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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PROPER NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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*

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. What are proper names and why do not they represent a concept like common nouns? It is clear that in linguistics, common nouns are detailed and thoroughly studied than proper names. Here some reasons toward proper names why they have not been learnt deeply:

- a) Proper names do not have linguistic meaning, as common names, they do not represent a concept, and a proper name is not a complete word, but symbolic and conditional.
- b) It's difficult to adequately evaluate the role of a proper name as a language unit, its functional character in speech;
- c) All of the type of proper nouns had not been learnt in the language;
- d) The complexity of the research of proper names, its connection with a number of subjects (such as history, geography, ethnography, archeology);
- e) Theoretical bases for researching words are not adequately defined in science. They may be some of the reasons why common nouns are frequently used in our work. And in many fairy tales, 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 –Pancake rain day! (Chalpak yog'gan kun) we may read about brothers Anvar and Tambal. The name of Tambal is described the hero is so lazy. Here we may see the structure COMMON NAME PROPER NAME –tambal-lazy-ленивый, 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. Most of the research has been done about proper names, but we can't say that they are enough. Now we decided to analyze some proper names in the rich Uzbek folklore. Especially some proper names in the heroism epic poems –Alpomish. The proper names in the epic poem –Alpomish can be found in two different ways:

1. Names with full of meaning. Here, we may definitely understand the full meaning of the names. For instance: —Burungi o'tgan zamonda, o'n olti urug' Qo'ng'iro't elida Dobonbiy degan o'tdi. Dobonbiydan Alpinbiy degan o'g'il farzand paydo bo'ldi. Alpinbiydan tag'i ikki o'g'il paydo bo'ldi: kattakonining otini Boybo'ri qo'ydi, kichkinasining otini Boysari qo'ydi. Boybo'ri bilan Boysari ikkovi katta bo'ldi. Boysari boy edi, Boybo'ri esa shoy edi, bul ikkovi ham farzandsiz bo'ldi. I (Alpomish, 15-bet). Qo'ng'iro't, Dobonbiy, Alpinbiy, Boybo'ri, Boysari- these names are understandable till nowadays for us.

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: Qalmoqshohning Tovka degan qizi bor edi. (254-bet). Alpomish aytdi: — o'g'ining piri hazrati Joltong deguchi edi, hazrati Joltonga sirina qolgin (264-bet). Tovka, Joltong are not used, even, the meaning of them is not illustrious. It should be admitted that the name of women are widely used in this poem. Barchinoy, Qaldirg'och, Tovka, Suqsuroy, Surxayl and etc.

Most of the names of the women transfer their quality and beauty. Toponymes (the name of places), are used frequently in our legendary poem: Angliya, Astrobot, Belgiya, Bongola, Guruziya, Qo'ng'iro't, Akdashman, Arab, Arabxona, Bo'ka, Do'rmon, Kenagas, Ko'rkat, Naymancha, Neko'z, Sarmug'ul, Saroy, Xo'ja Tohir, Shakar ovul, Qalmoq eli, Qatag'on, Qiyot, Qovunchi etc. Azamat bosh berar dinning yo'liga, Turarim yo'q Boysun-Qo'ng'iro't eliga (23-bet). 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 (a snake), ajdar (dragon) are used in our saga.

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. Smiritskiy, 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. 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 1 D.S. Usmonova "Comparative typological analysis of semantic structural features of conditional inclination in different systematic languages" Problems of modern science and education. 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 maladie - 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. 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. 2 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.

Here we may see the structure COMMON NAME PROPER NAME – qoravoy-dark complexion, and it is used like proper names and it was written with capital latter. 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.

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.

3 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 servants⁴

2. Phraseological units associated with various natural phenomena. "Kunning burniminan" -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."

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."

5. The word "shabgir tortmoq" in this sentence serves to express its meanings to walk all day long without stopping.

6. These phraseological units include phraseological units such as –"seldang otmoq" (terlamoq, to sweat) "bo_ynin uzatmoq", (to walk without stopping) –"nar-moda" (hezalak,), –"toytalash" (xotin talash).

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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