

THE ETYMOLOGICAL INFORMATION ON PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PROPER NAME

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Abstract. In linguistics the recent period is characterized by the rapid development of the linguistics of the text and vocabulary, as a result of which the “intra-linguistic typology of the text” is gaining more and more effective study along with the development of such a theoretical direction as a system-level analysis of the language.

Key words: proper name, onomastics, phraseological unit, typology semantics, cultural specific, extra-linguistic, intra-linguistic.

In actuality, each country has unique phraseological tools that provide them a distinct choice. The language used in phraseological units can convey the history, culture, and way of life of any state. They are figurative and expansive linguistic tools that most effectively capture human-made images. The phraseological units give the language its uniqueness and specialness; they include distinctive symbols and associative connections that are fixed in the minds of native speakers because they are no longer produced during speech but rather used in it in a prepared form. The phraseological units visually represent the way of existence, geographical role, records, traditions of this or that network united with the aid of one culture. The set of phraseological devices images those subjects and phenomena which a person frequently faced in his existence, namely those which precipitated special emotions and feelings. Phraseological combos consist especially of word combinations, in different words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language and it includes figurative, fixed phrases that are structurally equivalent to a unfastened link or sentence, completely or partially semantically reconstructed. Most of the phraseologies have been created by using the humans in both English and different languages, their authors are

unknown and their assets are now not clean. In this experience, the phraseologist A.V.Kunin justified opinions that the writer of most English phraseologies is unknown and that they have been created via the people. However, the origins of a few phraseological gadgets can be traced. In this experience, phraseology is a microsystem that is element of the well known device of language, and this device displays the historical past and values of the beyond, passed down from era to generation [4 – 156].

Many of the phraseological devices that make up a gadget are a supply of enrichment for a precise language. Phraseological gadget consists of phraseological devices, the relationship among their maincomponents. Phraseologisms are connections of words that consist of more than one word and are stable in that means and shape. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have norms and strategies of ancient use, the meaning of that is clarified in a specific speech process. Phraseologisms are unique from sentences which are a unit of speech whilst they're in the form of a word or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are in lots of approaches near to phrases, and many of the characteristics of phrases are also function of phrasing. There are extraordinary hypotheses in defining the object of phrasing. The object of phrasing consists handiest of stable mixtures. Phraseology is described as the study of the religious and structural properties of phraseological devices, their appearance in the language machine, and the properties in their use at a point. Although the term "phrasing" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phraseos), it is used to mean various things. For this cause, the time period phraseology is used in linguistics in senses: inside the trendy experience of the existing phraseological gadgets inside the language, and within the experience of the area that research such units. So phrasing is the technological know-how of expressions. Like other branche of linguistics, phrasing has its stages of formation and development. Although phrasing may be very historic in beginning, the science of phraseology spans nearly hundred years. The founder of the technology of phrasing is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. In his paintings

French Stylistics, he covered special chapters on the study of word combos. Ferdinand de Saussure, alternatively, expressed his perspectives on syntagma and its functions. He said that there are equipped-made units in a language whose linguistic nature is due to their that means and syntactic houses, such mixtures are used ready-made, historically [6–942].

Phraseology is one of the fastest developing fields in the similarly improvement of linguistics. While phraseology has been studied in Russian and English linguistics for a long time. The resources of the starting place of phraseological mixtures in English are very unique. It is expedient to examine the starting place of phraseological combos in English into 3 essential agencies:

1. Old phraseological mixtures in English;
2. Phraseological mixtures discovered from different languages;
3. Phraseological combos derived from the American model of English.

The author of maximum of the phraseological combinations in English are nonetheless unknown to technological know-how [5 – 739]. This problem is particularly obvious in this which might be considered to be a kind of solid mixture. Phraseological mixtures in all languages, mainly in English, are also people artwork that reflects the wisdom and linguistic taste of the kingdom. Many phraseological units reflect the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, ancient truths and facts of English history that we recognize and do no longer know. The roots of many phraseological units go back to expert verbal exchange. The primary source of phraseological combinations is the alternate of their meanings of interconnected phrases. Many English phraseologies are derived from works of art work and numerous literary resources. According to, the wide variety of phraseological combos in English, after the literary resources, the primary place is occupied by way of the Bible, and the second one region is occupied through phraseology from Shakespeare's works. The works of writers, kids' poetry, fairy tales, caricatures are also the supply of phraseology. V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseology into 3 instructions: phraseological fusions, phraseological gadgets, phraseological collocations or

compos. Phraseological fusion-components are phraseologies that are not related to the meaning of the whole unit. Phraseological units are made up of phrases which have a specific valence. One issue of such phraseological devices is used in its literal feel, the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological units are, to a positive extent, semantically indivisible. For example: heavy father –the primary role inside the play; to kick the bucket–to die. Phraseologisms such as the bureaucratic technique are idioms that have the identical meaning as a whole. Phraseological functions a totally special meaning of a phrase. But not like phraseological combinations, their meanings aren't understood from the meanings in their additives. Words and phrases from the Bible are extensively utilized in Stoffen's Studies in English, Written and Spoken. In the chapter "Scriptural terms and Allusions in Modern", the student studied biblical phrases and their etymology and made a scientific evaluation [1 – 258].

The observe of biblicalism in Western linguistics is additionally related with the name of L.P.Smith. He studied the Bible terms in his e book, Phraseology of the English Language. The author writes, "The quantity of biblical terms and expressions in English is so high-quality that it isn't always an easy task to collect and listing them" L.P.Smith argues that English carries no longer best some of biblical phrases, but additionally biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. As a result of the evaluation, the following are examples of phraseological mixtures with meals additives related to the Bible: Adam's apple –a pair of apples; The apple of Sodom –a stunning but clean fruit; Milk and honey –abundance; Manna from heaven –waiting anxiously; A forbidden fruit –a forbidden wet fruit

Biblical Phraseologies English food factor phraseologies consist of food names including apple, bread, milk, fatand olive [2 – 126].

In conclusion, place names in English also have phraseological units attached to them. The examination of place names is now regarded to be a subject not just of linguistics but also of geography and history. Examining linguoculturalism in the context of phraseologies that include area names in order

to highlight their national and cultural elements is one of the current concerns in modern linguistics. The following units are examples of region names: -flattering - having kissed the Blarney stone. According to English mythology, a person who kisses a large stone in front of Blair's castle in Ireland will have the flaws of flattery and idleness; they will pass for a Burton and die or turn, to turn a blind eye, to vanish with out a trace. Barton is a small beer-producing metropolis in Staffordshire. The word became first used via British pilots to commemorate their comrades-in-arms who died in World War II. L.P. Smith argues that English contains not most effective a massive number of biblical phrases, however additionally biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of the historical Hebrew and Greek idioms. For instance, Adam's apple –a phraseological unit with a food component –interprets as “to add”, “to swallow an apple”. George entered the office of the property brober, a little bold, old man with a thin neck and prominent Adam's apple. A forbidden fruit is a forbidden moist fruit-It is particularly ironic that many locations which need water maximum seriously have herge reserves their the front yard California and Texas for instance. Yet the salt in the seawater makes it a forbidden fruit. The Bible is the principle supply for a lot of meals-associated phraseologies in the Bible. Phraseological fusions are phraseologies in which the meanings of the components are not related to the that means of the entire unit. For example, heavy father –the principle position in a theatrical play, to kick the bucket –to die, red tape –the which means of bureaucratic techniques are phraseologies that give a unmarried that means that does not depend on the which means of the words in it. When words are combined for phraseological purposes, their original meaning is completely changed. However, unlike phraseological combinations, their meanings cannot be inferred from those of their individual parts, rendering metaphor-based completely semantic transitions unintelligible. Examples are the expressions to dance attention someone (to try to attract someone, to expose exaggerated attention), to display the white feather (to betray one's fear), and to leave someone in lunch (to abandon a friend while he is in trouble).

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