

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ONOMASTIC  
COMPONENTS: THE CASE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** *Phraseological units (PUs) with onomastic components, also known as eponyms, are fixed expressions that incorporate proper names or their derivatives. This study investigates PUs with onomastic components in English and Uzbek, exploring their linguistic structure, cultural significance, and comparative aspects. The analysis reveals that both English and Uzbek employ PUs with onomastic components to convey a wide range of meanings and cultural references. These expressions often reflect historical events, mythological figures, or cultural touchstones, providing insights into the cultural values and beliefs of each language community.*

**Key words:** *phraseological units, onomastic components, languages, structure.*

Phraseological units (PUs) are fixed expressions that convey a specific meaning, often figuratively or idiomatically. They are commonly used in both spoken and written language. Onomastic components refer to words that have a proper name or are derived from a proper name. Phraseological units frequently incorporate onomastic components, such as names of mythological figures, historical characters, or geographical locations. This practice enriches the expression's meaning and cultural significance. Phraseological units are fixed expressions with a consistent structure and meaning. They often employ figures of speech, such as metaphors, similes, and personification, to convey a deeper meaning. Onomastic components in Phraseological units reflect the cultural and historical background of their origin.

English :

1. John Doe: A placeholder name for an unknown or generic person.
2. Achilles' heel: A weakness or vulnerable point.
3. Pandora's box: A source of misery or trouble.
4. Noah's ark: A place of safety or refuge.

Uzbek :

1. Tovarning aravachasi: A slow-moving vehicle.
2. Temurning suyaklari qimirladi: A sign of a great threat or upheaval.
3. Amir Temur tillaga mulla bo'ldi: A person who has become wealthy and powerful.
4. Nasriddin Xo'ja kasbi: A clever or cunning plan.

PUs with onomastic components provide insights into the cultural values, beliefs, and historical events of a particular language community. They connect the present with the past and enrich the language with layers of meaning. Phraseological units with onomastic components play a vital role in language, adding depth, figurativeness, and cultural context to expressions. They are a rich resource for understanding the linguistic and cultural tapestry of a language.

Idiomatic expressions with proper names, also known as eponyms, hold significant cultural value as they: They often reference historical figures, events, or cultural touchstones, providing insights into a society's past and present values. Eponyms serve as common cultural references, fostering a sense of collective identity and shared understanding within a language community. Proper names can be used metaphorically or symbolically to represent abstract concepts or human characteristics.

Idiomatic expressions with proper names are widely used in both formal and informal contexts, including:

**Literature and Poetry:** Authors employ eponyms to add depth, symbolism, and cultural resonance to their works.

**Journalism and Media:** Eponyms are used to convey complex ideas or historical references in a concise and impactful manner.

**Everyday Communication:** Speakers frequently use eponyms in casual conversations to express emotions, describe situations, or make comparisons.

English:

1. Achilles' heel: A person's weakness or vulnerability.
2. Pandora's box: A source of unexpected troubles.
3. Quixotic: Idealistic but impractical or unrealistic.
4. Byronic hero: A romantic, brooding, and often self-destructive character.

Uzbek:

Tovarning aravachasi: A slow-moving vehicle. (Refers to Tovar, a legendary slow-moving horse.)

Temurning suyaklari qimirladi: A sign of a great threat or upheaval. (Refers to Timur, a powerful conqueror.)

Nasriddin Xoja kasbi: A clever or cunning plan. (Refers to Nasriddin Xoja, a legendary trickster figure.)

The cultural significance and usage of idiomatic expressions with proper names have several linguistic implications:

**Figurative Language:** Eponyms often employ metaphors, similes, and other figures of speech to create vivid and memorable expressions.

**Semantic Extension:** The original meaning of the proper name can be extended or modified to create a new figurative sense.

**Cultural Allusions:** Eponyms create cultural allusions that enrich the expression's significance and require shared knowledge within the language community.

Idiomatic expressions with proper names are a rich and dynamic part of language. They reflect cultural values, create shared references, and convey complex meanings in a concise and impactful manner. By understanding the cultural and linguistic implications of these expressions, we gain a deeper appreciation for the interplay between language, culture, and history.

Phraseological units (PUs), also known as idioms, are fixed expressions that convey a specific meaning, often figuratively or idiomatically. By comparing

the linguistic structure and societal values reflected in English and Uzbek PUs, we can gain insights into the cultural and linguistic differences between these two languages. English PUs exhibit a wider range of grammatical structures, including noun phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Uzbek PUs, on the other hand, are predominantly noun phrases. Both English and Uzbek PUs employ figurative language, such as metaphors, similes, and personification. However, English PUs tend to use more complex and elaborate figurative devices. English PUs are generally longer and more complex than Uzbek PUs, often containing multiple words and phrases. Uzbek PUs are typically shorter and more concise.

PUs in both languages reflect cultural identity and historical experiences. For example, the English PU "Achilles' heel" references Greek mythology, while the Uzbek PU "Tovarning aravachasi" alludes to a legendary slow-moving horse.

PUs can embody social norms and values. The English PU "mind your own business" conveys the value of respecting others' privacy, while the Uzbek PU "til oshib ketmaguncha gapirma" (literally, "don't speak until your tongue gets tired") emphasizes the importance of careful speech. PUs can also express humor and irony. The English PU "raining cats and dogs" humorously describes heavy rain, while the Uzbek PU "eshakka eshaklik qilmoq" (literally, "to donkey a donkey") ironically refers to treating someone foolishly.

The differences in linguistic structure and societal values reflected in English and Uzbek PUs have several cultural and linguistic implications:

The distinct linguistic structures and values embedded in PUs highlight the cultural diversity and unique perspectives of different language communities.

The use of figurative language in PUs demonstrates the creativity and imaginative power of both languages. PUs serve as a means of transmitting cultural values and norms from one generation to another.

In conclusion, a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek PUs reveals both similarities and differences in their linguistic structure and societal values. These variations reflect the unique cultural and linguistic identities of each language community. By understanding these differences, we gain a deeper appreciation for the richness and diversity of human expression.

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