* the king in the poem used this phrase as polite form to his servants<sup>4</sup>

2. Phraseological units associated with various natural phenomena.

"Kunning burnimanan" -quyosh

chiqish vaqtidagi payt- the time of the sunrise

3. The phraseological units associated with different aspects of human life.

*Shabgir tortmoq: Mo,,ng,,ayib so,,z aytar menday xizmatkor, Kecha-kunduz shabgir torting yoronlar.*"<sup>5</sup> The word "**shabgir tortmoq**" in this sentence serves to express its meanings to walk all day long without stopping.

4. The phraseological unit related to the different nature and behavior of animals:

"Tulkini ingratgan toziday: Boybichchalarga shunda to,,lg,,oq vaqti joqin jetti, ne kampirlar kelib boybichani aylanib, tulkini ingratgan toziday bo,,p, angib, o,,rtaga ob turubdi."<sup>6</sup> These phraseological units include phraseological units such as —"seldang otmoq" (terlamoq, to sweat) "bo\_ynin uzatmoq", (to walk without stopping ) —"nar-moda" (hezalak, ), —"toy-talash" (xotin talash).

The primary way of formation of phraseological units are those when the unit is based on freedom of speech Group:

a)The phraseological units may be created by other proposals in the field of life, for example: **That cock will not fight** can be used as a free word group when it is used in sports (fighting cock), he becomes a phraseological units when it is used in everyday life, because it is used metaphorically

b)They can be created when we use some of the unrealistic images, such as "To have butterflies in the stomach" «have butterflies in the stomach" - "experience the excitement», «to have green

<sup>3</sup> Adabiyot. 1- volume. The complex for the second course students of the academic lyceum. Tashkent.: "O'zbekiston milliy enciklopediyasi". 2018 p-23.

<sup>4</sup> Adabiyot. 1- volume. The complex for the second course students of the academic lyceum. Tashkent.: "O'zbekiston milliy enciklopediyasi". 2018 p-23.

<sup>5</sup> Alpomish, p-62

<sup>6</sup> Alpomish, p-7

fingers" - to achieve success gardeners "

c) They can be created with the help of expression of writers or politicians in everyday life, such as "Corridors of power" (Snow) - «corridors of power», «American dream» (Alby) - «the American dream», «locust years» (Churchil) - "locust years», «the winds of change» «wind of change" (Mk Millan).

#### 4. Conclusion

Some points emerge from the analysis. First, the largest group of expressions is constituted by idioms having the structure of noun phrases. Secondly, the personal and place names involved in phraseology are historically, socially or culturally prominent in the culture. Among them, there is a predominance of personal over place names, and within the former, a predominance of male over female names, and first names over family names, with a number of hypocorisms. Thirdly, many units express evaluation (often disapproval or criticism).

In conclusion, we can say that phraseology as an individual part of linguistics should be carefully and profoundly studied by language learners as phrases, set expressions, idioms as well as fixed sayings are widely used in both written and oral speech in any language, particularly in English. In other words, we believe that the EFL learner must study the phraseology - phraseological units, their origin, characteristics and usage, cultural specifics, etc. - in order to speak fluently and accurately as well as understand thoroughly as a native speaker for it helps the EFL students to make a complex speech and feel confident.

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