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SEMANTIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PERSONAL NAMES

Abstract: The article is devoted to the investigation of English and Uzbek phraseological units with proper name component. The author proposes different groups of such set expressions related to origin and semantics as well as compared the similarities and differences in both languages. Theoretical part of the article is proved by numerous examples of English and Uzbek phraseological units.

Key words: phraseological unit, anthroponym, historical person, historical event, semantics, prototype.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is widely accepted that phraseology is closely linked to the history, culture, traditions and literature of a nation. This connection is more evident in the phraseological units with proper names. In any culture proper nouns, having deep roots in history, are deemed as socio-cultural sign and expresses national world of view. Proper nouns have extremely peculiar characteristics in lexico-semantic, grammar and stylistic layers of a language. Thus, thorough study of proper nouns in different linguistic contexts and speech becomes actual and important. Proper nouns (onyms) – (from Greek *onoma* – name) – words, word combinations or sentences which serve for singling out called objects among many similar kinds, individualizing and identifying the object [7, p. 171]. Actual becomes also a deep investigation of etymology and semantics of phraseological units with anthroponym component as they have been formed through a long historical period.

In this article we focus on phraseological units with anthroponym component. Anthroponyms – personal names of people: personal names, patronyms, family names, birth names, nicknames, pseudonyms, cryptonyms. [1] Anthroponyms are connected with the history of a culture, psychology of

people and traditions of a nation. Superanskiy distinguishes two types of anthroponyms – individual and group (common) [7, p. 174]. Individual names of people indicate names of well-known people – personal names with individual connotation – (Shakespeare, Newton). Common personal names – personal names without individual connotation (Jack, Mary). Individual personal names are always associated with certain person and characteristics of a person are reflected by his/her name. Individual anthroponyms – *the admirable Crichton* – "incomparable Crichton", well-educated person; *according to Hoyle* – according to rules, according to plan; *Hobson's choice* – no alternative or choice at all. In phraseology, as a rule, there are individual names that are known worldwide and used in other languages: *Aflotun miya* – very knowledgeable person; *Sog' odamga Suqrotning keragi yo'q* – there is no need for Socrat for the healthy; but such individual names are not always obvious for other cultures. Group or common anthroponyms : *Lady Bountiful* – a woman who engages in ostentatious acts of charity to impress others; *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* – a person alternatively displaying good or evil personalities; *Aql Hasandir, odob Husandir* – mind is

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Hasan, courtesy is Husan (Hasan and Husan are the typical names of twins).

Investigation of phraseological units with anthroponym component give grounds for considering proper nouns as preserver of cultural ideas and stereotypes, passed down from generation to generation [3, p. 4]. In the works of A.I Molotkov phraseological units with proper names are considered as a method of emotional-expressive comprehension of reality and reflection of a nation's subjective factor in the system of a language [5, p. 46]. To our view, phraseological units with anthroponyms are major source of information about cultural, historical and sociolinguistic aspects of language carrier's life.

According to **the source of origin** both English and Uzbek phraseological units with anthroponym component can be divided into the following groups:

a) **phraseological units connected with the names of real historical people.** Anthroponyms are associated with famous people – distinguished political and military leaders, artists, composers, writers and etc: *according to Cocker* – correct, certain (E. Cocker was an author of a mathematic textbook in XVIIth century) [9, p.105]; *John Hancock* – personal sign (J. Hancock was an American statesman whose sign was the first under the declaration of independence) [2, p 418]; *be in like Flynn* – seize an opportunity, be successful (Errol Flynn was an Australian-born actor and had a reputation as a notable playboy) [9, p.113]; *somewhere to the right of Genghis Khan* – holding the right wing views of extreme kind (Genghis Khan, the founder of Mongol empire is used here as a supreme example of a repressive and tyrannical ruler); *Jack Ketch* – hangman, executioner (from the name of an English hangman); *Amir Temurdan qolgan* – ancient, very old, out of date (Amir Temur was a great warrior, founder of Timur dynasty); *Xalqqa suyanib ish qilgan odamni Aflotun ham yiqita olmaydi* – a person who follows the nation can not be defeated even by Aflotun. Obviously, these people were either renowned for their remarkable achievements and admirable traits or notorious for their undesirable behavior and actions. Subsequently, the meaning of such phraseological units are closely linked to the special characters and actions of prototypes.

b) **phraseological units emerged from literary sources.** In both languages, literature and folklore significantly enriched the languages by giving expressive and vivid characters: *laugh like little Audrey* – laugh from the heart (the main character of a Shakespeare's comedy called "How do you like it?"); *a Mark Tapley* – a person who never gets depressed in any situation. (from the name of a character in Charles Dicken's novel); *a Peter Pan* – a person remaining with his childlike directness and lively imagination (from the name of a boy in J. Barrie's play); *Cordelia's gift* – soft and gentle woman voice (Cordelia, the heroine of a

Shakespeare's tragedy, had such a voice); *Frankstein's monster* – a thing that becomes terrifying or destructive to its maker (the title of a novel by Mark Shelley). There are some stories that come from other languages and known worldwide and understood by majority of people in other cultures: *an Alladin's lamp* – a talisman that enables its owner to fulfill every desire; *an Alladin's cave* – a place full of valuable objects (from an Arabian Tale Nights). In Uzbek, there were found several phraseological units related to characters "Majnun" and "Layli" (main characters of Alisher Navoiy's "Layli and Majnun"): *Majnun bo'lib qolmoq* – to fall madly in love with someone ; *Laylini ko'rish uchun Majnunni ko'zi kerak* – beauty lies in lover's eyes; *Layli – har kimning mayli* – Layli is everyone's desire; "*Layli and Majnun*" is frequently used in everyday speech to refer to "a couple who is desperately in love with each other"; *Rustami doston bo'lmoq* – "to be epic poem", to be talked by many people for a long time. Most of these phraseological units are automatically used by native speakers as they have already become the symbols of certain human characteristics but they are unknown to people of different cultural background.

c) **phraseological units originated under the influence of certain historical events.** Certain events happened in the past had lasting impression on people and especially in English historical and social events affecting the majority undoubtedly left their traces in phraseology [10, p. 77]: *Morton's fork* – a situation in which there are two choices or alternatives whose consequences are equally unpleasant (Morton's fork was the argument used by John Morton (Archbishop of Canterbury and chief minister of Henry VII) to extract contributions to the royal treasury); *Potemkin village* – a sham or unreal thing (Count Potemkin (1739-91), a favourite of Empress Catherine II of Russia reputedly ordered a number of fake villages to be built for the empress's tour of the Crimea in 1787. We can find a plenty of such phraseological units in English, but there are few in Uzbek or they were not recorded: *Lenin o'lsa ham lelinizm tirik* – although Lenin dies, his political system is alive (V.I.Lenin was a Russian revolutionary politician and the head of the government when Uzbekistan was a colony of the Soviet Union).

d) **phraseological units related to religious beliefs/ in English Biblical names, mythonyms.** Religious beliefs take great place in language, especially in phraseology since religion is indispensable part of a culture: according to Islamic religion Adam was the first person in the world: *odam Atodan qolgan* – as old as the world, very old; in English there is a phraseological unit with the same meaning "*as old as Adam*". As the Bible is considered one of the ancient work of literature, it was translated into many languages and Biblical names are international: *the old Adam* – unregenerate human nature; *not to know someone from Adam* – not know

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or be completely unable to recognize the person in question; *Benjamin's portion* – the largest share or portion; *the brand (or mark of Cain)* – stigma of a murderer, a sign of an evil; *raise Cain* – create trouble or commotion; *doubting Thomas* – a person who is difficult to be convinced, a sceptic. Ancient mythology include some anthroponyms too: *Achilles' heel* – a person's weak point; *Pandora's box* – a procedure that once begun generates many complicated problems; *sword of Damocles* – an imminent danger but most names in mythology are the names of gods (theonyms) and nymphs. *Qizni ko'rsa Hizir ham yo'ldan chiqadi* or *qizni ko'rsa Hizir ham dindan chiqadi* – having seen an attractive girl, even Hizir strays; *Sulaymon o'ldi, devlar qutuldi* – Suleyman died and ogres were released; *Hizir nazar solgan* – blessed, happy.

e) **phraseological units connected with common national names.** In both languages there are some personal names, surnames that are used to indicate typical people of a nation: *Brown, Jones and Robinson* – ordinary English people; the life of Riley (or Reilly) – luxurious or carefree existence (common Irish surname); *Tom, Dick and Harry* – used to refer to ordinary people in general; *to keep up with the Joneses* – try to maintain the same social and material standards as your friends and neighbours (Jones – British family names); *John Bull* – typical Englishman; Jack was one of the most widely used names – *every man Jack* – each and every person; in some phraseological units two names are combined to refer to a couple or friends: *Jack and Gill (or Jill)* – a young fellow and a girl; *a good Jack makes a good Gill* – if a husband is good, a wife will be good too; *Damos and Pythias* – two faithful friends. It should be noted that in Uzbek, typical names are mostly used in combination of two anthroponyms and semantically they generally mean “this or that”, “all the same” or “to revenge on someone instead of another”: *Eshmat ketib, Toshmat keldi* – leaving one, came another; *Alixo'ja – Xo'jaali* – it does not matter; yo Hasan, yo Husan – it is the same in both situations (Hasan and Husan are typical names of twins); *Alining o'chini Validan olmoq* – to take revenge on Vali instead of Ali.

It is interesting to note that some phraseological units may belong to two of the abovementioned groups. For instance, *all sir Garnet* – highly satisfactory (Sir Garnet Wolseley was a famous military leader and a main hero in Gilbert and Sullivan's “The Pirates of Penzance”), *Caesar's wife* – a person who is required to be above suspicion (G. J. Caesar was well-known Roman dictator and politician and “Caesar's wife” is connected with his decision to divorce his wife Pompeia).

Semantic classification of phraseological units with anthroponyms

Language is unique way of reflecting person's existence, products of his/her activities [8, p.5]. From

a semantic point of view, phraseological units are related to human characteristics and activities [4, p.67]. Actually, phraseological units are essential source of information about person, his/her appearance, personality, intellectual and creative abilities.

In the process of investigation there were found two major semantic groups of phraseological units with anthroponyms:

1. **Phraseological units directly related to personal character, behavior and actions.**

2. **Phraseological units that indicate things, situations and beverages.**

1) Some phraseological units are associated with human traits, qualities, actions, physical and psychological states as well as various patterns of behavior: *peeping Tom* – extremely curious person; *Billy Bunter* – gluttonous, stout teenager, *Tom fool* – an idiot; *Jack of all trades (but master of none)* – a person who can do many jobs, but not specialist in any field.

These phraseological units can be divided into subgroups depending on the expression of subjective-objective marks:

a) **positively marked phraseological units:** *admirable Crichton* – well-educated person; *a Beau Brummel* – handsome Brummel, dandy; *Johnny on the spot* – a person who is always ready to act, a reliable person; *aqli Salim* – a person who has a good judgement, a sensible person; *baloyi Azim* – talented (for everything), gifted, nimble person.

b) **negatively marked phraseological units:** *Janus-faced* – hypocritical; *Paul Pry* – a person who pokes his/her nose into other's business, too curious person; *Lady Muck* – a haughty or socially pretentious woman; *Tom o'Bedlam* – mad, insane; *Peck's Bad Boy* – a person who puts others in awkward position; *Ashir tarnov* – a very tall, awkward man; *boyagi boyagi, Boyxo'janing tayog'i* – a person who is reluctant to change (especially to positive side); *ishni qiladi Eshmat, lofni uradi Toshmat* – a person who boasts about himself while someone else does the work.

c) **neutrally marked phraseological units:** *Johnny Raw* – beginner, freshman, novice; a Jimmy Woodser – a person who drinks alone.

2) Some phraseological units contain anthroponyms which does not actualize its meaning and characterizes another objects, clothes, situations, beverages and event or phenomenon. *Prince Albert (coat)* – frock coat; *Jack Johnson* – heavy shell, missile; *real Mc Coy* – the authentic, genuine article; *bazmi Jamshid* – great feast, luxurious feast.

We can also distinguish two groups of such units regarding **the connection with a prototype:**

a) Some of the phraseological units referring to items have **immediate connection with the prototype.** They are closely linked to the life of certain people in history. They may be the things they created, particular style or clothes they wore, the items

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they produced and etc. *Big Ben* – a clock on the building of the English parliament (Sir Benjamin Hall supervised its installation); *Joe Miller* – a joke-book, an anecdote book (from the name of an actor J. Miller who published the first anecdote-book); *Sally Lynn* – sweet bun (from the name of a confectioner); *Annie Oakley* – free ticket, free permit for the theatre (A. Oakley was a famous American actress).

b) Some phraseological units **have no or already lost connection with the anthroponyms** in their structure. In most cases, such units have common national names in their structure: *little Mary* – stomach; *John Collins* – a type of drink that is made of soda water, gin, lemon juice and ice; *bloody Mary* – cocktail made from vodka, tomato juice and ice; *long Tom* – a kind of fire gun.

Conclusion

It can be summarized that although originated in similar ways, English and Uzbek phraseological units which contain anthroponyms convey unique realities, historical facts, people and events belonging to each nation. We can rarely find exact synonyms of such units in other languages as they express specifics of cultural identity in each language. In most cases the meaning of such units closely associated with the origin of phraseological units. Thus, they are essential source of information about history, culture and traditions of an ethnos. Semantically phraseological units with anthroponym components are complex relating to both people and things. Containing different subjective-objective marks, such units carry implicit meaning for other nations.

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