

## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH AN ONYM COMPONENT IN UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Gallimulina Luiza Talgatovna

Teacher of Fergana state university, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses phraseological units with onomastic components in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages from the point of semantic peculiarities. It is known that initially, onomastic components were used in their direct meaning but later, it had figurative meaning being as a component of phraseological units. From this point, onomastic components according to their dominant meaning, they expressed neagtive and positive connotations. Phraseological units with onomastic components in both languages were studied in 38 groups according to their meaning and content in terms of lifestyle, literature and folklore, and common religious beliefs of the English and Russian people. Phraseological units with onomastic components in the Uzbek language also have semantic features, which are formed through national-cultural aspects.

**Keywords:** *nominative function, representative function, dominant, onomastic component, phraseological unit, proverb, connotation.*

### INTRODUCTION

The phraseology of a living natural language can not do without onims - it is toponym, zonimics, pythonimics, krematonimik, chrononymics, ergonomics, astronomer, anthroponymics, etc., i.e. Onomasiology as the theory of nomination studies all units of language in terms of realization They are nominative, or representative function. Phraseological units has an important place in the world linguistics as national and cultural units. The history of the formation of such units, which are often used in human speech, is connected with the culture and centuries- old history of each nation. In particular, units with onomastic components go to Western and Eastern sources, the way of life of the nation, the folklore and religious sources. In this regard, the scientific and theoretical reserach of phraseological units, the study of their linguocultural and semantic features play an important role in comparative linguistics. Every nation uses phraseological units in its oral creative works in order to express life experiences and realities in an impressive and attractive way. The structural-semantic expression of phraseological units differs from each other in the system of non-relative languages with their use in the language. In the system of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, the expression of onomastic components in the structure of phraseological units, their connection with the literary works and folklore, religious beliefs and daily life of the peoples who speak this language is important in studying their semantic features.

### LITERARY REVIEW

The semantic features of onomastic units in the English language is thoroughly studied by Z.V. Korzyukova and the researcher pointed out sveral semas accodring to its dominance in her research work [4; 234]. Likewise, Sh.A. Ganiyeva carried out her research on the differential features of Uzbek phraseological units on the basis of modeling their content and form [2; 50]. Moreover, F.S. Azizova analyzed English and Uzbek phraseological units on the basis of dictionaries and classified them semantically [1; 14-15].

Z.K. Teshaboyeva studied the semantic features of phraseological units in the English transaltion of «Baburnoma» in her research [6;44]. Her research encompassed the study of phraseologocial units in «Baburnoma» as well as comparing the phrases in Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur's lexics. Besides,

L. E. Kholmurodova conducted her research on the semantic and etymological features of phraseological units denoting English and French culture [3; 50].

M. A. Radjabova carried out the analytical study the classification of phraseological units with onomastic components in English, Russian and Uzbek languages [5; 139–147]. The study of phraseological units in a comparative-typological aspect will serve as a source in subsequent research in the field of comparative linguistics. In the research of the above-named researchers, phraseological units are analyzed in linguocultural, semantic, structural terms. However, phraseological units with an onomastic component in English, Russian, and Uzbek have not been studied semantically. In our study, we analyzed the meaning and content of phraseological units with onomastic components on the example of different structural languages.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As a result of our observations, it became clear that phraseological units with onomastic components in English, Russian and Uzbek denote the following meanings:

**1. In the meaning of miracle:** English phrase «**Aaron's rod**» denoting «a certain miraculous change» and «**to rub Aladdin's lamp**» which is translated into Uzbek word by word as «*Alovuddining sehrli chirog'ini ishqalamoq*» is understood as «*to fulfill one's wish in a miraculous way*».

**2. In the meaning of honesty:** the English phrase «**Honest Abe**» derived from the nickname of American President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). It is translated in to Uzbek as «*postzuy' ёки цару Эўб*» (honest or old Abe). The phraseological unit «**Honest Injun**» meaning «true word» is initially used by American and it is the old version of the word «*Injun*», «*Indian*». In the Russian language the phrase is used as «*наш Демид прямо глядит*» meaning «*a person who never lies*» or «*honest person*».

**3. In the meaning of peace, tranquility and prosperity:** English phraseological unit «**be safe and comfortable as if in Abraham's bosom**» meaning «*to live a quiet, peaceful life*», «**Olympian calmness**» meaning «*a quiet, carefree state*»; «**heaven (paradise) on Earth**» meaning «*a quiet, carefree state*», «**on Easy Street**» meaning «*prosperity*»; Russian phrases: «**как у Христа за пазухой**» meaning «*peaceful*», «*calm*»; «**Олимпийское спокойствие**» meaning «*a quiet, carefree state*» can be examples of this.

**4. In the meaning of cunning, deception, hypocrisy:** English phrase «**(the) Arabian nights**» and «**have kissed the Blarney stone'**» meaning «*to deceive*», «**come (put) Yorkshire over smb**» meaning «*to deceive someone*», «**two-faced Janus**», «**nice Nellie**» meaning «*hypocrisy*», «**Tom pepper**» meaning «*a liar*»; Russian phrases «**наш Авдей (Андрей) никому не злодей**» meaning «*a liar and cunning person*», «**в людях Ананья, а дома каналья**» meaning «*hypocritical, hypocritical people*» can be examples of this.

**5. In the meaning weakness:** English phrase «**Achilles' heel**» / «**the heel of Achilles**» meaning «*weak place*», «*weak side*», «**weary Willie**» meaning «*a weak person*»; Russian phrase «**Флору не тяжело тянуть своё тягло, да скоро Флор устанет, как два тягла потянет**» can be example of this.

**6. In the meaning of a sin, a curse:** English phrase «**the curse of Adam**», «**(the) curse of Cain**», «**man (ёки son) of Belial**»; Russian phrase «**Адамов грех**» meaning «*cursed, sinful person*» can be example of this.

**7. In the meaning of loyalty, fidelity:** «**(The) faithful Adam**» meaning «*a faithful and loyal servant*» derived from the name of a personage in W. Shakespeare's comedy «**As you like it**».

**8. In the meaning of defeat:** English phrase «**to go to Canossa**» meaning «*to give up one's pride by*

acknowledging one's defeat, "to go down in front of someone» derives from a historical event. In 1077 in Kanossa German emperor Henre IV gives up his pride by acknowledging his defeat in front of Rome Papa George VII [4;17]; «**meet one's Waterloo**» meaning «to suffer the last blow (defeat)» also derived from a historical event which happened in 1815. French commander Napoleon met a destructive blow in Waterloo. Thus, starting from XX century the phrase «**meet one's Waterloo**» has been used in the English speech meaning, «to suffer the last blow (defeat)» [7; 104]. Russian phrase «**Марий на развалинах Карфагена**» also has the meaning «to fall into crisis».

**9. In the meaning of corruption, filth:** English phrase «**lady of Babylon**» - (as well as, «**the whore of Babylone**»; «**the Babylonian whore**»; «**the fornicatress of Babel**») meaning «light-minded woman» derived from the Bible stories where the country of Babylon was considered as a very sinful country. In ancient times, fornication and adultery flourished there. «**Jack of hearts**» is used to mean «a lover» and «**lusty Laurence**» as «a man of perverse intent», «**Sodom and Gomorrah**» as «the abode of sins»; «a place of noise», «disorder», «drunkenness», «adultery». According to biblical legends, in the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, Jews lived under the influence of alcohol and adultery. God got angry with the inhabitants of these cities and subjected them to fiery rain and earthquakes. As a result, the cities had disappeared along with the people, and in its place there had appeared the now known «Dead Sea» («salty lake»). Russian phrase «**Вавилонская блудница**» meaning «light minded woman» and «**ветхий Адам**» meaning «disorder of human nature» can be examples of this as well.

**10. In the meaning of arrogance:** English phrases «**smart Alec(k)**» and «**Jack- a-napes**» meaning «arrogant person», «disobedient» can be example of this.

**11. In the meaning of dream, desire:** English phrases «**Alnaschar dream**» meaning «unfulfilled dreams» derived from the name of a personage of fairy tale «One thousand night» Alnashir. The phrase «**isk (cry) for the Moon**» meaning «to ask for something unattainable, to ask for the moon», Russian phrase «**ходит, что бык, вокруг Саввина огорода**» meaning - «to dream about unattainable intentions» can be example of this.

**12. In the meaning of wealth, abundance:** English phrase «(as) **rich as Croesus**» meaning «very rich person», «as rich as Croesus» (word by word translation) derived from the name of the last king of Lidiya. The phrases «**to make one's Jack**» meaning «earning much money, «becoming rich», Russian phrase «**Фома - большая крома**» meaning «a wealthy person» can be examples of this.

**13. In the meaning of tastelessness:** English phrases «**Amy Florence**» meaning «a woman without a good taste for clothes» can be example of this.

**14. In the meaning of nonsense, dry promise:** English phrase «**double Dutch**» meaning «nonsense», «(an) **Irish bull**» meaning «nonsense, foolish», «**promise the Moon**» meaning «to promise unattained thing», «to promise to obtain the moon» (word by word translation), Russian phrase «**разводить Вавилоны языком**» meaning «saying nonsense» and «**Андроны едут**» meaning «meaningless, nonsense» can be examples of this.

**15. In the meaning of friendship:** English phrase «**Damon and Pythias**» meaning «inseparable friends» (according to legends, it is derived from the names of friends Damon and Pifias); «**David and Jonathan**» meaning «impenetrable friends»; Russian phrases «**два Аякса**» meaning «two inseparable friends» and «**Давид и Ионафан**» - meaning «impenetrable friends» can be examples of this.

**16. In the meaning of hunger, donation:** English phrases «live on St. Anthony's food» means «to get hungry», «to fast». The name **Anthony** in this phrase derived from the name of a saint who stayed hungry for God's sake. The phrase «for Christ's sake!» meaning «to ask for donation» is translated as «for God's sake». The proper name **Tom (Tommy) Tucker** in the phrase «**Tom (Tommy) Tucker**» meaning «hungry», «greedy» derived from the name of the main character of English children poem. Russian phrase «сидеть (держаться) на пицце (вкусать от пиццы) святого Антония» meaning «staying hungry» can be example of this.

**17. In the meaning of joking:** English phrase «April fish» meaning «1<sup>st</sup> April joke», «Tom fool» meaning «a joker»; Russian phrase «Алешки подпускать» meaning «to joke» can be example of this.

**18. In the meaning of happiness, luck:** English phrase «Jack pot»; Russian phrase «колесо Фортуны» meaning «happiness», «делать (сделать) Фортуну» meaning «luck, to reach happiness».

**19. In the meaning of a purpose, intention:** English phrase «Promethean fire» and Russian phrase «Прометеев огонь» meaning «to strive for one's highest goals», «to strive for heights»; can be examples of this.

**20. In the meaning of wisdom:** English phrase «(as) wise as Solomon» and Russian phrase «как Соломон мудрый» are examples of this.

**21. In the meaning of dirty filth, mess:** English phrase «the Augean stables», «(the) confusion of Babylon»; Russian phrase «Авгиевы конюшни» «последний день Помпеи» are examples of this.

**22. In the meaning of savagery, fear, suffering, cruelty:** English phrase «listen for the wings of Azrael», «give smb. the Willies», «king Stork»; Russian phrase «Панический страх» meaning «confusing fear» can be example of this.

**23. In the meaning of the state of drunkenness:** English phrases «Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune», «kiss black Betty», «as drunk as Chloe»; Russian phrases «поклоняться Вакху» meaning «to drink alcohol», «to get addicted to the alcohol»; «Ванюха - свиное ухо, Мартын свалился под тын» meaning «drunken men» can be examples of this.

**24. In the meaning of betrayal:** English phrases «Benedict Arnold», «Judas kiss» are examples of this.

**25. In the meaning of foolishness, stupidity:** English phrase «Bess o'Bedlam», «silly Billy», «Tom (Jack) o'Bedlam»; Russian phrase «Аноху подпускать» meaning «to pretend as a fool», «Иван, без имени - болван» meaning «foolish person», «прикидываться Мирошкой» meaning «to behave like a fool» can be examples of this.

**26. In the meaning of conflict, protest:** English phrase «talk Billingsgate», «(fight like) Kilkenny cats»; Russian phrase «воскресить Каина» meaning «to argue» can be examples of this.

**27. In the meaning of stubbornness:** English phrase «colonel Blimp»; Russian phrase «нашего Минны не проймешь в три дубины» meaning «stubborn person» are examples of this.

**28. In the meaning of unstableness:** English phrase «Buridan's ass»; Russian phrase «Буриданов осёл» meaning «unstable person»; Russian phrase «Геркулес на распутье» meaning «a person having difficulty in choosing one out of two decisions» are examples of this.

**29. In the meaning of distrust:** English phrase «Cassandra warnings»; Russian phrase «один сынище, и тот Фомище» are examples of this.

**30. In the meaning of disappointment, danger:** English phrase «the sword of Damocles», «Vatican roulette», «black Friday»; Russian phrase «Дамоклов меч» meaning «disappointment», «dangerous occurrence for someone»; «danger happening any moment» can be examples of this.

**31. In the meaning of lawlessness, theft, murder:** English phrase «desperate Dick», «Jack the ripper», «the daughter of Jezebel»; in the Russian phrase «Ванька-Каин» meaning «Serious criminal», «thief», «crooked man» the name Vanka derived from the famous character of the Russian fairy tale.

**32. In the meaning of justice, fairness, truth:** English phrase «Daniel came to judgment», «(the) law of Lycurgus»; Russian phrase «Ликурговы законы (Likurg's laws)» meaning «a ruthless but just law» can be examples of this.

**33. In the meaning of ignorance:** English phrase «dumb Dora», «Tom Noddy»; Russian phrase «не смыслит Вавила ни уха, ни рыла» meaning «a person who understands nothing», «и велик, да глуп, что Ананьин внук» meaning «mentally retarded people», «толкуй, Фетинья Савишна, про ботвинью давешнюю» -meaning «a man who speaks foolish things» are examples of this.

**34. In the meaning of injustice:** English phrase «Dutch reckoning» and Russian phrase «это Сидорова правда, да Шемякин суд» meaning «slander and injustice» can be examples of this.

**35. In the meaning of patriotism:** English phrases «East or West home is best», «an Englishman's home (house) is his castle»; Russian phrases «Дон, Дон, а лучше дом», «Ерема, Ерема, сидел бы ты дома да точил веретена» meaning «nothing can be better than one's house» are examples of this.

**36. In the meaning of laziness, indifference:** English phrases «aunt Emma», «to Jack around»; Russian phrases «девушка Гагула села прясть, да и заснула», «что Машка напряла, то мышка скрала» -meaning «idle», «lazy» are examples of this.

**37. In the meaning of hopelessness and despair:** English phrase «by (the) lord Harry!»; Russian phrase «Вавилонская тоска» meaning «get into deep despair» can be examples of this.

**38. In the meaning of patience:** English phrase «(as) patient as Job», «poor Job»; Russian phrase «терпеливый как Иов» meaning «very patient person» can be example of this.

Uzbek phraseological units with onomastic components have peculiar semantic features. It can be said that such features comes out from national and cultural aspects of the nation. Such units can be classified as follows:

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of wisdom:** For example, the phrase «Кўнда Ҳизр бор», according to religious beliefs, Khizr is a prophet who drank magic life-giving water. He is sometimes seen among the people as an old man, and is interpreted as having the quality of rescuing people from various problems and worries. Although the above given proverb is derived from such a belief, it is based on the idea «join the crowd, be with the crowd, you will find your happiness in the crowd».

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of greediness:** The toponym Ashtarkhon in the proverb «Бойлик десанг қоп-қоп, бир пул десанг Аштархондан топ» is a phetically changed version of Astrakhan which is the name of city in Russia. The purpose of using this toponym in the proverb is that there are people among folks who, despite their great wealth, avoid giving it to others when

asked because of necessity. Or, the equivalent of the proverb «Азройил - одамнинг жонига қасд, ёмон ўғил - отанинг молига қасд» as «Яхши бола ота умрин тилар, ёмон бола ота ўлимин» is also used among people. According to religious beliefs, **Азройил** is an angel who comes to take one's life when it is time. This name has a metaphoric feature in this proverb denoting bad son. That is, the proverb says that a disabled child looks at his father's wealth and wishes for his death.

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of cunningness:** The proverb «Сувдан кетгунча эчкига «Рустам достон» дерлар» and its equivalents such as «Сувдан ўтгунча ё Баҳуовуддин, Сувдан ўтгач, қоч Баҳуовуддин», «Бўйин тузалгунча: Салом алайкум, Ғоз ака, бўйин тузалгач, қоч нари тур, Ғоз ака» are used with connotative meaning. The anthroponyms used in the first two proverbs in a figurative meaning were used to refer to people who walk around like a propeller in honor of someone in need until the job is done, and then turn their back when the job is done.

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of savagery, intimidation, suffering:** In the proverbs «Бўжи келди, Бўжи келди, Чингиз билан Жўжи келди» the names of the sons Mongol Khan Chinghiz Khan **Бўжи** ва **Жўжи** and the khan's name has historical backgrounds as on hearing these names the people were surrounded with terror and panic. This is a sign of the cruelty of the Mongols who invaded Central Asia. Hence, these anthroponyms were used in proverbs in the sense of suffering, disaster, and intimidation.

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of injustice.** As a synonym to the proverb «Ма санга, ма санга, нима қолди Хасанга» the proverb «Ариқни қимлар қазийди, сувни қимлар ичади» is used. Although the use of the name is intended to provide a poetic rhyme, the meaning of injustice is understood from its content. The proverb «Замона охир бўлса, улоқнинг отини «Абдукарим» кўядилар» has an equivalent as «қиймат яқинлашса, эчкининг оти мулла Норқўзи бўлади». In the above given phraseological units having almost the same meaning, the anthroponyms «Abdukarim» and «Norkuzi» are used, which represent traditional Uzbek names. Furthermore, this proverb, which expresses deceit and deception, is based on legends, and it is said that when a butcher named Abdukarim sold mutton by adding goat meat to it could express that doom's day had come.

**Phraseological units with onomastic components with the meaning of pride and arrogance:** The proverb «Ейишинг - шолғом-у, ётишинг Марғилоннинг сирли саройи» is also used as «Ейишинг кепак, қийишинг ипак» among people. This proverb with irony applies to those who abstain from eating and drinking and spend all their money for getting dressed. The toponym «Margilan» is used to reinforce the meaning of irony.

## CONCLUSION

The above given classification and analysis show that there was almost no difference in the semantic content of the phraseological units with the onomastic component in English and Russian. The onomastic components of the phraseological units of the Uzbek language served to express various semantics. It should be noted that these semantics can be understood primarily through the names that come from the phraseological units. In addition, the dominance of a particular sema depends on the centuries-old customs and traditions of the peoples who speak that language.

## REFERENCES

1. Волошин Ю. К. Онимы в фразеологии // Актуальные проблемы филологии и педагогической лингвистики. 2017. № 2. С. 125-132.
2. Kubryakova E.S. *Onomasiologiya [Onomasiology]* // *Lingvisticheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'*, Moscow: Sovetskaya entsiklopediya, 1990, pp. 474 -475.
3. Kunin A. V. *Anglo-russkiy frazeologicheskiy slovar'* [English - Russian Phraseological Dictionary], Moscow: Russkiy yazik: Visshaya shkola, 1986, 336 p.
4. Larina T. Yu. *Onimy kak sredstvo svyazi v khudozhestvennom tekste (na materiale proizvedeniy I. Il'fa i E. Petrova [Onyms as a Means of Connection in Fiction (based on I. Ilf's and E. Petrov's works): Abstract of the thesis ... cand. of phil. sciences, Rostov-on-Don, 2016, 19 p.*
5. Azizova F.S. (2018). *Lingua-cultural features of teaching phraseological units in the Uzbek language to the students of higher education establishments (under the examples of English and Uzbek languages): The dissertation thesis (PhD).* - Tashkent, -p. 56.
6. Ganiyeva Sh.A. (2017). *The structure of Uzbek phraseologisms (modelling by form and meaning): The dissertation thesis (PhD).* - Fergana, - p. 50.
7. Uraeva D. S. et al. *THE EXPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL TRADITIONS AND BELIEFS IN UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS //Theoretical & Applied Science.* – 2020. – №. 6. – С. 469-472.
8. Urayeva D., Niyazova M. *Historical roots and some artistic features of folklore and blessings in English and Uzbek literature //EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research.* – 2020. – Т. 6. – №. 8. – С. 533.
9. Husenova A. S. *TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF PRIMARY CLASSES TO GUIDE PROJECT ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS //World science: problems and innovations.* – 2021. – С. 219-221.
10. Рустамова Г. Б. *HISTORICAL-MYTHOLOGICAL BASES OF IMAGES ASSOCIATED WITH TREES IN FOLKLORE.*
11. Бахроновна Р. Г. *ИСТОРИКО-МИФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБРАЗОВ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ДЕРЕВЬЯМИ В ФОЛЬКЛОРЕ //WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS: сборник статей ЛII Международной научно-практической конференции.* – 2021. – Т. 52. – С. 1,157-160.