NATIONAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF ANTHROPONOMIC COMPONENT PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT
A phraseological unit is a unit related to language and speech as a linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic unit consisting of a combination of more than one independent lexeme form and having a figurative spiritual nature is called a phraseological unit: the top hair is straight; the vinegar does not carry water; to show the white feather, to play the first fiddle. Phraseological unity is also referred to by the terms phrase, phraseologism, stable compound, stable compound, phraseological compound. In this article, we will focus on phraseological units with anthroponomic components in Uzbek and English.
KEYWORDS: *anthroponomic phraseology, linguoculture, stable compound, lexeme, homonymy.*

DISCUSSION

Phraseology is a small branch of linguistics in which a phrase means a phrase and a logos means a doctrine. The term phraseology is used in two main senses:

1) The field of linguistics, which studies the phraseological structure of the language;

2) A set of phraseology of the same language.

The subject of phraseology is the nature and substantive features of phraseology and the laws of their application in speech. A set of words or phrases consisting of two or more words, representing a coherent portable meaning, having an effect, and having the same meaning as a word is called a phrase.

Phrases are studied in the phraseology department of linguistics, so we also call phrases phraseologies. In addition, the Department of Phraseology of Linguistics has studied the development of this field, linguists who have made significant contributions to the field of phraseology, phraseological meaning, phraseological polysemy, opposite meanings, phrase synonymy, phraseological paronymy and paraforma, phrase homonymy, phrase variation, specific grammatical features of phraseologies, etc. are studied. As you know, phraseology in linguistics has been studied in lexicology for many years. Because phraseological units are the equivalents of words in a language, lexicology is the discipline that studies the words that make up the vocabulary of a language and their equivalents. In recent years, as phraseology has become a separate discipline of language or an independent language stage, phraseology has emerged as an independent branch of linguistics, an independent branch of lexicology since the 1950s, as a new field.

VV Vinogradov played an important role in the formation of phraseology as a separate linguistic direction, including the birth of Uzbek phraseology. It is because in the former Soviet Union, the phraseology of the languages of the colonial peoples was based on the teachings of this scientist.

In foreign linguistics, phraseology is sometimes included in the lexicon or stylistics. The fact that phraseology is an independent language discipline is often not recognized by Western European and American linguists. Nevertheless, the English school of phraseology has been studied with great interest by many scholars. In particular, such scientists as academicians A.Shakhmatov, A.Yefimov, N.Shansky, A.Kunin, N.Amosova, V.Zhukov have made their contribution to the development of this field, especially to the development and progress of the English school of phraseology.

Shavkat Rakhmatullayev's name is associated with the study of Uzbek phraseology on a consistent scientific basis. The scientist laid the foundation for the creation of our national phraseology with a

number of researches devoted to this field. In particular, the following research works of the scientist - "Explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language",

With the scientific literature such as "Short phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", "Basic types of phraseological combinations", "Basic grammatical features of figurative verb phrasal units of modern Uzbek language" He contributed to the development of the Uzbek school of phraseology. Y. Pinkhasov also achieved great success in the study of phraseological units. His works such as "Phraseological expressions in the language of production Hamida Alimjana", "Modern Uzbek literary language" (lexicology and phraseology), "On the phraseology of the Uzbek language" are in the treasury of linguistics. The services of Yuldashev, Abdumurod and Abdugafur Mamatov are invaluable. B. Yuldashev elaborated on the connotative meanings of phraseologies, their potential as a means of artistic expression. Abdumurod Mamatov raised the problem of phraseological norm and showed the relationship between phraseological norm and phraseological variant. Abdugafir Mamatov, in a number of his works, raised the problems of phraseological formation and highlighted the factors of its emergence. He pointed out that an important distinguishing feature of phraseological units is semantic transformation. A widely used distributive method in linguistics can be used in the scientific study of phraseological units. By studying the features of the use of phraseological units in speech using the distributive method, their structural and semantic features are more deeply defined. In addition, in the study of phraseological units, it is necessary to consider their semantic and structural features in relation to the content plan of the language and its plan of expression. When examining the composition of phraseological units, it is necessary to consider the types of connections between its components, the nature of the connecting words on the basis of the valence method.

The main features of phraseological units are:

1. A phraseological unit consists of two or more lexemes.

2. Phraseological unit expresses a single lexical meaning.

3. Words in a phraseological unit have lost their lexical meaning.

4. A phraseological unit as a stable compound is only homonymous with a free compound.

5. The phraseological unit can only be replaced as a whole

6. Phraseological unit comes in a syntactic function as a whole in the structure of the sentence.

7. Phraseological unit cannot be translated literally into another language, it is translated as a whole. Since the phraseological unit is a lexical unit, it acts as an independent word in the speech process - it comes as a part of speech or as an augmentative: 1. Madamin fell from the accusation against her. 2. His head spun until he came to the table; Several candidates are already jockeying for position. 3. Such incidents, which are supposed to be eyebrow-raising, still occur in small numbers; Talks between staff and management will resume after a two week cooling off period. 4. The bucket needs to be adjusted; The sky is the limit. In sentences 1 and 2, the phraseological units are in the center of the sentence - in the participle position, in sentence 3 - the expander - the determiner, and in sentence 4 - as a whole ownerless sentence.

A phraseological unit is, in appearance, a phrase or a sentence. Phraseological unit in the form of a phrase: empty, touching the jaw; heavy father, to take care and so on. The phraseological unit of the sentence type is a product of the pattern "speech expander + cut": hot, butterfly flew; to let the cat out of the bag;

As for the phraseological units with an anthroponomic component there is no doubt that today language is not being evidently taught and learnt only by linguistic aspects but also by cultural studies as well. Culture is assumed to be implemented on the content plane of linguistic expressions, reproduced in an act of denomination and transmitted from generation to generation through linguistic, extra linguistic and cultural norms of usage. As one basic trend of cross cultural studies can be regarded linguoculturology. Linguoculturological science is a science which has emerged as the junction between linguistics and culturology engaged in research of manifestations of cultures which had displayed and established themselves in their languages. The term "linguoculturology" is being often used in association with the term "culture-through-language studies". As a special branch of science, linguoculturology emerged in the 1990s. As is evident from the analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological units, reference in English as well as in Uzbek phraseological units is often made to people or places with which the members of the respective culture are familiar. On the other hand, many phraseological units with the same origin are more universally used in several languages with the same cultural and historical background, which also holds true of English and Uzbek. The final finding is that proper names that are components of phraseological units and which are characteristic of a given culture should be observed from different points of view, such as historical, geographical, cultural, linguistic, cross-linguistic and social, and that more thorough studies of phraseological units with an onomastic component would contribute to a higher level of cross-cultural awareness.

In our paragraph, we investigate a number of English and Uzbek Phraseological units with anthropological elements. An overview of the personal names involved phraseological expressions in the English languages indicates the following types of source:

Phraseological units (further PhUs) containing anthroponymic constituents compose one of the most picturesque and colourful subsystems in every language and culture. It is to be interpreted as the reflection of the anthropocentric character of phraseology and language in general. Most of the anthroponymic PhUs have a rich cultural background, conceptualized in national memory as rigid associations-personalities. This fact convinces that modeling of such component of language system as anthroponymic phraseology is a promising area of learning language picture of the world of different nations in the framework of anthropocentric (nominative-pragmatic) paradigm at the junction of various sciences (in particular, onomastics, dialectology, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, etc.). From this point of view, anthroponymic PhUs as a universal phenomenon is one of the most interesting objects for the contrastive investigations at both synchronic and diachronic levels in two or more separate languages. Contrastive exploration of PhUs with anthroponymic component explicates one of the deepest layers of the picture of the world introducing universal (constant) and specific features of a native speaker and his culture, the reproducibility of which contributes to the translation of ethnospecific information between generations and the preservation of the collective cultural identity. It is worth considering that anthroponymic set expressions become the object of different linguistic studies of native and foreign scholars. Azhnyuk B., Kravchuk A., Lalayan N., Mokienko V., Moroz O., Pasik N., Safronov O., Stepanova L. and others, first of all, give a general description of the material or cover some aspects based on a particular language. At the same time, many problems are not finally solved yet. Interlingual comparison of the anthroponymic PhUs, which forms the foundation for a clarification of a lot of theoretical and applied trends of actual linguistic explorations, e. g. the problems ofphraseography and PhUs translation, the question of the parameters of a contrastive study of the anthroponymic PhUs are still at issue. A comprehensive contrastive study of linguistic features of idioms with an anthroponymic component in English versus Uzbek has so far not been dealt; a functional aspect of these universal language units and their national-cultural specificity has not been fully studied out. Therefore, the topicality of our article is determined by this fact. The objectives of the presented research are to trace the peculiarities of anthroponymic PhUs formation in English versus Uzbek, to identify the main semantic modifications that occur to the anthroponymic component before the process of its complete phraseologization, to describe the structural-grammatical types and models of English and Uzbek anthroponymic phraseology, to emphasize the differences conveying important cultural implications.

Originating in the religious anthroponomy:

1. Adam's Ale- reference to the only drink available to Adam, the first man in the biblical tradition, while in Eden

2. The Old Adam

3. Old as Adam

4. One's outward Adam

5. Since Adam was a boy

6. When Adam delved and Eve span who was then a gentleman?

7. The daughter of Eve (Eve's daughter) – Very beautiful, charming and gorgeous woman.

The following Phraseological Units are covered with the ideas and conditions that are connected with Adam and Eve. Here Adam and Eve are taken from Holy Bible and considered as a religious anthroponomy. Furthermore, Saints` names are used in the Phraseological Units as well.

8. Vitus's Dance – (behalf of Saint Vitus)

9. David and Jonathan– close friends (Bible II, Samuel I)

10. Judas Kiss - an act betrayal; Judas Iscariot, the disciple who betrayed Jesus, after the Bible (Mathew) 'and he that betrayed him gave them sign, saying, whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he: hold him fast'

11. Doubting Thomas - a person who refuse to believe something without incontrovertible proof; a skeptic from the story of the apostle Thomas, who said that he would not believe that Christ had risen again until he had seen and touched his wounds; from the Bible(John)

12. The mark of Cain- the stigma of murder, a sign of infamy; the sign placed on Cain after the murder of Abel, originally as a sign of divine protection in exile.

13. Abraham`s bosom- heaven, the place of rest for the souls of the blessed; Abraham the Hebrew patriarch from whom all Jews trace their descent; from the Bible (Luke) 'And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham`s bosom' The above anthroponomy are taken from Bible

Originating in the Mythological anthroponomy:

1. Castor and Pollux – candles that are fired at the end of the competition. (Castor and Polluxare considered as twin sons of Jupiter and Leda in the Roman mythology).

2. Achilles' heel- a person`s only vulnerable spot, a weak point; from the legend of the only point at which Achilles could be wounded after he was

dipped into the River Styx, his having so that heel was protected from the river water by her grasp.

3. Pandora`s box- a thing which once activated will give rise to many unmanageable problems; in Greek mythology, the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, 'all-gifted', the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts; the box enclosed all human ills, which flew out when it was foolishly opened.

4. Cupid`s dart - the conquering power of love; Cupid the roman god of love, son of Mercury and Venus, represented as a beautiful naked winged boy with a bow and arrows.

5. Invita Minerva- lacking inspiration; Latin- Minerva (the goddess of wisdom unwilling).

6. Bow down in the house of Rimmon pay lip-service to a principle; sacrifice one`s principles for the sake of conformity; Rimmon- a deity worshiped in ancient Damascus.

Originating in the Historical person anthroponomy:

1. A banquet of Lucullus (a Lucculan, Lucculeanor Lucculian; party night, taken from the name of ancient Roman aristocrat.

2. Vandyke (or Van Dyke) beard- taken from the portrait of Van Dyke.

3. Big Bertha –German army`s big gun during the World War I; here phraseological unit is based on the historical event.

4. A beau Brummel – beautiful Brammel (G. B. Brammel 1778-1840, famous person of her period.

5. According to Cocker - right, correct (E. Cocker (1631-1675) – the author of the arithmetic textbook in English language.

6. The admirable Crichton– educated, broad horizon person, lettered husband; taken from the book of Scottish scientist G. Crichton lived in the XVI century.

7. Like the devil looking over Lincoln– distressed, grieved, upset.

8. Even blind Freddy could (would) see it! (Australian oral conversation) –this is evident event to blind; taken from the merchant lived in the Sydney in the 20s of the XX century.

9. Let her go, Gallagher! (Australian oral conversation) – Let`s go, go ahead! ; Tom Gallagher – famous coachman of his time.

Originating in the Political figures` anthroponomy:

1. Gladstone bag - suitcase made from skin: taken from the name of the Prime minister of England U. Gladstone.

2. Teddy Bear – a soft toy bear: taken from the name of American president T. Roosevelt (1858-1919)

3. Big Ben – the big watches of the Parliament of England; taken from the name of sir Benjamin Hall.

4. Teddy boy – a British man who has his own dressing style; Teddy is the short form of the name Edward; taken from the name of the England King Edward VII.

5. Appeal to Caesar – addressing to high authority.

Originating in the literary texts` anthroponomy:

1. Peck's bad boy – a person who makes others in uncomfortable condition with his bad-mannered behavior; taken from the name of the book "Peck's bad boy and his pa" by J. U. Peck.

2. Fortunatus' cup– a cup that does all wishes of its owner; Fortunatus is the hero of the fairy tale.

3. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde – a person who is sometimes good and sometimes bad; taken from the work by R. L. Stevenson "Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hide".

4. Father Knickerbocker – taken from the name of the satirical book by V. Irving.

5. Cornelia's gift – tiny and pleasant voice of women; Cornelia is the name of hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear".

6. Sherlock Holmes – police detective; Arthur Conan Doyle`s popular fiction personage

7. John Bull –stupid, drunk; "Jon Bull" is firstly used in the satiric pamphlet by J. Arbuthnot (J. Arbuthnot, 1667 - 1735)

8. Tom Sawyer – advocate; the main hero of the work by Mark Tween.

9. Beauty and the Beast - characters in a fairy story by the French writer for children 'Madame de Beaumont' (1711-80), translated into English in 1757.

10. Elementary, my dear Watson - remark attributed to Sherlock Holmes, but not found in this form in any book by Arthur Conan Doyle There are also numbers of real people anthroponomy in the structure of English phraseological units and especially they have negative meanings.

Originating in the real people anthroponomy:

1. Brown, Jones and Robinson – common Englishmen

2. Jack – the way of addressing to common English man.

3. Good-time Charlie – person who live with full of excitement in life.

4. a proper Charley (Charlie) – stupid. silly

5. turn Charlie – to fear, to be scared

6. cheap Jack (or John) – the clerk of cheap goods.

7. Cousin Betty – silly

8. Clever Dick – clever, intelligent

9. Dumb Dora (American jargon) – stupid girl

10. Jack and Jill; Jack-and-Jill – banknote, a box that us money saved, cash; taken from the name of the hero of children poem.

11. The Corsican ogre - Napoleon I (1769-1821), Emperor of France, in the reference his Corsican birthplace.

12. Homeric laughter - irrepressible laughter, proverbially like that of homer`s gods in the Iliad as they watched Lame Hephaestus hobbling.

Survives show that anthroponomy of real common people has not deep meaning and mostly are used in the negative marked phraseological units.

Some of Uzbek names are also created through the stylistic devices of antonomasia. Here proper names are made from common names. For example, To'lqin, Erkin, Oydin. In this case we will observe the lexical meanings of following words. The first main lexical meaning of the word To`lqin is: waved water. Figurative meaning of the word is: emotion, inner feelings, raging movement. The first main lexical meaning of the word Erkin is: free from any barrier. The second meaning is: political, financial and legal independent. The first main lexical meaning of the word Oydin is: bright, moon light. Figurative meaning of the word is: clear, evident, obvious. It should be taken into consideration that in the antonomasia two types of lexical meaning is expressed at the same time: main nominative and figurative text meanings: Aka-uka baliqchilar Tolmas va Qo'rqmas Qaytmasovlar (radiodan). Antonomasia has the connection between another stylistic devices for example, epithet and most cases is used with it. Epithet is stated person`s main qualities.

The closeness of antonomasia to epithet is seemed in the function of it, not in the form because the function of antonomasia is to give definition, to assign and to describe main peculiarities of person behave. Most nicknames of historical and social person were based on such describing. Samples: The Iron Duke (The first duke of Wellington), Old Hickory (Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of USA), the Iron Lady (M. Thatcher, former Prime minister of Great Britain) and etc.

CONCLUSION

Representatives of different nations use and understand the words and meanings of their language regarding their national traditions and mentality. This is the reason why one speech can be perceived differently by the representatives of different nations. Each culture has an experience gathered by the humanity by centuries. Perception and reasoning of the news are also related to the cultural habits of the nation. As the one basic ways of representation of linguoculturology can be regarded phraseological units (PU). Phraseology as a complex area of the linguistic system is a developing field of research and has attracted interest from many sides. The term Phraseology originated in Uzbek studies which developed from the late 1940s to the 1960s. Today, it is too crucial learning and teaching language through

culture. Names as the element of culture participate in the linguistic fields such as phraseological units that include phrases, proverbs, sayings and etc. In this case, we analyzed number of English and Uzbek phraseological anthroponomy comparatively.

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