

UDC 82

THE INVESTIGATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PROPER NAMES

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Abstract

A peculiar prominence and vantages of phraseological idioms, particularly proper names of the English Language in terms of educating it as a fremd language as well as their derivation and utilization are indicated in this article. Further and even more pivotally, the author provides invaluable data and facts concerning the origin of some literal complexions in relation with other languages that are derived from identical language family with English.

Key words: phraseology, lexicology, comparative tendency, PN, denotation and connotation meaning.

If we pay attention to the linguistic we can mention some problematic features of the language. Naming a single entity is one of the basic speech acts, included by Searle in the class of declaratives. Naming people and places, animals and hurricanes, rock groups and festivities, institutions and commercial products, works of art and shops sometimes daily activities are given a name subject. Naming serves to highlight entities that play a role in people's daily life, and to establish and maintain individuality in society. Every country has its own culture, tradition, proverbs and idioms. English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (Martin, Mrs. Brown), geographical name (Japan, the Nile), names of institutions (the United Nations, the British Museum), places in the city (Big Ben, Fifth Avenue), historical and other events (the German Revolution, the Oscar Festival). English proper nouns also include nationalities (Italian, Spanish), weekdays (Monday, Saturday), months (January, May) and other notions, objects and places that are capitalized and used as names. We should be underlined, that our people, which in the recent past was really behind of universal development, made right conclusions from this little experience, and after identifying the aspiration to science and education, intellectual development, growing harmoniously developed youth which is second to none, achieved significant practical results in this direction.

Phraseological units were studied by many scholars, but there is not any work, which is dedicated to comparative tendency of investigation of the phraseological units in English. Phraseological units are traditionally classified into several groups according to their emotional-stylistic coloring. One of the groups are characterized by high expressive potential, these are called idioms proper. Other group of phraseological units, on the other hand, is devoid of stylistic features and can be called neutral phraseological units. First of all, phraseological units are used in author's speech, in character's speech and in inner monologue. After the investigation, we found out that the phraseological units are used in character's speech and in inner monologue more often. Phraseological units, which are used in character's speech, help us to learn about the character, his manners of speech and about his emotional state. The phraseological units which are used in inner monologue help us understand his inside qualities.

Of course, the usage of phraseological units in Uzbek, Russian and English is different, because these languages differ from each other by their culture, mentality. And the themes of emotive writing are different, because of the interests of people. Also we took into account writers skills.

In linguistics, phraseology describes the context in which a word is used. This often includes typical usages and sequences, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and multi-word lexical units. Phraseology appeared in the domain of lexicology and is undergoing the process of segregating as a separate branch of linguistics. Lexicology deals with words and their meanings, whereas phraseology studies such collocations of words

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(phraseological units, idioms), where the meaning of the whole collocation is different from the simple sum of literal meanings of the words, comprising a phraseological unit. F.e. 'Dutch auction' is not an auction taking place in Netherlands. The meaning of this phraseological unit refers to any auction, where instead of rising, the prices fall (compare "Dutch comfort", "Dutch courage", "Dutch treat" reflecting complicated historical factors). Phraseological units are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings ("to kick the bucket", "Greek gift", "drink till all's blue", "drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)", "as mad as a hatter (as a March hare)").

That's why in the sphere of linguistics every branch of language connected with each other. With the help of each other they can show their grammatical, phraseological and lexicological features.

It is generally agreed among linguists that PNs are a universal linguistic category. Their status and function is a theoretical issue debated by many scholars, whose views are discussed in Carroll, Coates and Van Langendonck. The topic is complex and controversial, and the account given will be brief and schematic; this means that some aspects will not be considered.

Proper names constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across cultures, and provide an interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referential function, i. e. they refer to single entities existing in the real world. Let us now survey the main linguistic features of Proper names in English. Their first feature is the initial-capitalization in writing, whose function is to distinguish a PN from a common noun, e.g. Rosemary vs. rosemary.

A phraseological expression is a sequence constituted by at least two independent lexical items, stored as a unit in lexis. Its basic features, as mentioned in the literature, are: a) fixedness – it is a multiword unit, fixed in syntax as well as lexis; b) institutionalization – it is a conventionalized unit, being the result of an initially novel expression; c) non-compositionality – its global meaning is not predictable from the meaning of its constituent words. Phraseology is a scholarly approach to language which developed in the twentieth century. It took its start when Charles Bally's notion of locutions phraseologies entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s. From the late 1960s on it established itself in (East) German linguistics but was also sporadically approached in English linguistics, too.

Phraseology appeared in the domain of lexicology and is undergoing the process of segregating as a separate branch of linguistics. Lexicology deals with words and their meanings, whereas phraseology studies such collocations of words (phraseological units, idioms), where the meaning of the whole collocation is different from the simple sum of literal meanings of the words, comprising a phraseological unit. F.e. 'Dutch auction' is not an auction taking place in Netherlands.

Proper names constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across cultures, and provide an interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. Proper names can occur in different appositional structures. The interpretation of PNs depends on the linguistic context and encyclopedic knowledge. Proper names

in particular personal names, more rarely place names, are used figuratively as metaphors, similes, hyperboles and antonomasia's, 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 denotation and a connotation meaning originated in a selection of salient bits of information extracted from encyclopedic knowledge about a referent.

English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (Smith, Madonna, Brown), geographical names (Canada, the Nile), names of institutions (the United Nations, the British Museum), places in the city (Big Ben, Fifth Avenue), historical and other events (the French Revolution, the Jazz Festival). English proper nouns also include nationalities (French, Uzbek), weekdays (Tuesday, Saturday), months (March, May) and other notions, objects and places that are capitalized and used as names. There are many phraseological units and expressions that contain proper names. The same as other idioms, they came from people's everyday life, folklore, prose and poetry, myths, fairy tales, fables, songs, slang and other sources.

So proper name in phraseological units play main role in our society, because without it is impossible to share our opinions with each other. Proverbs and proper names in phraseological units teach us how to lead ourselves or how to be ideal man in the society i.e. how to create ourselves and to show our statue among others. Mostly ancestries use in their daily speech proverbs in order to be high educated man or woman among the colleagues. We have proverbs among the people “life is a teacher” i.e. during the life we can learn everything. In order to be a real person we sometimes need help of somebody. In this way proverbs will be light for our way and show our future clearly. That’s why without history we cannot build the future i.e. we can’t imagine the origin of proverbs and idioms without their history. By the origin of history of proverbs and idioms we can compare the other peoples’ culture, social or ethical issues and linguistic features of language too. The proper names in phraseological units and proverbs are considered as richness and decoration of the speech. Especially the proverbs reflect the culture and the way of life of this or that language, they help to make a speech more expressive and colourful.

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