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THE CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ONOMASTIC COMPONENTS

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Abstract. *The following article discusses the role of onomastic components in phraseological units and their meaning as well as giving a classification of onomastic components in phraseological units based on the materials of different structural languages. Through examples the author proves that the presence of names in the ancient rich phraseological layer of non-fraternal English, Russian and Uzbek languages is related to the national and cultural values, customs, ancient history, folklore and daily life of the peoples who speak this language. Besides, in the process of study of onomastic components it is also determined that names, along with forming their national character, are a factor giving information about the past of a particular nation.*

Background. *In the world linguistics there have been carried out a series of researches in the field of the study of phraseological units with onomastic components in comparative-typological aspect revealing their national and cultural peculiarities, analyzing and classifying their content structurally and semantically. It plays an important scientific and practical role in strengthening inter lingual and intercultural relations. Particularly, there is a need to identify the etymological sources of phraseological units with onomastic components in English, Russian and Uzbek, to form their classification, to study their equivalence and specific system.*

Methods. *Phraseological units with onomastic components has a special place in different structural languages. Therefore, phraseological units in English, Russian and Uzbek languages are unique linguistic system having their own etymology, structure and semantics. In this article, phraseological units with onomastic components in different language structure is studied*

comparatively and classifying them it gives an opportunity to study the worldview, customs, lifestyle and ancient history of the peoples who speak this language.

Results. *The examples classified comparatively while studying phraseological units with onomastic components showed that as onomastic components there mostly used anthroponyms and toponyms which served to define figurative meaning as well as mental and universal peculiarities. Also, based on the classifications, similarities and differences of phraseological units with onomastic components in unrelated English, Russian and Uzbek languages are identified.*

Conclusion. *The classification of phraseological units with onomastic components showed that their main components are anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms, zoonyms, astronoms, cosmonyms, chrononyms, phaleronyms, georonyms, documentonyms, ergonyms, ideonyms, chrematonyms and biblionyms which mainly served to strengthen symbolic meaning of the phraseological units. In addition, these names reflect the national and cultural characteristics of a particular nation.*

Keywords: *anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms, zoonyms, astronoms, cosmonyms, chrononyms, phaleronyms, georonyms, documentonyms, ergonyms, ideonyms, chrematonyms and biblionyms.*

Introduction. In linguistics, onomastic units have a particular place as there is no time when humanity and society existed without names. Every language, nation and state owns its onomastic units, proper names. Especially, existing onomastic components in the phraseological layer of the language plays important role in studying nations' historical-cultural heritage. Checking peculiar semantic and national cultural specifications of phraseological units with onomastic components requires the analysis and classification of onomastic component of the phraseological unit. Thus, it makes it important to study comparatively phraseological units with onomastic components in different structural languages.

Material and methods. Russian scientist A.B. Superanskaya is the author of several researches on the study of onomastic units as she made a classification of them and composed a dictionary. She classifies onomastic units into the following groups: *anthroponyms, zoonyms, phytonyms, toponyms, winds, the names of natural disasters, cosmonyms, chrononyms, holidays, events and the names of organizations, the names of groups, the names of means of transport, publications, the names of documents and laws, different objects, armery, goods, the names of cars, mythonyms: demons, teonyms, mythotonyms, imaginary objects whose existence is not proved, the names of work of arts created by painters named fictonyms* [18; 159].

G.Yu. Sizanova also has studied the problems of onomastic units and showed the methods of investigating onomastic units in her book "Onomastika". Moreover, she classified onomastic units into *anthroponyms, toponyms, cosmonyms, astronoms, zoonyms, ethnonyms and teonyms* [10; 171-194].

E. Begmatov is one of the researchers in Uzbek linguistics who studied onomastic components and his works served for widening scientific ideas in Uzbek onomastics and give a foundation for further important researches in this field. In the last years one of the researchers who studied onomastic units in the Uzbek language monographically is Ya.I. Avlakulov. He studied the problems of the notion such as "onomastic degree", "onomastic unit" and the types of proper nouns included into onomastic degree of Uzbek language, their volume and the limits of its spread [2].

Although several studies have been conducted in linguistics on phraseological units with an onomastic component, their comparative study has not been studied as a single linguistic system in non-fraternal English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. We can observe comparative studies devoted to the national-cultural characteristics of phraseological units only in recent years. For example, F.S. Azizova in her research work on the lingua cultural features of English phraseology divided phraseological units in English and Uzbek into thematic groups such as *geographical names, historical expressions, national costumes, animal and plant names, colors* [3; 11-12]. A.V. Urazmetova carried out the classification of phraseological units with toponymic components on the example of English and French languages. According to her classification, phraseological

units with a toponym component are grouped as follows: 1. PUs with oiconyms: *to be born in Trumplington; boite de Nuremberg*; 2. PUs with choronyms: *Everything, which is good, is made in England; plus qu'il n'y a de pommes a Normandie*; 3. PUs with urbanonyms: *to go to Canossa; neveu a la mode du Marais*; 4. PUs with hydronyms: *cross the Styx; jette Vhomme chanceux le Nil, et il remontera avec un poisson dans la bouche*; 5. PUs with oronyms: *valley of Baca; pile Ossa on Pelion*; 6. PUs with drimonyms: *aller au Bois* (such units do not exist in the English language); 7. PUs with woven toponyms: *The land of Cockaine; marquis d'Argencourt* [13; 47-53,138-167].

V.A. Khokhlova studied toponymic component of phraseological units on the example of English and Ukrainian languages and classified them according to the structure of the component: 1. PUs with toponyms; 2. PUs with astionyms; 3. PUs with choronyms; 4. PUs with hydronyms (the names of water bodies, lakes and seas); 5. PUs with oicononyms; 6. PUs with agoronyms (the names of squares); 7. PUs with oiconyms; 8. PUs with godonyms (the names of streets); 9. PUs with oronyms; 10. PUs with dromonym [14; 11].

Although the studies of the above-named scientists have classified most of the components in PUs, they are incomplete in terms of the classification of onomastic units. Thus, we have below classified onomastic units and PUs with onomastic components, based on the scientific views of linguists who have conducted research in this field, and classified them as follows:

1. **PU with anthroponyms** (the names of people);
2. **PU with toponyms** (the names of countries, regions, cities and geographic objects, the names of lakes and seas);
3. **PU with ethonyms** (the names of people and nations);
4. **PU with zoonyms** (the names of animals);
5. **PU with astronoms** (the names of stars, planets and sky objects);
6. **PU with cosmonyms** (the names of star signs and stars groups);
7. **PU with chrononyms** (the names of historical events);
8. **PU with phaleronyms** (the names of coins and medals);
9. **PU with georonyms** (the names of holidays);
10. **PU with documentonyms** (the names of documents);
11. **PU with ergonyms** (the names of social groups);
12. **PU with ideonyms** (the names of spiritual works created by people);
13. **PU with chrematonyms** (things created by people: cars, arms, containers, separate names of musical instruments);
14. **PU with biblionyms** (the names of scientific, literary, religious works).

Results and discussion. One of the most common onomastic units in world linguistics are anthroponyms and toponyms, each of which is divided into several types. PUs with onomastic components found in English, Russian and Uzbek can be classified according to the composition of the component as follows:

1. PU with anthroponyms (the names of people):

A) Traditional names (PUs with the names of real people denoting the nations peculiar features). For example, In English language: **“Jack at a pinch (Jack-at-a-pinch)”** [7; 413]. This expression is used as *“a person who serves in necessity”* (a priest who serves in funerals or marriages) and the name **Jack** in this expression is one of the names which is widespread in English. In Russian: **“пойти к Ивану Ивановичу”** – *“go out for necessity”* the name **Иван** is also considered widespread in Russian. [8;263]. In the Uzbek language there is similar expression: **“Ишни қилар Машариф, муштни ейди Миршариф”** [4;114]. In this proverb the names **Машариф** and **Миршариф** are usually the names given to brothers who are born in one family and used with the meaning *“bad deed is done by one but punished unfairly the other one”*. However, these names are also used to provide melody in this proverb.

B) PUs with the names of historical people. Anthroponyms belonging to this group derive from the names of historical figures whose names have been mentioned in history and even today. In English: **“Annie Oakley”** is translated as *“a ticket”* and this PU derived from the name of American circus actor and sniper **Annie Oakley** (1860-1926 yy.). She could shoot flying game card

[7; 44-45]. The Russian expression : “как (будто, словно, точно) Мамай прошел (воевал)” means “*chaos, overthrow*” [8;383]. The Uzbek proverb “Махмуднинг қадами етган ерда ўт ўсмак” describes the leader of Gaznavi dynasty **Mahmud Gaznaviy**’s restless attacks and his tyranny who ruled in the Middle Ages in Central Asia [9; 211].

C) PUs with mythonyms (the names of legendary personalities). In the English language the phrase “**Aeson's bath**” is used with the meaning “*the method of making healthy and young*” [6; 5]. According to Greek legends, **Aeson** was king Yason’s father. Magician Medea made him young by putting him into a tub filled with magic brew. This phrase contains such meaning. In the Russian phrase “**жить (прожить) Аредовы веки**” means “*very long time*” [1; 23]. According to the legends in the Bible, **Аредова** is an old person who lived 962 years and thus this mythonym is used in this expression to mean “*to live long life*”. In the Uzbek language there is a proverb “**Қизилни кўрса, Хизр ҳам йўлдан озади**” in which **Khizr** is a mythological image who is depicted as “*a patron, a sponsor, a helper in the image of an old man*” [9; 414].

D) PUs with teonyms (the names of gods and angels). In the English language the phrase “**Christ be with you!**” means “*wishing luck and nice journey*” [6;19]. It is known that people who admitted Christianity pray for **Jesus Christ** as their God, but according to the Bible and Koran, Jesus Christ was born as a person and was appointed as a prophet. Later, when it revealed that he was born in a magical way, that is, without a father and from the angel’s blow, and after his rebirth in the nailed cross, his rise into the air, people started praying for him as God. In the above given phrase Christ is used as God. In the Russian the phrase “**как у Христа за пазухой**” means “*being free of worry*”. [6;198]. As it is mentioned above, Christians prayed for **Christ** as their God. In the Uzbek language there is a proverb “**Яхшилиқ қил дарёга от, балиқ билар, балиқ билмаса, Холиқ билар**” [9; 394] where there is a use of the name **Холиқ** which is one of the names depicting God. The proverb means “*if a person whom you did goodness does not value it, do not think about it, Kholiq (God) will see it, anyway*”.

E) PUs with agionym (the names of prophets and saints). In the English language the expression “**by George**” (Jove, Jupiter) means “*to be surprised, to be bored*” [7; 309]. This PU is connected with the name of Saint George and means “*to swear with the name of George, by the name of God, honestly*”. In the Russian language the phrase “**сидеть (держать) на пище (вкушать от пищи) святого Антония**” means “*to be hungry*” [6;132]. The name **Antonia** in this phrase comes from the name of the saint who did not eat at all for God’s sake. In the Uzbek language the proverb “**Сув тиласанг, Сулаймондан тила**” is used to mean “*if you need to ask something, ask from the patron*” [9;322]. According to Islamic teachings, **Sulaymon** was one of the prophets and he was appointed as a saint and a patron of the canals in the southern parts of Khonka region.

2. PUs with toponyms (the names of states, regions, cities, geographic place, lakes, rivers and seas). Such units contain many phrases and is divided into the following:

A) PUs with choronym (the names of countries and regions.) In the English language the phrase “**Not for all the coffee in Brazil**” is connected with the name of Brazil [6;15]. **Brazil** is one of the biggest producers of coffee. In this phrase there is a hint to to name of the country Brazil. In the Russian language the phrase “**Египетский плен**” contains the word **Egypt** [1;177]. It is known from the history that in ancient Egypt Jews were imprisoned during the reign of Pharaoh and were tortured ruthlessly. The phrase “*hard work*” shows some hints to those historical events. In the Uzbek language the word **Макка** in the proverb “**Минг Макка зиёратидан бир кўнгил иморати яхши**” is used as choronym. Mecca is considered the biggest center for pilgrimage in Islamic world [4;144]. The proverb means “*it is better to visit a broken and sad person rather than visiting Mecca*”.

B) PUs with oyconyms (the names of cities, regions, villages and districts). In the English language the phrase “**Arcadia (Arcady, Arcadian) simplicity**” means “*ideal, quiet place*”, “*happy paradise*”, “*the country of happy shepherds*”, “*total enjoyment*”, “*happy worry free life*” [6;8]. This PU comes from the name of a mountainous city **Arcadia** in Peloponnese, Greece. The inhabitants of this city were busy with cattle-raising and were very hospitable and well-bred. Writers

of XVIII century in France wrote about fairy-tale like life of Arcadia. In the Russian proverb “**Кинешма да Решма кутит да мутит, а Солдогда убитки платит**” the meaning of “*one’s being guilty between two people*” is given [6;159]. **Soldogda** is a village between two cities Kineshma and Reshma. The names of cities are used in this proverb to give this meaning. In the Uzbek language there are such proverbs as: “**Ахмоққа Тўйтепа нима йўл**”; (“**Тентакка Тўйтепа бир қадам**”), “**Ахмоққа Қува – бир тош**” which means “*near, not far*” [9;24]. The names such as **Тўйтепа** and **Қува** usually appear in the dialect of Fergana and Tashkent people. In this proverb the ononyms **Туytepa** and **Куva** is used to denote the distance.

C) PUs with agroonyms (the names of deserts and pastures). The word **Арслонди** in the Uzbek proverb “**Бир қўйликни минг қўйлик қилган – Арслондининг ери, минг қўйликни бир қўйлик қилган – Арслондининг ели**” is the name of a pasture situated in the southern-eastern part of Turkistan region [9;42]. As legends say, this pasture is rich in fresh grass. One poor person came to this place with one sheep and made it thousand. One winter it became so cold that all his sheep got frozen. The shepherd was left with newly-born sheep [42]. The above mentioned proverb is used in figurative meaning towards a person who goes to another place to become rich but at the end, is left penniless. **Arslandi** is used to mean “*another place*”. We did not find examples of English and Russian agroonyms in our analysis.

D) PUs with urbanonyms (the names of streets, squares, organizations and markets). The English phrase “**speak Bandog and Bedlam**” means “*to say nonsense, to say what comes to mind*” and originates from the name of mental hospital in London [6;12]. When translating Russian phrase “**крычать во всю Ивановскую**”, it gives the meaning “*to cry all over Ivanovo*” [12;95]. **Ivanovo** is the name of the tower with in Moscow which has bells. It used to be a place where king’s orders were announced. This phrase has historical roots. Uzbek proverb “**Мард бўлсанг, Эскижўвада хангра**” has the meaning “*if you consider yourself strong, show it in front of many people*” [9;207]. The reason for this is that **Эскижўва** used to be the most crowded markets in Tashkent. The word **Эскижўва** is used as an urbanonym in this proverb.

E) PUs with oronyms (the names of mountains and mountain chains). In the English language the phrase “**open Sesame**” came to the language through translation and means “*to overcome barriers*”, “*to find out secrets*” [6;64]. This PU contains the name of the cave **Sesam** mentioned in the Arab folk tales “**Ali Baba and forty thieves**” where the treasure is hidden. By these magic phrases, Ali Baba could open the doors of the cave and get all the treasure which he spends for digging canal to provide people with clean drinking water. The Russian phrase “**взлететь на Геликон**” has a word **Helikon** which is also the name of a mountain in Greek legend. According to the legend, it was a place for inspiration and thus it has the meaning of “*to be a poet*” [12;115]. In the Uzbek proverb “**Гап десанг қоп-қоп, пулни Қоратоғдан топ**” the word **Қоратоғ** is also the name of a mountain and it means “*even he is rich when you ask money he disappears*”.

F) Hydronym (the name of water bodies, oceans, seas and lakes). The English phrase “**try to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom**” means “*to think over something which is not in one’s strength*”, “*to dream about moon*” [7;52]. In order to show this meaning, the word Atlantic is used in this phrase. The Russian phrase “**пытаться вымести Атлантику метлой**”, has also come from English language into Russian. [7;52].

G) PUs with potamonoms (the names of rivers). In the English language the phrase “**cross the Stygian (Styx) ferry**” is used to mean “*to die*”, “*to pass away*” [7;271]. According to Greek legends, through the river **Styx** the soul of dead people passes into the world of the dead. Thus, the name of the river is used as a component of the above mentioned PU. In the Russian proverb “**На словах Волгу переплывет, а на деле – ни через лужу**” the name of the river **Volga** means “*a liar*” [6;140]. Uzbek proverb “**Одам билан одам тенгму, Арис билан Бодом тенгму?**” the name of the river **Aris** in Chimkent city is mentioned. It is a small river passing the city Chimkent which is considered a stream of Syrdarya [9;239]. **Bodom** is the name of a small river. The proverbs mean “*people are not the same: some of them are good, some of them are bad*”.

3. Etnonym (the names of people and nations). English phrase “**French fries**” contains the

phrase French which is the name of a nation as potatoes were firstly fried by the French [6;29]. Russian phrase “**настоящий Англичанин**” means “*arrogant*” and this phrase bears the characteristics of English people [6;131]. The word **arab** in the Uzbek proverb “**Эшакка ортиқча ахамият бериб юборсанг, у ўзини зотдор араб отиман, деб ўйлаб қолади**” is used as ethnonym in the proverb [15]. It is known from history that Arab nation is famous with their horses. In this PU the ethnonym is used to denote “*to lose oneself from much attention and care*”.

4. PU with zoonym (the names of animals). Zoonyms are divided into the following types:

A) PUs with ornithonyms (the names of birds). In the English PU “**rise like a Phoenix from the ashes**” there is a hidden meaning “*becoming young, innovate*” [7;574]. In this phrase the word **Феникс (Phoenix)** is the name of a bird which, according to Arab, Egypt and Greek legends, is born in a fire and lives in a fire and it is a symbol of a symbol of “*eternal recovery and happiness*”. The phrase contains the name of a bird to denote the above mentioned meaning. Russian phrase “**птица Феникс**” has also the same meaning, “*renewing*”, “*getting young*” [5; 592-593]. During the time of the Roman Empire, it was “*the symbol of Rome’s determination,*” and in Christians it was the “*symbol of the birth*” of Jesus Christ. Uzbek phrase “**Анқонинг оти бор, ўзи йўқ**” contains the name of a bird **Анқо** [9;15]. It is the name of a legendary bird. The things that are extremely rare and absolutely impossible to find is called the “*seed of Anqo*”, “*the egg of the Anqo*”.

B) PUs with mythozoonyms (the names of legendary creatures). In the English language the expression “**between Scylla and Charybdis**” is used to mean “*to escape from the fire and to be struck by lightning*”, “*to escape from the snow and get caught in the rain*”, “*to get between two fires*” [7;663]. **Scylla** and **Charybdis** are the names of two mythical creatures in Greek mythology. These two evil creatures, who settled in the Gulf of Messin between the island of Sicily and the Apennine Peninsula, tortured and killed the passengers: people escaped from the teeth of one creature and fell into the mouth of the other. These names, first mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, later became phrases. In fact, two rocks on either side of the Gulf of Messina are mentioned in this phrase. In the Russian language the phrase “**загадка Сфинкса**” is used to denote “*mystic*”, “*unusual*”, “*odd*”, “*difficult problem*” [8;239]. According to Greek mythology, the Sphinx was a creature with the face and chest of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird. He lived near Peak of Thebes, observed the travelers, and told them the same riddle: “Who walks early in the morning on four legs, in the afternoon on two legs, and in the evening on three legs?”. The Sphinx was thrown at people who could not find the puzzle. Only Pharaoh's son, King Oedipus, found the answer to the riddle: “A man crawls on all fours as a child, then walks on two legs, and in old age leans on a stick”. Hearing the correct answer, the Sphinx dies by throwing himself from a rock into the sea. In the Uzbek language the expression “**Илон юз яшаса, аждаҳо, минг яшаса – Юҳо бўлади**” [9;139] is used to denote “*greedy*”, “*covetous*” and the proverb is usually used for people. The name **Юҳо** in this proverb is the name of a legendary creature who the name of a mythical creature that devours people and animals alive. Some legends say that when Yuho appeared in various guises (for example, in the form of a girl), he would come among the people, sucking all their blood and drying up their exhaustion. In life, insatiable, greedy people are compared to this butcher John.

C) PUs with the names of dogs. In the English language the expression “**fling (give/throw) a sop to Cerberus**” means “*to calm down by bribery*” [6;18]. According to Greek legends, **Cerberus** is three-headed wicked dog who defends the under earth treasure of the king Aid. In the Russian language the expression “**задобрить Цербера**” came from English language and is translated as “*to calm down by bribery*” [6;199]. According to some sources, this evil dog is mentioned as a dog guarding the gates of hell. In Russian dictionaries, the word **Цербер** itself is given in the sense of “*evil*”, “*cruel*” and “*vigilant guard*”. In the Uzbek language the proverb “**Ичгани оши йўқ – итининг оти Бойтеват**” the name **Бойтеват** (servant, maid) is one of the names given to dogs, and if a man marries “*without stretching his legs to the bed*” and the man who came to the wedding sits down hungry and asks, “How was the wedding?” he replies, “What would it be like if the dog's son told Boytevat?”, that is, “There is nothing to drink - the dog's horse is

Boytevat” [9, 147]. The phrase is used ironically and “he told everyone about the wedding”. This proverb tries to depict the mentality of Uzbek people.

D) PUs with horse names. In the English language the phrase “**ride Bayard of ten toes**” is used as a joke and means “*on foot*” [6;11]. **Bayard** is the name of a agile and is taken from the knight stories of Middle Ages. In the Russian language the phrase “**седлать (оседлать) Пегаса**” contains the name of **Перас**, a winged horse from Greek legends [6;179]. Perseus was born from the blood vessels of Medusa Gorgona, who lost his body from the head. Pegasus, who did not ride Perseus, soared into the sky, thundering Olympus, bowing only to Zeus. As legends narrate one day Mount Helicon “begins to grow” while inspired fairies living on Mount Parnassus sing. The gods, who do not want Mount Helicon to reach the heavens, call on Pegasus for help. Because ordinary people living on Mount Gelikon could build a shrine from the space of the gods. Fearing a riot at Olympus, the gods send Pegasus to improve the situation. He descends to Gelikon and begins to hit the mountain with his hooves. The mountain returns to its previous appearance and magical water begins to flow from the spring. It was a part of Hypocrene, the name is derived from a Greek word meaning “hippos” - “horse” and “crene” - “spring”. The water of the spring gave the poets a lyrical mood and inspiration. The phrase is taken from this legend.

5. PUs with astronoms (the names of stars, planets and sky objects) In the English language the phrase “**like nothing on Earth**” means “*terrible*”, “*disgusting*” and the word Earth is used as the name of our planet [7;541]. The word moon in the phrases “**be (jump) over the Moon**” denotes “*to jump from joy*”, “*to be on the seventh sky*” and it is used as astronoms [7;514]. In the Russian language the phrase “**спускаться (спуститься/опуститься) на Землю**” means “*to come back to real life*”, “*to go down from the sky*” [6;152], the expression “**выть (лаять) на Луну**” means “*to spend time uselessly*” [8;373], “**когда солнце задом оборотится**” means “*never*” [8;630]. All those expressions contain the words **The Earth**, **The Moon** and **The Sun** which are considered astronoms. In the Uzbek language the proverb “**Ойга қараб адашсанг, отингни “Олтин қозик”қа боғла**” contains the word “**Олтин қозик**” which denotes North star [9;245]. In ancient times, because there was no compass, travelers on long journeys continued on their way to the North Star. The North Star was often close to the north point.

6. PUs with the cosmonym (the names of cosmic ship, the star signs and star groups). In the English language the phrase “**Lunar module**” means “*Moon capsule*” and is considered one part of the cosmic ship which flies to the moon. [6;48]. Astronauts step down to the Moon from that part. Similar expression can be met in the Uzbek language: “**Мезон ўтиб Ақраб кирса, қиш деган сўз**” [9;231]. It is known that according to the Eastern chronicle, Mezon is the name of one of the star signs. In some sources, this is also referred to as Libra. The sign covers the period from September 22 to October 21 of each year. This period begins at the beginning of autumn and lasts until the middle. Aqrab is a star sign that lasts from October 22 to November 21. The above given proverb says, “*If Aqrab comes after Mezon, it means that the air will start to cool down*”. In the Russian language, there is not any example for FUs with cosmonym component.

7. PUs with chrononym. (the name of historical events). In the English language, the expression “**the Augustan age**” denotes “the golden period of art and literature”. The years of the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus are considered the “golden age of art and literature” in Roman history. In most cases, the period during which Queen Anna ruled was also referred to as the ‘golden age’ of England. [7;33]. The Russian expression “**Варфоломеевская ночь**” has two meanings: 1) “*terrible*” 2) “*to punish helpless people ruthlessly*” [12;25]. This PU came into use on August 24, 1572, the day before St. Bartholomew's Day, after the massacre of Protestant Huguenots by supporters of the Catholic Church in Paris. Tens of thousands of Huguenots were killed at a congress convened on the occasion of the wedding of the future King Henry IV and Margarita Valua. There are no PU with chrononymous component in the Uzbek language.

8. PUs with phaleronym (the names of coins and medals). In the English language the phrase “**Brummagen button**” is used to mean “*fake coin*” (especially, about silver). Brummagen is the wrong pronunciation of Birmingham. There they forged silver coins in the 17th century. This phrase

is associated with the name Birmingham (historical place), which came out of usage nowadays [7;118]. In the Russian and Uzbek languages there are not any examples for this type of Pus.

9. PUs with georonym (the names of holidays). In the Uzbek language the proverb “**Наврўздан сўнг қиш бўлмас, Мезондан сўнг ёз бўлмас**” the word **Наврўз** is mentioned as a holiday [9; 229]. On account of the year of the Sun, The New Year begins from 21 March of each year as the period from 21 March to 20 April is the first month of the year. This period coincides with the beginning of the spring season, the weather will be much warmer. In Persian-Tajik languages, the New Year is called Navruz, and all the peoples of Central Asia celebrate this day as a holiday. In this phrase, the word **Navruz** is used as georonym. In the Russian and Uzbek languages, there are not any examples for this type of PUs.

10. PUs with documentonym (the names of documents). In the English language the expression “**Drakonian laws** denotes *“hard laws”*. The Athens lawyer, who lived in the centuries BC, became famous for his stiffness and appointed the death penalty for the crime committed. The phrase is associated with the name of the lawyer Drakon and is still in use [7;439]. The Russian phrase “**Филькина грамота**” means *“unnecessary paper”, “a paper without any strength”* [8;160]. The root of the origin of this phrase dates back to the time of Ivan Grozny and his reign. The Moscow Metropolitan Philip was an intelligent man who opposed the Tsar's policy of violence. He wrote a letter of petition several times about the cancellation of the decisions made by Ivan Grozny. The Tsar did not listen to what he said, but ironically called him Filka, and his petitions were **Филькина грамота**, that is, *“an illiterate written, irrefutable document”*. In the Uzbek language PUs with documentonyms are not defined.

11. PUs with ergonyms (the name of social groups). In the English language the phrase “**the three tailors of Tooley Street**” is used to mean *“people who consider themselves as deputy”* [6;70]. In this phrase **Tooley Street** expresses the name of a group. In Russian the phrase “**сыновья лейтенанта Шмидта**” means cheater [6;201]. In I.Ilf and E. Petrov's the story “Golden Calf”, a group of crooks introduce themselves as children of the rich and say: “We are the Sons of lieutenant Schmidt”. In the phrase, as a hint, the name Schmidt is used. While analyzing, the examples of PUs with ergonyms in the Uzbek language are not defined.

12. PUs with ideonym (the names of cultural spiritual works). In the English language the phrase “**cigar-store Indian**” is the name of the statues which were carved in front of the store which sold cigarettes in India [6;36]. Such sculptures are now also a symbol of the tobacco sale in the US. In the phrase the same meaning is expressed. In the Russian language the phrase “**Ты этого хотел, Жорж Данден**” means *“to come across trouble because of deeds without thinkin”* [1;551]. In Moler's comedy “George Danden” (1668), his hero George Danden married a rich peasant, a nobleman's daughter. In such unequal family, he felt uncomfortable and returned to himself as *“you wanted it yourself, George Danden”*. Later, this phrase came into use phraseological unit. The expression “**Татарен из Тараксона**” means *“a boaster, a liar, an impostor”*. The phrase is taken from A. Dode's work “Tatar in Tarakson” (1872 й). The presence of PUs with ideonym component in the Uzbek language was not observed.

13. PUs with chrematonyms (the names of goods created by people: separate names of cars, weapons, vessels, musical instruments). In the English language the phrase “**Big Berta**” denotes *“weapon which shoots far distance”* [7;77-78]. The Germans shoot Paris with a long-range weapon during the First World War. This weapon, called Big Berta, was named after the wife of the owner of the factory, Berta Krup Fon Bolen. It was observed that in Russian and Uzbek there are no PU with xrematonym.

14. PUs with biblionyms (the names of scientific, literary, religious books). In the English language the phrase “**Canterbury story**” (tale) is used as a joke denoting *“long boring tale”, “a tale against reality”* and is originated from Chaucer's “Canterbury tales” [13;105]. The expression “**The house that Jack built**” means *“repeated tale”*. This phraseological unit originated from the fairy tale “**The house that Jack built**” [7;402]. In the Russian language the phrase “**Арабские сказки**” is used to mean *“a lie”*, which is the Russian translation of the collection of tales “Thousands of nights” [8;613]. The expression “**Тайны (тайна) Мадридского двора**” is used to mean *“a very*

important secret". This expression came into use after G. Born's "The secrets of Madrid castle" was translated into Russian. [8;656]. The Uzbek expression "Мулла ҳалвони кўрса, Қуръонни унутди", denotes "a person being aware of Islamic teachings, when necessary, does not follow the rules of Koran and forgets about its teachings" [4;147]. The word "Halvo" in this phrase denotes "money", "bribe". The word **Koran** in this phrase is used as a biblionym.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that until now, several classifications of phraseological units have been carried out according to the components of units. However, English, Russian and Uzbek PUs are not classified in a system from the point of view of onomastic component. Based on the above given classification, similar and different features of onomastic components of PU in non-fraternal languages such as English, Russian and Uzbek languages were determined. Almost all types of onomastic units were involved in the composition of English phraseological units. Only agroonym, geotonym components were not found. In the composition of the PUs in the Russian language, it was found that there are such components as anthroponym, mythonym, theonym, agionym, khoronym, oykonym, urbanonym, oronym, hydronym, potomonym, ethnonym, ornetonym, mithozoonym, astronomym, chrononym, dokumentonym, ergonym, ideonym and biblionym. Only the components such as agroonym, cosmonym, falonym, geotonym and xrematonym are not included in the composition of the phraseological units in the Russian language. In the Uzbek language it is possible to find all types of onomastic components of PU, except PU with khrononym, falonym, dokumentonym, ergonym, ideonym and khrematonym.

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