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**ETYMOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF PROPER NAMES IN THE
STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

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ANNOTATSIYA

“Etymological peculiarities of proper names in the structure of English phraseological units” nomli dissertatsiyasida fraseologik birliklar kelib chiqishi, tarkibi, atoqli nomlari bilan bog’lanishini va fraseologik birliklar tarkibida atoqli nomlarning funksiyasini to’g’risida so’z yuritiladi. Xususan, ishda fraseologik birliklar atoqli nomlar bog’langan holda grammatik tuzilmalar batafsil ko’rib chiqilgan hamda fraseologik birliklar tarkibida atoqli nomlar bo’yicha etimologik ma’lumotlar ham berib o’tilgan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot ish idiomasi, ibora va maqola o’rtasidagi farqlar ham tegishli misollari yordamida ochib berilgan.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Магистерская диссертация “Etymological peculiarities of proper names in the structure of English phraseological units” рассматривает происхождение фразеологических единиц с именами собственными и функцию имен собственных в составе фразеологизмов. В особенности, в работе рассмотрены грамматическая структура фразеологических единиц с именами собственными и приведены сведения об этимологии имен собственных. Более того, в исследовании при помощи примеров анализированы различия между идиомой, пословицей и поговоркой.

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INTRODUCTION

After the Independence of Uzbekistan there have been great positive changes in the social life of the people and also in all aspects of society. The changes in the Education system of Uzbekistan have been carried out according to the requirements of “National program of training personalities” (1997). The Decree of the First President Islam Karimov “On measures for further improvement of foreign language learning” as of December 10, 2012 is a key factor for modernization of teaching foreign languages at all stages, in which the importance of teaching and learning English across the country were pointed out. So, foreign language becomes one of the important educational subjects, at all educational institutions.[1,2]

On February 7, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On Uzbekistan's Development Strategy".

The document has approved Uzbekistan's Five-Area Development Strategy for 2017-2021 where paragraph 4.4 “Development of education and science” is pointed out facilitating in-depth study of foreign languages. Every language contains phraseology which is one the important fragments of language world picture, because language with the help of phraseological units conveys subjective attitude of the speaker to the object of utterance, reveals emotional state of person and expresses various psychological responses on external influence. Semantic structure of phraseological units reflexes huge reserve of different kind of knowledge that play essential role in the studying of foreign languages.

The actuality of the theme of research. There are idioms, proverbs, sayings, containing proper names. They originated from people's lifestyle, customs and traditions, prose and poetry, mythology, fairy stories, fables, songs, slang, novels and other sources. It should be stressed, though, that proverbs or phraseological units with proper names (PUPrN) are used in speech or writing

often. Also, some proverbs comprising people's names, names of ethnicities, cities or countries, may be perceived as offensive stereotypes, and should be avoided. All this makes the theme of research actual and important among the problems of modern linguistics. It is not less significant than learning grammar, lexis and pronunciation. By knowing them we can differentiate positive and negative sides of humanity.

The investigation of PUPrN is one of the insufficiently explored fields of the modern linguistic study. Undeniable, that this research involves two branches of linguistics, at first sight phraseology and onomastics at the second. Phraseology connected with the history, literature and linguistics, but primarily with the linguistic disciplines: lexicology, semantics, grammar, phonetics, stylistics, history of language, etymology, text linguistics and general linguistics. PUPrN consist of words, and the word is the main object of the study of lexicology. The data of lexicology make it possible to determine the nature of the components of PUs. The theory of lexical meaning developed in semantics helps to identify the semantic specificity of PUPrN and to distinguish various types of meaning in the sphere of phraseology. The word in phraseology does not always lose its morphological features, morphology helps to determine what is lost and what is preserved. Composition of PUPrN includes the combinations of different structural types, including PUPrN with the structure of phrases and sentences. The data of syntax is very important to identify the grammatical specifics of these word combinations - their grammatical structure and functions. The word in the phraseology is characterized by a certain phonetic form, but in the process of development it can also change.

Besides, it relates to cognitive linguistics, pragma-linguistics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics. Apart linguistic subjects it concerns as well as non-linguistic ones, namely literature, history, ethnography, mythology, anthropology.

According to the grammatical structure classification of phraseological units (PUs) is developed only by a few linguists such as Arsentyeva, in her book

“Comparative analysis of phraseological units”, I.V. Arnold, in “The lexicology of English language”.

Arsentyeva decided to compare grammatical models of both English and Russian PUs. She divided PUs into two main structures i.e. PUs with phrase structure and PUs with sentence structure. Where phraseologies with phrase structure in its turn classified into verbal PUs, substantial PUs, adjectival PUs.

The largest class is the class of the verbal PUs, gone after substantive and adjectival phraseologies and PUs with sentence structure. Substantial Pus are phrases functionally correlated with the noun, i.e., the core component of phraseology is a noun. Adjectival PUs are considered functionally correlated with adjectives. The core component in these PUs is an adjective, the dependent component is a noun.

There are PUs with the structure of sentence but their number is small. Characteristic feature for both English is PUs constructed according to the structure of a simple sentence and having components which are related as subject and predicate.

Another linguist I.V. Arnold divided expressions according their function into the following types:

- 1) Word expressions performing the function of noun;
- 2) Word expressions performing the function of verbs;
- 3) Word expressions performing the function of adjectives;
- 4) Word expressions performing the function of adverbs;

They are subdivided into the certain grammatical structures [4, 56].

As it mentioned above, PUPrN are referred to the science of onomastics which is relatively new science and appeared in the middle of the last century. Nikonov, Superanskaya, Gardiner, Reformatskiy, Husser, Buhler, Sweet are elaborated in the field of proper names. Superanskaya classified proper names according to the meaning into the followings: anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms, phithonyms, chromonyms.

Moreover, different scientists differentiated various function of proper names. V.A. Nikonov distinguishes three functions of proper names, namely toponyms: address, descriptive and ideological. But the meaning of these toponyms are unequal, therefore their functions are unbalanced. Belenkaya connects function of nomination in society with perception of names by population. She distinguishes the following functions of toponyms: indicator, indicator +characteristics, indicator +emotional color, indicator +ideological function. In this case, she suggests that non-motivated names have only pointing functions, and motivated mix it with object's characteristics, ideological function and emotional color. But this theory is false, because ideological and emotional connotations are irregular, non-permanent elements and cannot be belonged to functions, though they are essential ingredients of meaning of proper names. Studying anthroponyms, Blonar distinguishes as one of their functions –identification. Moreover, he distinguishes special anthroponymic functions: 1) pointing to kinship. In some cases anthroponyms allow to distinguish relatives from non-relatives; legalization of man in society. Obviously, the very first function of names connected with their appropriation to each newborn; 3) characteristics which is typical for nicknames; 4) pointing to social state. Anthroponym witnesses about belonging of person to certain class, certain social group.

O.A. Leonovich writes that phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature of the people speaking the given language. This connection is most clearly traced in those PUs, which include proper names.

The value of onomastic phraseology is important because it usually reflects not only the national identity of the particular word of this or that nation, but also through colorful names informs about the peculiar customs, ways of thinking, history and mythology of the latter. In works on PUPNs, it is exactly underlined their national specifics. Actually, personal proper name, being a cultural dominant, functioning in phraseology as a national cultural component,

helps to reveal the peculiarities, characteristic features of a particular nation, of one or another type of language personality.

The aim of the research is to study out etymological peculiarities and grammatical structures of PUPrN, classification of PUPrN according to certain features and function of proper names in the structure of PUs.

Tasks of the research:

1. To investigate viewpoints on PUPrN of different linguists.
2. To identify etymological peculiarities of PUPrN.
3. To classify PUPsN according to the grammar, structural-semantic structures.
4. To determine function of PUPrN in the language.
5. To reveal the leading trends in their development, conditioned by a complex of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

The object of the research – idioms, proverbs and sayings containing proper names, their origin, influence on the development of the language.

The subject of the research – grammatical, morphological and semantic peculiarities of phraseological units with proper names.

The methodological ground of the research work consists of the theoretical issues and scientific articles of scientists and linguists in the sphere of phraseology, onomastics, sociolinguistics, anthropology, comparative linguistics, psychology, culture study, history, literature, lexicology, semantics, stylistics, history of language, etymology, text linguistics and general linguistics. Among them the most popular issues which were used in our investigation are by Koonin, Amosova, Arsentyeva, Superanskaya, Bally, Smith and others.

The following methods of inquiry were used in investigation:

- descriptive method (to describe main points of the work),
- comparative analysis,
- componential analysis (to take component: proper name out of the whole phraseological unit or proverb and analyze it),

- cognitive –conceptual analysis (to investigate associations, background knowledge in phraseological units and proverbs with proper names),
- lingual-cultural analysis (to find out interesting cultural events which deal with phraseological units and proverbs with proper names),
- critical analysis of the literature on the problem of investigation (to analyze scientific issues dedicated to the theme of investigation).

The scientific novelty of the theme is investigation of common features of PUPrN, classifying PUPrN according to grammatical, semantic – syntactic, lexical structures, deliberating etymology of PUPrN, function of proper name in PUPrN, differentiation of idioms, sayings and proverbs with proper names.

Theoretical significance of the research. Many theories related to the PUPrN have been gathered. Theories of many prominent linguists such as Koonin, Arsentyeva, Smith and others have studied in the process of investigation. We have compared their theories and tried to explain our linguistic theoretical results. A lot of problems dealing with gender PUPrN were discussed and investigated in the work.

Practical significance of the research. The findings and conclusion of this investigation can be used in the field of phraseological study and onomastics. It can be employed at the classes of special courses on phraseology, anthropology, linguoculture, onomaseology, pragmalinguistics in writing essays, scientific articles, course works, dissertations on the theme of investigation, improving students' knowledge and for better realizing grammatical, semantic structure of PUPrN and for further investigation on the issue of PUPrN.

The approbation of the research work. The results of the work were discussed at the annual students' conferences and meetings of the Chair of "Methods of teaching and practice of the English language".

The publication of the results of the dissertation. The main results of our work were published in the following issues:

1) Abdullaeva Sanobar. “Фразеологические единицы с именами собственными связанные с историческими событиями”. // “Word art”. – Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2017. – №7. – P. 29-32.

2) Abdullaeva Sanobar. “Proper names in the structure of phraseological units”. // Materials of the Student’s and Master’s Annual XXIII scientific conference. – Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2017, – P. 21-23.

3) Abdullaeva Sanobar. “Idioms with proper names”. // “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivazion qonuniyatlar” materials of the Republic scientific conference. – Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2017. – P. 61-63.

4) Abdullaeva Sanobar. “Proper names and their function in phraseological units”. // “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivazion qonuniyatlar” materials of the Republic scientific conference. – Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2017. – P. 78-80.

5) Abdullaeva Sanobar. “The verbal and substantial phraseological units with proper names”. // “Xorijiy filologiya”. – Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2018. – №1 (66). – P. 94-96.

The structure of research work. The work consists of the following parts: Introduction, 3 chapters, Conclusion and List of used literature. Introduction has general information about the problem, reveals the aim, duties, methods, theoretical and practical value of the work. Each chapter consists of paragraphs and contains important information and explanation of the pointed tasks of the work. In Chapters I, II and III all the duties and problems of the work are investigated and analyzed in details. Chapter I investigate the history of phraseology, proper names in language and their function. Chapter II presents all possible structures of PUPrN and etymological information on PUPrN. Chapter III is devoted to the investigation of idioms, proverbs and sayings with proper names. Conclusion contains the most important facts of our investigation and showed the significant results of the research work. List of used literature presents the names of authors and their theoretical issues and books, which were used for writing this research work. The dissertation contains 84 pages of printed text.

Chapter I.

THE USAGE OF PROPER NAMES IN PHRASEOLOGY

1.1 History of the development of phraseology

Language is the vital tool of relation between people. Language help people to socialize, transmit their ideas, emotions, desires. As an instrument of connection, language is connected with the life of community, with the people who are carriers of this language. Society cannot exist without language, like language outside society. With the progress of society, language has developed and changed. Changes in public life are reflected in language.

Language is closely linked with thinking and consciousness. Knowledge of the surrounding reality, which people acquire in the process of working, are fixed in the language - in words, phrases and sentences. With the help of the language, people transfer their knowledge, experience from generation to generation.

Phraseology is a popular subject of various linguistic researches. Over recent years phraseological science has developed overwhelmingly swift. Phraseologies reflect historical background, cultural features, traditional peculiarities of a nation.

It means that they have feature to reflect national mentality of a country.

The word «phraseology» is derived from Greek, *phrases* means «way of speaking» and *logos* «study». It began to develop in the beginning of twentieth century.

The founder of phraseological theory is a Helvetic philologist Charles Bally (1865- 1947). Bally is the first linguist who arranged word expressions in his works “The sketch stylistics” and “French stylistics”. In “The sketch stylistics” he differentiated four types of word expressions: 1) free expressions i.e. combinations which deprived steadiness, disintegrating after their forming; 2) habitual expressions, i.e. combinations with a comparatively independent relation of parts, allowing certain modifications; 3) phraseological series, i.e. set of linguistic forms, in which two notions merge into the one. The steadiness of

those types is limited by basic use of expressions. These expressions permit altering arrangement of parts; 4) phraseological units, i.e. expressions in which words lost their content and carried a distinct indivisible idea. Analogous phrases do not alter their parts. Thus, Bally differentiated expressions according to the degree of steadiness: the expressions in which grouping of parts are free, and expressions that have lack of such privilege. Bally just pointed out these morphemes superficially, however he did not offer any explicit definition [16, 5].

In his next book "French Stylistics" Bally suggested the habitual expressions and phraseological series as interim category of word combinations and differentiated two major types of expressions: 1) the free combinations and 2) the phraseological unity, i.e. word expressions, the parts of which are constantly met in these phrases to express the same idea and missed any independent significance. The expression as a whole acquires another content which does not have the same quantity of the values of the constituent elements. Bally pointed out that these phrases can be associated with a chemical compound, and emphasized that if the phrase is sufficiently used, clearly, in this case the combination equals the simple word. Bally put the phraseological character of the expression that depend on the presence in it of the word-identifier. Ideas of Bally formed the basis for the selection of phraseological fusion and the development of the concept of equivalence phraseological unity. The study of great scholar contributes significant aid to the further development of phraseology [16, 6].

Very few researches made by English and American linguists devoted to the study of phraseology. The most significant of them are works of Weinreich (1964), Makkai (1972), Smith (1959), however they do not concern fundamental questions, namely scientifically grounded criteria for the isolation of phraseology, correlation of phraseological units and words, consistency of phraseology, variation of phraseology, formation of phraseology, methods of studying phraseology. Both

British and American linguists do not put question of distinction of phraseology as a separate discipline. This proves that there is lack of this discipline in English language.

The problem of phraseology in England and the United States are mainly treated in works on semantics and grammar, as well as in the forewords to phraseological dictionaries. There are a number of articles on idiomatic word combinations. Proverbs were much more fortunate because they are studied in numerous works. From 1965 to 1975, the special magazine "Proverbium" was published. The publication of this magazine is explained by the fact that paremiology (the doctrine of aphorisms) is traditionally regarded as an essential piece of folklore.

The first phraseological dictionary arranged in alphabetical arrangement refers to the XVII century. In 1660 James Howell, Anglo-Welsh historian and writer, compiled dictionary of English, Italian, Spanish and French proverbs. Later in England, United States and Japan, a range of English phraseological dictionaries have been published. Phraseology is also widely represented in many explanatory dictionaries, for example, in series of the Oxford dictionaries, in the Hornby dictionary, in the American dictionary "The Random House Dictionary of the English Language" and others.

The scientific elaboration of problems of idiomatics in English and American linguistics is, in fact, reduced only to brief introductory remarks, expressed in the preface to certain dictionaries of "expressions" or practical language handbooks. The search for the general formula of "idiomaticity" as a speech anomaly that violates either the rules of grammar, or the laws of logic, or as the use of "ordinary words and word forms in an unusual sense" obscure significant differences of the grammatical and lexical levels of the language. Mixing of these levels led to the unification of diverse phenomena, which could not constitute the content of some single field of linguistics. In idiomatics, both the use of the grammatical means of the language, which is not exactly simulated, and the more or less regularly repeated speech deviations from the

grammatical norm are included. It is curious, however, that basically "L.P. Smith pays attention only to lexical" idioms ", i.e., idiomatic combinations of words of an expressive nature. He gives in his work a description of some of their structural features. However, the semantic originality of these combinations the structural-semantic typology, their relation to the word and the "free" word combination - all these questions that are most significant for the theory of phraseology, remained without the author's attention. The role of "lexical idioms" in the language, L. P. Smith reduces to the role of additional expressive means of language. Smith's idiomatic concept is analyzed in detail in a number of works by English and American authors.

J. Ball notes seven types of linguistic phenomena included in the concept of 'idiomatics, which he defines as "usage" of ordinary words in an unusual sense."

They are:

- 1) Widely used grammatical use of words
- 2) Deviations from strict grammatical rules
- 3) Allusive expressions
- 4) Conditional utterances of various kinds
- 5) Phrasal verbs
- 6) Metaphorical expressions
- 7) Small variations [3, 8]

The question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was first raised by the eminent Soviet linguist professor Polivanov E. D. He repeatedly returned to this question and argued that vocabulary studies individual lexical contents of words, morphology - official meanings of words, syntax - official contents of word expressions. "And here, there is a need for a special department which is commensurable with the syntax, but at the same time, I did not intend the general types, but the special values of the data of particular word combinations, just as the vocabulary deals with the individual (lexical) meanings of certain words. This department of linguistics, as well as the totality of the phenomena studied in it, I give the name of the phraseology" [16, 7].

Polivanov E.D. believed that phraseological units "will take a stand-alone and stable condition (like phonetics, morphology, etc.) in the linguistic literature of the future when in the consistent formulation of various problems our science will be deprived of random gaps" [22, 61]. Anticipation of E.D. Polivanov is carried out nowadays.

B.A. Larin was the first scientist after E.D. Polivanov, who again raised the question of phraseology as a linguistic study. "Phraseology as a linguistic discipline is still in the phase of "hidden development "... but yet it has not accepted shape as a mature fruit of preparatory works. ... And the allocation of this discipline is already necessary for us, for all is obvious the amateurish helplessness, the disagreement and the unsuccessfulness of incidental, random test of this material in lexicography, stylistics, syntax"[16, 8].

The works of Vinogradov V.V. caused the emergence of many linguistic works on the area of phraseology in various languages. This collection of classified matters is one of the prerequisites for the forming of phraseology as a linguistic discipline [9, 7].

In the history of phraseology, the only work on English phraseology, built on completely different and original principles that has generalizing character. This is chapter VI in Smirnitskiy's book "English lexicology". Despite the laconism in this chapter, it contains many interesting, though often controversial states.

In his original theory Smirnitsky was likening phraseological combinations and words, clarifying the peculiarities of similarity and the differences between them along the line of content, function and structure. According to the scientist, the common property for them is that both phrase and the word are a ready unit of speech; the cardinal distinction between them lies in the nature of their design: morphemic integrity and separation of phraseology. Unfortunately, the most interesting concept of this scientist regarding the entirety as relevant feature of the word, well-illustrated on material of the Russian language and less developed the English language.

The great merit of Smirnitskiy is that he put problem of the structural types of phraseological expressions, compositional differences of their parts, diversity of their functional types. In structural terms, he shares phraseological units on "single-vertex" and "double-vertex" (or "multi-vertex"), i.e. consisting either of the connection of the functional word with one significant, or from a combination of two or more significant words. Thus, it is recognized as possible very large differences in the syntactic structure of phraseological units [3, 10].

It is clear that the great work was done by Russian linguists in the field of English phraseological stock.

From 1918 till 1986 there were published more than 15000 works concerning phraseology in Russia. That period is characterized by emergence of numerous monographs, Doctoral and Candidate Dissertations, collections of articles on questions of phraseology, phraseological dictionaries, bibliographic handbooks. It should be mentioned about countless holding conferences and meetings related with the questions of phraseology. Consequently, this rapid growth of phraseological researches had a huge influence on the investigations of Western linguists. Thereby, it should be highlighted, for instance, the book of Hausermann (1977) who considered a range of problems of German phraseology on the ground of Russian phraseological conceptions. He investigated volume of phrases, semantic categories of phraseology, their reproduction and steadiness, content of phraseology and others.

Other German linguists, namely Burger, Buhofer, Sialm, Flysher (1982), included proverbs and sayings in the structure of phraseology. In the segmentation of phraseological units, the abovementioned German scholars included proverbs and sayings in a separate group. Proverbs and sayings, like phraseological units, are not created in the act of speech, but they are reproduced by the speaker in the finished shape. The peculiarity of proverbs and sayings is considered that the speaker cannot change words or add new words at his or her discretion.

Human factor plays a huge role in creating of idiom because the most phraseological units associate with an individual, with different fields of his practice. The addressee's factor is the most significant component of discourse. In addition, man aims to impart human traits to facilities of the inanimate everyday life, containing inanimate ones. Ch. Bally asserted: "The eternal imperfection of the human brain is also manifested, that in reality man constantly strives to refine all around him. He cannot assume that nature is lifeless and soulless; his fancy always gives existence to lifeless facilities, however this is not all: a man always refers properties and aspirations to each object of the external life specific to his personality "[16, 5].

V.G. Gak makes a significant correction to the statement of Ch. Bally: "Since the focus of man is himself, hence his permanent desire is to represent the environment according to his image and likeness. As some philosophers have argued, language anthropomorphism is not a rest of primitive thought, but the common regularity of improvement of the categorical means of in language "[11, 174]. Under linguistic anthropomorphism is mostly meant the endowment with human features of things and phenomena of inanimate nature, heavenly bodies, animals and fabulous essences.

It is also need to mention about the development of phraseology in Uzbekistan. The first works of Uzbek phraseology refer to the beginning of 50-s of the twentieth century and the founder of it is an outstanding linguist, Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev. The initial works were candidate dissertations of Rachmatullaev, Pinchasov, Husainov. After getting independence in 1998, Sh. Usmanova defended her thesis on "Somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek and Turkish languages".

In 1999, H. Shamsiddinov defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Functional-semantic synonyms of the words in Uzbek language."Abdimurod Mamatov in his monograph entitled "Problems of the Lexical and Phraseological Norm in Modern Uzbek Literary Language," for the first time in

Uzbek linguistics, studied problems related to the linguistic norm and the culture of phraseological speech.

In the years of independence, works related to Uzbek phraseology as "Combining Verbal Phrases in Uzbek Language" by Sh. Rakhmatullaev, "Problems of Phraseological Stylistics", "Theoretical Foundations of Forming Phraseology" by A. Mamatov, "Stories from the History of Phraseology", "The Basics of Phraseological Methods", "The Ratio of Peripherals to Phraseology and Their Study Problems in School" B. Yuldasheva and others.

Significant progress was made for the development of phraseology during the years of independence in Uzbekistan. Much attention was paid to the creation of phraseological dictionaries and vocabularies. In that period various explanatory dictionaries were published in our country that included the richest phraseological composition of the Uzbek language. For example, the following lexicographic works were created: Sh. Rakhmatullaev "Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", M. Sadykov "Brief Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Stable Expressions", B. Yuldoshev, K. Bozorboev "Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"

In the years of Independence, two republican scientific conferences devoted to the problems of phraseology and phraseology were held in our country. Along with Uzbek phraseology, these conferences have paid much attention to the study of the phraseology of German, Slavic and Iranian languages.

Phraseological combinations are very informative parts of the language; they cannot be regarded as "adornment" or "excesses". A similar explanation of phraseological combinations is found in some books and it is obsolete at the present time. Phraseologies are ones of the linguistic universals, since there are no languages without phraseological units. English phraseological thesaurus is very wealthy, and it has a centuries-old history.

Modern English is an analytical language. The increased analyticity of the English language permeates all English phraseology, influences the pattern of

phraseological expressions. Analytical characteristic of the English language explains the wide usage in it of combinations of the type **noun + noun**, which are unstable complex of words and easily break up and turn into word-combinations. These expressions allow separate spelling, e.g. *Teddy boy*- mod (by name of English King Edward VII who differed by peculiar manner of clothing), *the Equality State* - American nickname of state Wyoming (the first state which gave women voting rights) and others. We refer them to the periphery of phraseological composition [18, 354].

Phraseology has a long history around the world. Majority of people are not aware that proverbial approval is similitude. There are many sayings which draw contrasts to ethic, social, religious rules. This means that the purpose of proverbs and sayings to image spiritual truth via common usage of words and interpretation.

Phraseologies have different origins, namely religious, mythological, literary. There is a quantity of phrases originated from the Bible and referred to biblical heroes, events. Indeed, the Bible had a major influence on world culture in general and the cultures of many countries in particular. This is the greatest book in the history of mankind, which absorbed popular wisdom, involved the moral ground of people life. This book is not just a phenomenon of culture, it is the foundation of the spiritual existence of the world. The Bible which is the book of all books where people are able to find solutions to such problems: life and death, human destiny and soul, good and evil. Although, it consists of many books that have various genres, created in different times by variety of people, but in essence the Bible is a single book, a significant, eternal companion in the culture of many nations of the whole world for more than two thousand years. It teaches people how to live, what you can do, and what you cannot do; what should be, what is negative in our characters. For many centuries, the Bible has inspired artists, writers and people, to use its themes, ideas, images, subjects in their works. Moreover, there is a great number of phraseologies which reflects

biblical stories, characters, events [16,116]; e.g. *A broken heart, Manna from Heaven*.

Certainly, other religions also had great influence on their followers and on the whole world, for instance, Islam the youngest religion in the world. Here can be highlighted that there are countless proverbs came from this doctrine. For example, “*actions speak louder than words*” or “*days are like countries*”.

Another no less popular world religion is Buddhism. It can be found numerous of proverbs and sayings that reflect wisdom, justice, instruction, judgment, bravery in this religious belief. For example, “*like father, like son*” which means children often take after their parents.

From given examples, it can be seen that proverbs from different religions are not used by a certain nation, but these truths are relevant for all times and people.

Nowadays in English there are many phraseological expressions, the main function of which is to strengthen the aesthetic aspect of the language. Many phrases occurred in relation with customs, realities, historical facts, but most of the English phraseological foundation somehow arose due to artistic and literary works.

The works of the famous British classicist W. Shakespeare are one of the most important literary sources on the number of phraseological units that have enriched the English language. Studying the phrases of Shakespeare, you can penetrate into the history and folklore, life and culture of that time, because Shakespeare's plays are saturated with word combinations borrowed from the language of his time, from everyday speech. These phrases attract attention, they entered the main structure of the language and became its inseparable part. Phrases of Shakespeare are widely used in the literature as well as in the English spoken language.

According to the number of phraseological units that have enriched the English language, Shakespeare's phrases rank the second place after the Bible. According to the latest data, the number of them is 152. Many phrases used only

one time, their form are fixed: *the observed of all observers*- the center of attention(Hamlet); *to the manner born*- inborn (Hamlet); *the seamy side*- underside of something (Othello).

Many Shakespeare's phrases are so widespread that E. Patrige included 62 of them in his Cliché dictionary. Among them are “*a fool’s paradise, gild refined gold*”, “*midsummer madness*” and others.

Besides, many other writers have enriched English phraseology. Among them, first of all, should be named Jeffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pop, Charles Dickens and Walter Scott.

Many writers and politicians managed to enrich English with one or two phrases that have become widespread. They are court physician J. Arbetnoth, poets John Gray, William Cooper, Thomas Morton, Lord Chesterfield, George Gordon Byron, William Wordsworth, Thomas Campbell writer Daniel Defoe, Tobias Smollett, Robert Lewis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling and others [16,104].

Studying phraseology help us to know about history of the country because phraseology closely connected with politics, economics, social life of the country.

Some English phraseology came from mythology and legends. Greek and Roman civilization had a great effect on English history, culture, literature, lifestyle, and certainly, on the advancement of phraseology. The following word combinations came from antic mythology [16,118]:

The apple of discord- the cause of blights

Pandora’s box- the emergence of unexpected blights, problems

The golden age- the peak of social progress

Achilles’s heel- the weak in a man’s circumstances or character

Many phrases originated from the poems of Homer “Iliad” and “Odysseus”, for instance, *Homeric laughter* expression represents the image of Holy’s laughter by Homer, *the Trojan Horse*- latent hazard.

There are some phrases came from fables of Aesop and other Ancient Greek fables and fairies, such as *to blow hot and cold*-to be

ambivalent(according to the one of fables, the voyager Aesop blew at the same time on his fingers to heat up them and on bisque to chill it), *the lion's share*-respectful part.

Some phrases originated from the books of ancient Roman philosophers [16,118]. For instance, *a snake in the grass*-hidden hostile (Virgil), *anger is a short madness* (Horatio).

Phraseological combinations which came into English from the antique writing works of Greek and Roman poets and posers contribute exceptional colorfulness and emotiveness, and this confirms their abundance not only in British, but also in other cultures.

French fiction made a significant contribution to the phraseological foundation of modern English.

The phraseological phrases of the French writers were translated into English and still enjoy wide popularity in England. In this respect, it is necessary to distinguish such writers as: Francois Rabelais, Jean Baptiste Moliere, Jerome d' Angers, Lafontaine and others.

Phraseological units, borrowed from French fiction, are translations and presented in English, because original form of these phraseological units do not used in modern English speech, *appetite comes with eating*- expression first occurs in the work "On the Causes" (1515) of Jerome d' Angers, Bishop of Le Mans [18,47];

Buridan's ass- about a person hesitant to make a choice between two equivalent objects, equivalent solutions. The French philosopher Buridan (VI century) is credited with the story of a donkey which died of hunger, as he did not dare to make a choice between two bunches of hay [32, 32].

It is considered that there are a few number of wing phrases borrowed from French fictional literature in English, but, in spite of this, they are frequently used by the British writers for enhancing imagery and they are widespread in contemporary English language, such as, "*You tried to use me as a cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Stanley Rider*" (U.Sinclair).

Phraseological borrowings from German and Danish literature are few. Only a few German writers have added phraseological combinations to the treasury of English phraseology. There are examples of these phraseological units: “*speech is silver, silence is golden*”; the proverb first used by the German writer Thomas Carlyle in his writings “Sartor Resartus”[18,121].

“*The emperor has no clothes*” expressions derived from the tale of the Danish writer Andersen “New dress of the King”.

There are few phrases came from Spanish fictional literature. In this respect it should be highlighted the book of Cervantes “Don Quixote” “*the knight of the Rueful Countenance*” – the people and vendors wandering the city [18,428], “*tilt at windmills*”- to waste time and energy to solve non-existent problem.

Moreover, there are number of phraseological units borrowed from Dutch, Danish, Russian, Italian, Chinese, Arabic. Here is an example from “The thousand and one nights” *rub the lamp*- easy to realize someone desire [16,121].

Thus, English phraseological units have a long history and numerous origins. They are emotiveness, colorful, expressiveness and can be used in everyday life, in written language. Furthermore, phraseology reflects history, lifestyle, culture, traditions of the nation.

Human factor plays a huge role in creating of idiom because the most phraseological units associate with an individual, with different fields of his practice. The addressee's factor is the most significant component of discourse. In addition, man aims to impart human traits to facilities of the inanimate everyday life, containing inanimate ones.

Phraseology has a long history around the world. Majority of people are not aware that proverbial approval is similitude. There are many sayings which draw contrasts to ethic, social, religious rules. This means that the purpose of proverbs and sayings to image spiritual truth via common usage of words and interpretation.

1.2 Proper names in language, their function

Names always play a significant role in the language. Proper names are extremely vital for communication and understanding people. From common words, they are differentiated by the trend towards universal using.

Russian historian M. Moroshkin wrote about the names: "proper names reflect traces of the whim and fancy of the human... serve as a condensed history of the inner life and spirit of folk, and where silent saga, names begin their tales."

Proper name (onim) - (from Greek onoma- name, name) - a word, a expression or sentence that serves to distinguish an object named from a number of similar ones, individualizing and identifying the given object [28, 7]. Unlike other words, onima are not directly related to the concept; their main significance lies in their connection with the objective meaning and they are a layer of lexicon that does not require interpretation. The composition of proper names can include any parts of speech, articles, prepositions. In the linguistic meaning of names, the self-attribute of "individual significance" is brought under the category of objectivity, since in the system of language, the proper name, like the common names, is correlated with the kind of objects, reflecting the individuality of each element of this class.

Proper names occupy a significant place in the composition of the vocabulary of any language, including English. The peculiarity of proper names led to appearing of a special branch of linguistic science - onomastics. Onomastics is derived from Greek and means "the art of giving names" [27,8].

The meaning of proper names on the language level reflects a number of the most typical group features, such as:

- correlation with the corresponding lexico-grammatical category - "man", "animal", "city", "river", etc.
- difference of persons by gender;
- nationality;
- other

The association of proper names with these components of their values is unstable and usually requires contextual reinforcement.

The main function of proper names in speech is the function of distinguishing and identifying (individualizing) particular objects.

According to the rationalistic approach, proper names is conditional interchangeable distinctive signs, the function of which is to the direct reference to the denotation without reference to the meaning and bypassing the resultant connotation (i.e. not described). According to Superanskaya, "all that boundless wealth of meaning, which credited with the proper names, referring to them as words, but to those objects that they named. This contain encyclopedic information of given names" [27, 11].

At present, in mainstream of the rationalistic approach, it is customary to talk about proper names as "empty" signs, from the point of view of lexical semantics close to pronouns. In everyday life, we do not tend to take into account the correlation between the name and the content.

The opposite trend developed by the British scientist H. Joseph, who believed that proper name "has even more significance than the common name" [55, 58].

In the mainstream of the rationalistic approach, most scientists worked until recently A. Gardiner, O. Espersen, E. Kurilovich, in modern linguistics – N.D.Arutyunova, A.A.Ufimtseva, A.A.Reformatsky, etc.

Although Espersen has already spoken about the meaning of context in the pronunciation of proper name, i.e. distinguished the speech meaning of the name: "Context means the existence of implicit meaning in the proper name, i.e. meaning, that reveals itself in the particular situation in which it is pronounced and written" [13, 71]. V.A. Nikonov notes that "names form a certain subsystem in linguistics, in which main language rules are refracted specifically as well" [20, 6].

The word belongs to the language as well and words are formed in the speech. Entering the language, they begin to be perceived as prepared. However,

not all words are in the same level in the language. Thereby, A. I. Smirnzkiy raises the question of real and potential boundaries of the language structure. Earlier this question was considered by L.V. Scherba, who introduced the notion of active and passive word stock [27, 216].

The listed problems appear for proper names too. The proportions of names in onomastic lexis which are actively famous to majority members of a definite language community are significantly lesser than in appellative lexis. Respectively, proportion of the passive names is significantly higher. Many names are familiar only to particular specialists.

Correlation of active and passive, real and unreal onomastic stock nominally and numerically changes from one person to another, but the maximum, evidently, represents passive potential names with a narrow fame, and the minimum is active real names which are recognized by many members of the language community.

Most names, formed on the base of native language, are perceived by person as active potential ones: he knows patterns of these names and understands lexemes- fillers, but in the whole names can be famous, for example, *Blue river*.

Obviously, regular reproduction in the public scale is a criterion which allows mass of people, using a certain language, to consider certain words as the names of their language.

Significant, quite often central, part of onomastics contains borrowed names in many languages while borrowed names in general linguistics occupy a peripheral position.

To enter the language of a certain nation, the borrowed names should be used equally with the native ones during a long time, until the feeling of strangeness would be lost.

More typical models and lexemes are represented in language as well as in a system, common for the speech activity of individuals and collectives. Oftentimes members of one language use the names of other language therefore

they became the fact of speech of a certain language collective, but not at once of the language as a system [27, 219].

There are many classifications of proper names suggested by different linguists. The most used among them classification done by Superanskaya. According to Superanskaya she divided proper names of real objects into the followings:

1) Anthroponyms. "The invaluable pragmatic convenience of their own names is that they make it possible to speak publicly about someone without first agreeing what kind of properties should ensure the identity of referent" [27,143].

Despite the fact that anthroponyms refer to the naming of people, they give an extremely complex range of categories of names, which is associated with the history of culture, the peculiarities of people's psychology, traditions and many others. They have a conceptual meaning, which is based on the idea of a category, a class of objects. This value has the following characteristics:

1. Indication that the bearer of the anthroponym is a man: *Peter, Lewis*, unlike London, Thames.

2. Indication of belonging to the national-language community: *Robin, Henry, William*.

3. Indication of the gender of the person: *John, Henry* as opposed to *Mary, Elizabeth*.

In the meaning of English personal names, there are in most cases all three signs, in the meaning of surnames - only the first and second signs. Since the set of possible signs is very limited, it turns out that at the common language level many anthroponyms have a generalized-objective meaning, therefore, as differentiating these attributes, they act not only for individual names, but for large groups of anthroponyms. However, in speech practice, anthroponyms gradually acquire the ability to more accurately identification of person. Therefore, they are divided into individual and group anthroponyms.

Individual anthroponymy is identified the individual from the collective, group one is given to the collectives distinguished it on the basis of certain characteristics. Also in anthroponymy official (passport) and unofficial (everyday) forms of names are distinguished. The study of the particular features of the onomastic anthroponymic system of each people reveals interesting facts related to its history and ethnography, and provides great material for further research.

2. Zoonyms

Zoonyms - the names of different animals, birds - a special part of onomastics with their traditions, which are different for different nations. Like anthroponyms, zoonyms can be individual and group. Group names of animals are given to the whole species as a whole; Individual ones have significant differences. In zoonism, as in anthroponymy, official and unofficial forms are singled out.

3. Mythonyms

Mythonymy is a peculiar sector of the onomastic space, created like a real part of it. It includes the names of people, animals, plants, peoples, geographic and cosmographic objects, various objects, which is never existed in reality. A special place in it is occupied by theonymy (names of the gods), most vividly represented in religion, and demononymy (names of different spirits). The names of heroes and titans are the closest semblance of anthroponymy that occupy an intermediate position between anthroponymy and theonymy.

4. Toponyms

Toponyms as proper names serve the category of geographic objects. In the meaning of toponyms, like in other proper names, it is possible to distinguish at least three components: existential, classifying, individual. Toponymic denotata are numerous; it can be continents, oceans, seas, countries, etc. In this connection, the classifying component of the meaning of toponyms often receives a formal expression. First, the name of the denotation can be an integral part of the name itself, for example, *the Strait of Dover*, *Coney Island*. Often

they are part of the official naming convention, but are usually absent in the more existential version: *New York (City)*. Secondly, the designation of the denotata can enter the toponym as a kind of pseudomorph: *Kingstown, Peterborough*. Thirdly, there are morphemes specific for denotata, but do not call it directly. In English, its function is fulfilled by endings, for example, *-ton, -field, -bridge, -burg, -shire, land*, and others. In addition, the conceptual component of the meaning of toponyms tends to an additional lexical filling in speech. Potentially unlimited number of possible geographical objects lead to the fact that the language status of different groups of toponyms is different as well as varying degrees of their significance for society.

5. Ethnonyms

Ethnonyms constitute a special category of historical vocabulary; these are the names of different types of ethnic communities: nations, peoples, tribes, etc. As a part of ethnonyms, auto-ethnonyms are distinguished self-names of peoples and tribes, and alloethnonyms - names given to them by other peoples. As a rule, ethnonyms correspond with the names of the country or region occupied by the ethnos. Ethnonyms closely resemble the names of residents, formed from different types of place names. Being a special kind of terms, ethnonyms contain valuable historical information for studying the people of the world and studying the development of languages. But, as Superanskaya considers, ethnonyms do not belong to onomastic vocabulary and are not singled out as its special category.

Function is the purpose, the role performed by a unit of language when it is played in a speech. The functioning can be understood by different things, it depends on required linguistic level. For instance, all utterances in the whole perform a communicative function. The role of function is opposite to the form and it concludes the role that the member of sentence plays in the grammatical structure of utterance. In more general sense, it is said that linguistic element performs some function as it promotes to understanding of speech [24, 266]. Concerning directly the function of proper names, it is noticed that Sweet

considered that proper names denoting individuals distinguish them from the class and delete other individuals of the same class from denomination. Proper names for him are absolute permanent moving sign. Bühler K. understood that function of proper name is an individualizing sign [27, 267].

Nikonov V.A. distinguished three functions of proper names, namely of toponyms, address, descriptive, ideological. But meanings of toponyms were unequal as well as their functions [20, 55].

Identification of object is the special onomastic function which common to all proper names. It includes the following sub-functions: differentiation, address, accentuation, contradistinction, characteristics. According to Superanskaya special anthroponomical function is social legalization of personality including in some cases information about family relationship, origin and position in society, and special toponimic function perform deictic function. All these functions are extralinguistic. Ideological, emotional, charismatic, ritual functions are also extralinguistic.

Information of name cannot be included to its functions because it contains the same information, name cannot fulfill different functions.

Information is what is in the name objectively; function is a peculiar serve of the name, the role of which it fulfills. If different serves of name are to name, to distinguish, to sign, to differentiate, in this case, the indication of relationship is rather characteristics and information than actually function, this is consequence of relationship and not the aim which is appropriated by name. Peculiar relationship is observed in toponymy, for example, Waterfall Columbia Falls, river *Columbia*, the settlement *Columbus*, *Colombian plateau*, *District Columbia*. Here these relationships are also consequence, but not deliberate aim to show correlation of objects. Each fact of the language serves for information. This peculiarity is common for all semiotic phenomena. But name can carry not only conscious but also information spontaneous social information. The conscious is quite often chosen from the spontaneous on the base mass character and frequency of using. Types of names are formed in this way to which added

well-known social connotations. Social semiotic systems are formed in this way. In this case, synthetically made names are more systematic, but not naturally appeared ones.

Sociality of anthroponymy as well as in toponymy rather characterizes object than serves deliberate parameter of its social role. Linguistically names and surnames do not have information about social group. Moreover, not rare cases of people belonging to a certain social layer have untypical surnames for them.

Process of social legalization of personality or geographical object is the first purposeful process. Although the onomastic base is linguistic, but the aim with which carried out legislation of personality is extra-linguistic. Therefore, this function might be considered as extra-linguistic.

Extra-linguistic functions of name are considered ritual and charismatic functions. Both ritual and charismatic functions are involved complex system of conventionality, where name serves as some auxiliary element, some addition. Participation of name in charismatics is consequence of particular worldview, but it is not prime cause, the sake of which arise charismatics. For this reason, name here reflects only some processes and does not stimulate them.

So, different types of proper names penetrate all spheres of human life and activities. The structure of names and their social and ideological load mainly determined by social, historical, economic and other factors, which interfering to the purely linguistic processes of onomastics, and can accelerate or decelerate them.

Proper names are studied with the help of the same methods as the other lexical layers. But, if for studying of general lexis attraction of extra-linguistic data it is not necessarily, for onomastics it is obligatory, because proper names are special words. The rarity and prominence of many names to enclave of specialists do acquaintance with named object as the indispensable condition of ascertainment of their linguistic status. And, at times, this is possible only in-depth study of extra-linguistic data [27, 44].

Summary on Chapter I

Investigation of phraseological units with proper names (further PUPrN) concern two linguistic studies, namely phraseology and onomastics.

Phraseology as a linguistic discipline appeared in the beginning of twentieth century. The term “phraseology” was firstly introduced by Swiss linguist Charles Bally, who is considered as the founder of phraseological science. In his work “The sketch stylistics”, Bally divided phraseological units into four groups.

Further phraseology was developed by Russian linguists V.V. Vinogradov, A.V. Kunin, N.N.Amosova, E.D.Polivanov, I.V.Arnold, A.I.Smirnitskiy and others. From 1918 till 1986 there were published more than 15000 works concerning phraseology in Russia. European and American linguists also contribute to the phraseology. Smith, in his works paid attention to lexical idioms i.e., idiomatic combinations of words of an expressive nature. He gave in his work a description of some of their structural features. J. Ball noted seven types of linguistic phenomena included in the concept of 'idiomatics, which he defined as "usage" of ordinary words in an unusual sense."

Uzbek linguists also contribute to the study of phraseology. It is done many investigations on the field of phraseology. After getting independence, there are a number of dissertations, dictionaries, books, conferences devoted phraseology.

English phraseological units have various origins. Some of them have religious origin, others introduced by writers, politicians, and some borrowed from the foreign languages. Large number of phrases originated from the Bible, the second larger group of phrases originated from Shakespeare's works, and some PUs emerged from Greek and Roman mythology.

Concerning proper names in language it is necessary to understand that the science about proper names was formed relatively recently. Onomastics is the science about proper names. Proper names have different functions. Nikonov V.A. distinguished three functions of proper names, namely of toponyms, address, descriptive, ideological [20, 63].

Identification of object is the special onomastic function which common to all proper names. It includes the following sub-functions: differentiation, address, accentuation, contradistinction, characteristics. Superanskaya distinguished linguistic and extra-linguistic functions [27, 44]. The structure of names and their social and ideological load mainly determined by social, historical, economic and other factors, which interfering to the purely linguistic processes of onomastics, and can accelerate or decelerate them.

Chapter II

ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PROPER NAMES

2.1. The investigation of all possible structures of phraseological units with proper names

Phraseological units with proper names (further PUPrN) contain special group among phraseologies. They have certain grammatical structural patterns. To investigate structure PUPrN it is required to observe structural patterns of PUs themselves. Few linguists had investigated grammatical structural models of phraseological expressions and it can be found suitable structural patterns for PUPrN. In her book “Comparative analysis of phraseological units”, Arsenyeva offered the following structures of phraseological units (further PUs):

1. PUs with phrase structure
2. PUs with sentence structure

Phraseologies with phrase structure are divided into the following types:

- a) Verbal PUs
- b) Substantial PUs
- c) Adjectival PUs

The largest class is the class of the verbal PUs, gone after substantive and adjectival phraseologies and PUs with sentence structure [5, 10].

The verbal PUs. The verbal PU is phraseologies which functionally correlated with the verb, in other words, the nuclear constituent of phraseology is a verb. There is objective relation between nuclear element and dependent subordinated PUs [5, 11]. The following main subclasses are distinguished:

1. The subclass **verb + noun**, for example, *raise Cain, shoot Niagara, to cross the Rubicon, To astonish the Browns, To sham Abraham, take the Mickey, be a Gypsy, discover America, to speak BBC, go Dutch.*

To this same subclass of FE we include a subspecies of PUs with a prepositive extension of a noun with possessive pronouns.

- a) The subclass **verb+ pronoun+ noun**, for example, *meet one's Waterloo.*

2. Phraseological structure **verb +adjective +noun**. A typical feature of phraseologies with this structure is that they contain adjective. For example, *cut the Gordian knot*, here the word “Gordian” fulfills the role of adjective, *be a Spanish village- be totally unknown to somebody, be a real/true Gypsy, have green fingers, take French leave, have kissed the Blarney Stone*.
3. The subclass with the most numerous phraseologies has the structure **verb +preposition +noun**, for instance, *go over to Rome, go for a Burton, be off to Bedfordshire, go to Canossa, keep up with the Joneses, be from Missouri*. This is postpositive extension.
4. Phraseologies with the structure **verb +preposition +pronoun +noun**. This model considers extension of noun with help of possessive pronouns.
5. Phraseologies with the structure **verb +preposition +adjective +noun**. This structure suggests extension of noun due to the adjective,
6. The class **verb +noun +preposition +noun**, for instance, *bend the bow of Ulysses, carry coals to Newcastle, live the life of Riley, built castles in Spain, pile/heap Pelion on Ossa, throw a sop to Cerberus*. In this class, the first dependent component is a direct object, the second is an indirect object. It can be observed expansion of both dependent components with help of adjectives and possessive pronouns, subclasses **verb +pronoun + preposition +noun**, for example, *row somebody up Salt River, tell it not in Gath, not know someone from Adam, see somebody at Jericho first;* **verb +noun +preposition +pronoun**, e.g. *come Yorkshire over somebody, be Greek to somebody;*
7. Subclass **verb +adjective**. There is no PNPrN in this class, because proper names play the role of noun in phraseologies.
8. Subclass **verb +noun +adjective**. This subclass is characterized by complex objective postpositive type.

9. Subclass **verb +comparative +noun** is small. Role of comparative component performs words “like” or “as”. To exemplify, *drive like Jehu*;
- a) **verb +comparative +adjective +noun**, e.g., *laugh like little Audrey*, *grin like a Cheshire cat*; *fight like Kilkenny cats*;
- b) **verb +comparative +noun + preposition +noun**, e.g., *be like Hamlet without the prince*, *be like the Black Hole of Calcutta*, *feel like Daniel in the lion's den*;
10. Subclass of verbal PUs with subordinating sentences, e.g., *fiddle while Rome is burning*, *Is rotten in the state of Denmark*.

Substantial PUs. Substantial PUs are phrases functionally correlated with the noun, i.e., the core component of phraseology is a noun.

There are following subclasses of substantial PUs:

1. Subclass with structure **adjective +noun** is characterized by attributive connection between components. Distinctive feature of it is an interchangeability of components, e.g. *a Roman holiday*, *old Hickory*, *a Dear John*, *a Trojan horse*, *the real McCoy*, *Black Maria*. This subclass has two forms:

a) Adjectival-nominal group, e.g. *long Tom*, *clever Dick*, *great Caesar!*;

b) Substantial- nominal group, e.g. *Hermes fire*, *an April fool*, *Cordelia's gift*, *a Barmecide feast*;

2. Subclass with the structure **noun +noun**, it is noted that in English PUs the use of the proper name are both core and dependent components: *a Mark Tapley*, *King Log*, *Iack Horner*, *a Miss Nancy*, *Colonel Chinstrap*, *Colonel Blimp*, *Mother Bunch*.

These PUs are characterized by an attributive-prepositive type with an adjunction to the substantive-nominal group, in which the dependent component is expressed by a noun without any morphological design [5, 21]: *a Cadmean victory*.

3. Subclass with structure **noun +preposition +noun**. In this case, combination of noun with noun is carried out through prepositional subordinating connection,

e.g. *the tower of Babel, the vicar of Bray, the sword of Damocles*. The second member of such phraseologies can be extended due to usage of adjectives **noun +preposition + adjective +noun**, e.g., *Father of English poetry* or **noun +preposition + noun +noun**, e.g., *the Duke of Exeter's daughter*.

The structure **noun +preposition +noun** is possible for both singular and plural forms, for example, *Jack of all trades*.

Following prepositions are used for forming phraseologies of that type:

of, e.g. *the labours of Hercules*

on, e.g. *the man on the Clapham omnibus*

for, e.g. *a Roland for an Oliver*

in, e.g. *Alice in Wonderland*

Other prepositions are used very rare.

4. Subclass with the structure **Participle I or II +noun**, for example, *a doubting Thomas, waiting Matilda*.

Phraseologies of this type in the English language correspond to the PUs of the participial-nominal group of the attributive-prepositive type with an adjunction in which the dependent component is expressed by participle.

5. Subclass with the structure **noun +and +noun**, which is characterized by coherent relation between components, e.g. *Lares and Penates, Castor and Pollux, Gog and Magog, Darby and Joan, Tom and Jerry*.

In English, there are PUs with the structure **preposition +noun** with a prepositional extension of the noun with an adjective or a numeral. The core component of such PUs is noun, but they can serve as an adjective and adverb in the sentence. For instance, *by Jove!* , *by Jupiter!* , *according to Cocker*, *by the Lord Harry!*

Adjectival PUs. Adjectival PUs are considered functionally correlated with adjectives. The core component in these PUs is an adjective, the dependent component is a noun [5, 30]. **Adjective +as +noun**, e.g. *patient as Job, proud as Lucifer, pleased as Punch, happy as Larry, hot as Hades, old as Adam, poor as Lazarus, rich as Croesus*.

PU with structure of sentence. There are PUs with the structure of sentence but their number is small. Characteristic feature for both English is PUs constructed according to the structure of a simple sentence and having components which are related as subject and predicate [5,32]. *He thinks himself God Almighty; Daniel comes to judgment; the Dutch have taken Holland; fiddle while Rome burns.*

As a rule, PUs based on the structure of complex and compound sentences are proverbs and sayings.

Another linguist I.V. Arnold divided expressions according their function into several types [4, 56]:

1. Expressions performing the function of noun:

Noun +noun, e.g. *the Royal Alfred, Aunt Fanny, Uncle Tom, Madison Avenue, Botany Bay, Annie Oakley, Tommy Atkins;*

Noun's +noun, e. g. *Pandora's box, Naboth's vineyard, Salomon's wisdom, Penelope's web, Cleopatra's needle;*

Nouns' +noun, e.g. *Achilles' heel, Achilles' spear, Nessus' shirt;*

Noun +preposition +noun, e.g. *the cask of Danaides, the brand of Cain;*

Noun +and +noun, e.g. *Alpha and Omega;*

Adjective +noun, e.g. *a Smart Aleck;*

2. Expressions performing the function of verbs:

Verb +noun, e.g. *raise Cain;*

Verb +(one's) +noun +(preposition), e.g. *meet one's Waterloo;*

Verb +subordinate clause, e.g. *fiddle while Rome burns;*

3. Expressions performing the function of adjectives:

Adjective +as +noun, e.g. *happy as Larry;*

Such kind expressions frequently used as predicates, but not as attributes.

4. Expressions performing the function of adverbs:

Noun +and +noun, e.g. *David and Jonathan;*

Preposition +noun, e.g. *according to Hoyle;*

Preposition +noun +and +noun, e.g. *between Scylla and Charybdis;*

Conjunction +noun, e.g. *before you can say Jack Robinson*.

In English speech there is also a significant number of unconditional formations, at first glance, which correspond to certain features of PUs, but in reality significantly differ from them. We are referring to formation, which can be called a standard style of grammatical constructions. Before turning to their consideration, it is regarded to pay attention to some of the most important peculiarities of phraseological units derived from their essence as units of a permanent context.

The first feature. Since the result of the basis of a permanent context is the emergence in it of the phraseologically related meaning of one of the parts or the content of the whole unit. This has lexical meaning rather than grammatical.

The second feature. There is no language pattern that defines both the material structure, and specific semantic result of the verbal structure reproduced on it. The structure of any constructional type of PUs is a basic syntactic rule for constructing a word combination, which does not provide for any other idiomatic content than originally intended. The only simulated thing was that the variable word combination which, over time, under certain conditions, turned into a PU.

The third feature. The lexical meaning of every PU is individual, and not typical.

Thus, PUPrN have a certain structural and grammatical form constructed according to models of free slangs or sentences existing in one or another language.

"... It is known that the phraseological units' structures do not differentiate from the common phrase. They are based on the model of some free syntactic constructions existing in the language at present or existed in the past." It is clear that PUPrN have different structural models, however, there is PUs not corresponding to any structural models, they have unique structure.

2.2 Function of proper names in phraseological units

Function is assignment, role performed by language unit in the process of reproduction of it in speech. “Under functioning can be understood different matters depending on the what linguistic level is meant. For example the whole expression carries out the communicative function”.

“The function is opposite to the form and function contains the role played by part of sentence in the grammatical structure of expression. In common sense, it is considered that linguistic element fulfills some function when it promotes realization of speech”. Leibniz pointed out that words serve 1) to convey others our thoughts; 2) to do this possibly easier; 3) to introduce us in cognition of objects. Analogical conception of word function can be found James Mill, who wrote that “marks of perception are necessary to 1) know others what occurs with us, and 2) be aware of what occurs in our minds”.

Joseph was considered by function of terms: 1) direction of our thoughts on subject and 2) suggestion of what it is, i.e. function of denotation, designation and signification [55, 142].

Gardiner was considered that function of words is to force listener to see what is meant [49, 34]. The matter is never displayed itself, but it should be recognized by listeners on the base of word meaning, attached it for this purpose. Main function of words in the sentence is to give clue to understanding. However, there are quite a few useless words which witnessed about mechanization of speech. The more distant the thing, the more keys must be given for its identification. Therefore, speech is peculiar instrument. Words are became the parts of our thinking. But even abstract words are non-identical to implied notions, and conceptuality of words does not prevent to speech to be an instrument.

Reformatskiy, after Husserl and Buhler, distinguishes the following functions of the language: “1) function of expression or expressive function which expresses condition of speaker and expressed him signs are symptoms;

2) function of exhortation, appeals to the listener, or appellative function. These signs are signals; 3) representative function, when one person speaks or tells about something to another one. Bühler named these signs “signals”. This function is the most essential for language, because thanks to it emerges communication” [23, 23]. All these function characterize language as a means of communication. Besides, language can be considered as a means of storage and accumulation of information. The latter can be called accumulative function of the language.

V.V. Vinogradov, as “the most important functions of the language” distinguished communication, message, and influence. He noted that to the first corresponds everyday lifestyle, to the second - everyday business, official documentary and scientific style, to the third- publicistic and artistic-fictional style [9, 6].

Different elements serve for different functions of the language. So, function of representation, or communicative function performs with the help of whole sentences and separate words. Words and sentences are also served for expressive function, but they are organized and chosen in different ways. It may be interjections, special form of words with suffixes of subjective assessment, imperatives, expressively colored words of high and low style.

Reformatskiy also distinguishes deictic function, which brings together some elements of the language with gestures [23, 31].

Because the proper names assigns are relatively situational, they can be compared with personal and demonstrative pronouns. These signs absolutely situational and also can take place in deictic function of the language.

Each language level has its own special functions. For example, on syntactic level names have functions of subject, complement, nominative part of predicate which bring together proper and common names. Even if onyms are expressed by non-nominal part of speech, they receive syntactic valence of noun in the sentence. Due to the specifics of speech using of names, the number and ratio of their syntactic functions in the sentence have their own characteristics.

So, proper names are presented functions of subject and object as much as possible. Adverbial modifiers of place are specific function of toponyms.

On the lexical level functioning of words is not connected with grammar and does not depend on belonging of word to some part of speech. In this level Reformatskiy distinguishes nominative and semasiological function of words; he noted that proper names in pure form perform nominative function [23, 29].

Sweet considered that proper names, denoting individuals, distinguish them from class and exclude other participants of the same designated class. For Sweet, proper names are absolute permanent unmoved signs. Bühler understands under function of proper name that it is individualized sign [24, 269].

V.A. Nikonov distinguishes three functions of proper names, namely toponyms: address, descriptive and ideological [20, 61]. But the meaning of these toponyms are unequal, therefore their functions are unbalanced. First of all, obviously, there two types of ideological charges should be distinguished: 1) basis of name, it is word with bright ideological connotation, for example names given in Africa by Englishmen in honor of English kings: Victoria, Edward. These names not only “presents” for kings, but also planting of conquerors’ ideas. With changing of political situation such toponyms disappear or treat reassessing; 2) basis of name, it is ideologically neutral word. Because of the specific position of toponymic object, ideological connotation develops on the base of direct onomastic usage of name. For example, USA: the most developed country of the world, cultural center and figurative meaning, the country formed from emigrants. Therefore, ideological charge can hardly be named function, though, from time to time ideological component of name meaning contain important part of its onomastic meaning. As well as it is hard to relate with function the descriptive aspect of onomastics. Many proper names involve descriptive element, many are built on the base of attributive combinations, descriptive phrases. For example, the Volunteer State, it is possible to

understand meaning of this expression after find out information about the history of USA.

Belenkaya connects function of nomination in society with perception of names by population. She distinguishes the following functions of toponyms: indicator, indicator +characteristics, indicator +emotional color, indicator +ideological function. In this case, she suggests that non-motivated names have only pointing functions, and motivated mix it with object's characteristics, ideological function and emotional color [7, 20]. But this theory is false, because ideological and emotional connotations are irregular, non-permanent elements and cannot be belonged to functions, though they are essential ingredients of meaning of proper names.

Studying anthroponyms, Blanar distinguishes as one of their functions – identification. Moreover, he distinguishes special anthroponymic functions: 1) pointing to kinship. In some cases anthroponyms allow to distinguish relatives from non-relatives; legalization of man in society [27, 271]. Obviously, the very first function of names connected with their appropriation to each newborn; 3) characteristics which is typical for nicknames; 4) pointing to social state. Anthroponym witnesses about belonging of person to certain class, certain social group.

Function of personal characteristics distinguished by Blanar has in common with Belenkaya's functional characteristics of topohymic objects and Nikonov's descriptive function. But Blanar distinguishes it on special anthroponymic level and only on certain stage of development of onomastic.

Functions of toponyms, anthroponyms and other names are not exhausted by enumerated ones and it is possible to reveal other functions in different approaches to the material.

There are following functions of proper names in speech: communicative, appellative, expressive, deictic [27, 272].

As social onomastic function which is peculiar to all proper names can be called identification of object that includes a range of sub-functions: address,

emphasizing, contrasting, characteristics. Special anthroponymic function is suggested social legalization of personality, including, in some cases, information about relationships, origin and status in society, and peculiar pointing function, in special toponymic case. All these functions are extra-linguistic. Ideological, emotional, charismatic, ritual functions are extra-linguistic as well.

To name is the main lexical function of any name, including proper one.

Proper name in the structure of PU has a certain meaning and gives expression bright emphasized color and semantic expressiveness. O.A. Leonovich writes that phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature of the people speaking the given language [6, 73]. This connection is most clearly traced in those PUs, which include proper names.

One of the most significant tools for identifying those national and cultural characteristics that is allowed to model portrait of a nation, to indicate the specifics of a person's functioning in community, his inseparable connection with it, and the impact of community on a person's life is proper name. Main function of proper names in speech is function of emphasizing and identification. Every nation in each epoch has list of names including proper names from different onomastic spheres. In many cases proper names in the structure of PUs play the role of semantic center and determine semantic and emotional –expressive character of the whole PU acquiring meaning –forming character [27, 276].

The value of onomastic phraseology is important because it usually reflects not only the national identity of the particular word of this or that nation, but also through colorful names informs about the peculiar customs, ways of thinking, history and mythology of the latter. In works on PUPNs, it is exactly underlined their national specifics. Actually, personal proper name, being a cultural dominant, functioning in phraseology as a national cultural component, helps to reveal the peculiarities, characteristic features of a particular nation, of one or another type of language personality.

Semantic transformation of proper names in such PUs occurs due to their use in a figurative sense, which is based primarily on images related to history, culture, natural conditions, and the way of life of the native speaker. A "piece" of reality surrounding a person is transmitted through the thematic connections of that keyword.

Proper name in the structure of PU finds range of signs which make it closer to common nouns. Proper names are exposed to many semantic processes that occur with common nouns. Many researchers of this question came to such conclusions: B.V. Babaeva, B.F. Zakharov, R.I. Okhshtat, L.G.Skripnik, TN. Kondratieff.

Bi-planning of the "phraseological" name creates tension, which determines the expressiveness of phraseology. Losing the functional features of proper name, the onomastic component of phraseology, in contrast to the common noun, continues to maintain a close genetic link with proper name.

Significant part of PUPNs contains simulative and regular formations. According to syntactic function and communication act, micro-system of PUPNs can be divided into three groups: nominative phraseologies, interjectional phraseologies, communicative phraseologies.

Anthroponyms are the most important link connecting a person with the immediate environment and society as a whole. Any anthroponym is not just name of person, it has a number of semasiological functions. Anthroponym gives us information about the sexual and national origin of a person, reflects the connotations associated with social, regional or age characteristics, as well as belonging of person to a certain epoch. For example, *Uncle Tom* refers to the period of Civil War in America.

Speaking about the semantics of anthroponyms, it should be distinguished between them two functions: direct, pointing to the object to which this name is appropriated individually and portable, characterized by the transfer of the name to another subject, in connection with which the name gets the ability to ascribe

certain properties a number of objects. Actually, the portable function of proper name influenced the formation of PUs in the language.

PUPNs contain unlimited culturally historical information. For example, PUPNs related to Bible has become inseparable part of speech. Toponym *Babylon* which is the capital of Haldea one of the oldest cities of the world registered in the structure of the following PUs: *the confusion of Babylon, lady of Babylon*.

Toponym Egypt, country in the North- West of Africa along coasts of the river Nil where Jews were slaves before escaping promised land, is presented in the following PUs: *corn in Egypt*—abundance of something, *the flesh-pots of Egypt*—Egyptian boilers with meat – a symbol of lost prosperity.

The toponyms, which are components of biblical PUs, being original symbols, contain endless cultural and historical information. Interpretation of the meanings of such names cannot be thoroughly analyzed without the presence of extralinguistic information about the denotation. Correct use of such international toponymic symbols is of great importance in the implementation of intercultural communication, since Signify objects of special importance in the history of the Christian world.

Process of social legalization of personality or geographical object is the first purposeful process. However, in general, all onomastic matters are linguistic; aim of person legalization is extra –linguistic. Therefore this function is considered to be extra – linguistic.

So, proper names in PUs have special function. From grammatical point of view their function in the sentence is expressed by subject and complement, lexical function is nomination. Historically, their function is informative. In the speech, depending on the situation, they can serve as the basis of message or have communicative function. Proper names in the structure of PUs can be used as appeal or appellative function and as expressive means or expressive function. Identification, address, deixis, appeal, emphasizing, listing, differentiation, description are peculiar refinement and division of

communicative function, and not separate function of names. Ideological and emotional functions are main functions of proper names in the structure of PUs, because they convey the whole essence of phraseology. Becoming part of the PU, the proper name loses its connection with a particular person or object i.e. exhausts its onomastic function. It ceases to express singularity and begins to generalize, and therefore, to perform the function of common noun.

2.3 The etymological information on phraseological units with proper names

The etymological ground of PUs in modern English is very diverse. Origin of English phraseologies can be divided into two classes: native and borrowed English PUs. Borrowed PUs are subdivided into: inter-lingual and intra-linguistic [16, 110]. A special group is borrowings of foreign form. Thus, it is possible to distinguish four groups:

- 1) native English PUs;
- 2) inter-lingual borrowings, i.e. PUs, borrowed from foreign languages by a particular type of translation;
- 3) intra-language borrowings, i.e. PUs, borrowed from the American variant of English language (phraseology borrowed from the other options, a few);
- 4) PUs, borrowed and foreign-language form.

I. Native English PUs

- 1) Native English PUs of non-terminological origin.

PUs in English are mostly native English translations, whose authors are unknown. These widely circulated expressions are created by folk, for instance, *bite off more than one can chew* means take up an impossible task, do not calculate your strength; *in for a penny, in for a pound* means took hold of the ridge, do not say that it is not steep.

1.1 PUs reflecting the traditions and customs of the English people: *good wine needs no bush* means good product praises himself (by an old custom, innkeepers hung ivy twigs as a sign that there was wine on sale);

1.2 PUs associated with English realities: *carry coals to New castle* i.e., to carry something to where that's good enough; Newcastle – the center of English coal industry;

1.3 PUs associated with the names of English writers, scholars, kings, etc. Within this group, three subgroups can be distinguished:

1.3.1 Phraseologies, contained surnames: *according to Cocker* –correctly, right, exactly. E. Cocker, 1631 - 1675, the author of the English textbook of arithmetic, widespread in the XVII century.

1.3.2 Phraseologies, contained names: *a good Jack makes a good Gill*-A good husband has a goodwife; *Tom, Dick and Harry*- everyone, first counter

1.3.3 Phraseologies, contained names and surnames: *a Sally Lunn*-sweet bun (by the name of a female pastry cook at the end of the 18th century); *a Sherlock Holmes* –detective (hero of Doyle's works);

1.4. PUs associated with beliefs:*a black sheep* – a lousy sheep, a shame of the family (according to the old belief, a black sheep is marked with the seal of the devil); *an unlicked cub* -green, yellow-faced youth; milk on the lips is not dried (both are related to the medieval belief that the cubs are born formless and the bear, licking them, gives them the proper look)

1.5. PUs connected with astrology: *be born under a lucky star*; *be born under an unlucky (or evil) star*;

1.6. PUs, taken from fairy tales and fables: *Fortunatus's purse* - Inexhaustible purse (Fortunatus is fairytale character);

1.7. PUs connected with caricature: *Drop the pilot* - abandon a clever and faithful advisor(The expression arose in connection with the published in the English humorous magazine "Punch" in 1890. A caricature of the resignation of Bismarck at the request of William II);*the old lady of Thread needle Street* – English bank (the expression owes its origin to the caricature of John Gillray(1797), where the Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger tries to steal the gold old lady sitting on a locked chest. The money needed Pete for the war

with Napoleon. The caption under the cartoon read: Political Ravishment, or The Old Lady of Thread needle Street in Danger);

1.8 PUs connected with legends: *Halcyon days* - calm, peaceful days, quiet time (halcyon - kingfisher, according to ancient tradition, the kingfisher displays chicks in a nest floating on the sea during the winter solstice, and during this period, about two weeks, the sea is completely calm).

1.9 PUs connected with historical events: *Tyburn blossom* - "a young thief, a young offender"; *Dance the Tyburn jig* - "to be hanged, to end life on the gallows"; *Tyburntippet* - "loop" recalls the fact that until 1783 the city of Tyburn was a place of public executions.

2) Native English PUs of terminological origin

Many terms and professionalism in various spheres of human activity acquire a rethinking meaning and are part of phraseology.

2.1 Sailing: *cut the painter* - 1) to cut off the rope; 2) to break communications, separate from the metropolis, achieve autonomy, become independent (about the colony); painter in this expression means "phalin" (rope, to which the boat is attached to the pier or ship); *lower one's colors* - 1) to lower the flag; 2) surrender, retreat; *strike sail* - 1) remove sails; 2) admit to being defeated, to admit defeat; *trim one's sails to the wind* - 1) to put sails in the wind; 2) keep your nose in the wind; know where the wind blows.

2.2 Military sphere: *draw somebody's fire* - 1) cause fire on yourself; 2) becoming a target of somebody's attacks; *fall into line* - 1) to become operational; 2) agree with somebody or with something); to join (to someone, or to something); *mark time* - 1) to denote the step in place, marching in place; 2) to wait idly; to stagnate.

2.3 Sport: *come up to the scratch* - 1) go to the starting line; 2) be ready to fight, be in shape, act decisively; *hit below the belt* - 1) break the rules, act dishonestly, do not hesitate in choosing the means; (Kuninkurspophraseologii 112)

3) Shakespearean phraseologies

According to the number of PUs enriching the English language, Shakespeare's works occupy the second place after the Bible. The number of them is over 100. The most of Shakespearian phrases are found only once in Shakespeare's works, and their form is fixed. Here are some of these well-known PUs: *The be-all and end-all* ("Macbeth") is what fills life, everything in life; *Eat somebody out of house and home* ("King Henry IV") - to ruin a person, living on his account; *A fool's paradise* ("Romeo and Juliet") - ghostly happiness, a fantasy world [16, 113].

In modern English, Shakespearian phraseologies can be used with some modifications. Many Shakespearians acquire lexical variants over time. Today Shakespearian phrases, which contain obsolete words, is also used, i.e. archaisms, which nowhere except this PUs are not used.

A significant number of PUs created by Shakespeare has become a universal use, which testifies to the linguistic genius of Shakespeare and its colossal popularity.

4) Other literary origins of PUs.

In addition to Shakespeare, many other writers have enriched English phraseology. Among them, first of all, should be named Jeffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pop, Charles Dickens and Walter Scott. For example Charles Dickens, *an Artful Dodger* -a scoundrel; a rascal; *King Charles's head*-an obsession, a subject of insanity.

Many writers and politicians managed to enrich English with one or two turnovers that have become widespread. We give some examples: XVIII century John Arbuthnot: *John Bull* -mocking nickname of the English; Daniel Defoe: *man Friday*-loyal faithful servant; Robert Louis Stevenson: *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* -a person embodying two principles - good and evil; John Bury: *little Mary* -stomach, tummy.

In some of cases, PUs that have been encountered before have become popular due to their use by well-known writers. Comparisons *grin like a Cheshire cat*-to smirk, to smile in the whole mouth; *mad as a March hare* -out

of one's mind, crazy popularized by Lewis Carroll in “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”.

II. Borrowed PUs.

1. Biblical PUs.

With the spreading of Christian religious and secular literature in many countries, including English- speaking ones idioms had become widespread, the source of them was the gospel and the Bible. The biblical phraseology includes sustainable, repeatable in speech, separately designed units, which, as a rule, have expressiveness, emotional characteristics, and have portable meanings (metaphorical, symbolic, allegorical, generalized-figurative) [25, 110].

Since the Bible is one of the earliest literary works in the world of literature, it has been translated into many languages. However, no other language has not experienced such a noticeable effect of the Bible as English. For a long period the Bible was the most widespread book in Britain. Not only individual words, but whole phrases (often literal translations of the Hebrew and Greek phrases) adopted in the English from its pages. Biblical names are based on the following PUs: *a doubting Thomas* ‘*doubting Thomas*’; *the old Adam* ‘*old Adam*’. Biblical phraseological units are connected with innumerable and diverse threads with the Bible, its ideas, philosophy, images, plots, texts.

The parts of most biblical PUs are anthroponyms and toponyms. The proper nouns in the PUs are the names of the heroes of the biblical stories: Adam, Eve, Cain, Noah, Solomon, Herod, Judah. These components are international, for example, phraseologies which include names of the first people in the earth: Adam’s ale, the old Adam, Adam’s apple, since Adam was a boy.

"Phraseologies of biblical origin frequently differ in many ways from their biblical images". In some cases, this is because the biblical image has been rethought over time, it could also have altered the order of words or the archaic forms of words were discarded.

For example, *A millstone about somebody’s neck*- heavy responsibility, expression ascends to biblical text, having literal meaning. Phraseology

frequently used with the word have or hang. Word about can be substituted into around.

There are samples when biblical PU have positive meaning, but in contemporary speech it is rethought and became PU with negative content, for example, not to let one's left hand know what one's right hand does- the left hand does not know what the right hand does (modern version).

Some PUs originated from biblical plot. These PUs can be revealed in the following PUs: *Job's comforter, Juda's kiss, a prodigal son.*

PU *the land of Nod* - the realm of sleep arose as a result of the play of words, the name of the biblical land of Nord, where Cain was exiled after the assassination of Abel.

In addition to PUs accepted from the Bible in the English language, as in languages of other European peoples who are the heirs of old civilization, there are great number of PUs arising from the old Greeks and Romans [16, 119].

2. PUs adopted from various foreign languages.

2.1 Majority PUs related to antic mythology, history and literature. Many of these phraseologies have international feature as wide range of nations use them. The following PUs date back to the antic mythology, for example, *Achilles' heel, Lares and Penates, the thread of Ariadne.*

Some PUs related to Homer's poems "Iliad" and "Ulysses", for example, *Homeric laughter.* In Homer's Iliad, and later in the Aeneid of Virgil glorified the courage of the defenders of Troy. Hence the phrase *like a Trojan* which means courage, valiantly, heroically. Another phrase related to the Trojan war is *the Trojan horse* -hidden danger.

In his book Smith gives range of phrases related to old Greece and old Rome literature and in most cases points out the authors of these phrases. There some of the most widespread phrases with some additions. From Greece history and literature given the following PUs: *appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober*- to ask someone to review adopted hasty decisions; *the Gordian knot* - intricate interweaving of various circumstances.

PU *the unwritten law* belongs to the Athenian legislator Solon. From the philosophical books of Plato go the phrases *hand on the torch* - pass the light of knowledge, wisdom; *Platonic love*.

The phrase *beg the question* which means to start with the desired conclusion, not from the evidence belongs to Aristotle.

The response of the great mathematician Euclid ancient Egyptian king Ptolemy the Philadelphus, who wished quickly to learn geometry, came to the present in the form of phraseology *there is in royal road to geometry* - "there is no easy way to geometry."

Range of expressions goes back to Aesop's fables and other Greek tales and fables: *blow hot and cold* - hesitate, to take an ambivalent attitude.

Many English PUs are connected with Ancient Rome. For example *bed of roses* means happy undisturbed life [16, 117].

Expression *Caesar's wife must be above suspicion* caused appearing of PU *Caesar's wife*.

Expressions *cross (or pass) the Rubicon* and *the die is cast* related to crusades of Caesar; *a Lucullian banquet* on behalf of the Roman wealthy Lucullus, famous for his luxurious banquets; *fiddle while Rome is burning* Roman Emperor Nero, known for his cruelty, played cephare and wrote poems, watching Rome burn, set on fire by his order [18, 563].

Some of the phraseologies go back to the works of Roman writers: *a snake in the grass* - an insidious, hidden enemy (Virgil); *The golden mean* (Horace); *The sinews of war* - money, material means (Cicero).

Many English PUs are borrowings from Latin via French. But there are also PUs, borrowed directly from the Latin language, bypassing French. This is proved by the fact that these phrases are not used in the French language: *anger is a short madness* Latin *ira furor brevis est* -Horace; *forewarned* in Latin *praemonitus, praemunitus* [16, 120].

In some cases borrowed English PUs close to the Latin prototype than to appropriate French PU of Latin origin.

2.2 Phraseological borrowings from French. There are many PUs taken up from French, for example, *after us the deluge*, *Buridan's ass*, *castles in Spain*, *appetite comes with eating*. These are some of the most famous examples. The number of phraseological borrowings from the French language could easily be increased. It is not difficult to see that in the examples given, the English turns are complete tracing from French.

Some English phraseologies borrowed from old French, for example, *cry havoc*, *curry favor with somebody*.

2.3 Phraseological borrowings from German are few. *Blood and iron*, *the mailed fist*, *speech is silver*, *silence is golden*.

2.4 In English there are only a few of the PUs, adopted from the Spanish language: *blue blood*, *the fifth column*, *the knight of the Rueful Countenance*.

2.5 Phraseological borrowings from Russian: *the Sick Man of Europe*.

2.6 Phraseological borrowings from Danish: *an ugly duckling*.

2.7 Phraseological borrowings from Dutch: *forlorn hope*, *still life*.

2.8 Phraseological borrowings from Italian: *every dog is a lion at home*.

2.9 Phraseological borrowings from Chinese: *lose face*.

2.10 Phraseological borrowings from Arabic literature. There are few phrases adopted from the tales "Thousand and One Nights": *Aladdin's lamp*, *rub the lamp*, *Ainaschar's dream*, *the old man of the sea*, *an open sesame*.

3. PUs of American origin.

Many PUs enter England from the United States. They relate to intra-language borrowing. Some of these idioms are so assimilated that in English dictionaries after they dropped the litter, indicating their American origin. Such "Americanisms" are, for example, *bark up the wrong tree*; *green*; *have an ax(e)* to*; *in the soup* - in a difficult position, in trouble; *sell like hot cakes* - to be bought up like hot cakes, snapped up; *sit on the fence* - neutral or wait-and-see position; *spill the beans* - to keep a secret; *take a back seat* - to take a back seat, to take a modest position and many others [16, 123].

Their American origin is established on the basis of lexicographic data and analysis of sources.

Phraseological borrowings of all types fill the gaps in the system category, as they often have no lexical or phraseological synonyms and are the only designations of particular objects. Many borrowed idioms are included in the synonymic series, which also includes native English PUs. In such synonymic rows of phraseological borrowing differentiated by shades of meaning. Phraseological borrowings enrich the phraseological fund and expand communication opportunities.

Summary on Chapter II

PUPrN contain special group among phraseologies. They have certain grammatical structural patterns. In her book “Comparative analysis of phraseological units”; Arsenyeva offered the following structures of phraseologies:

3. PUs with phrase structure
4. PUs with sentence structure

Phraseologies with phrase structure are divided into the following types:

- d) Verbal PUs
- e) Substantial PUs
- f) Adjectival PUs

In English speech there is also a significant number of unconditional formations, at first glance, which correspond to certain features of PUs, but in reality significantly differ from them. We are referring to formation, which can be called a standard style of grammatical constructions. Before turning to their consideration, it is regarded to pay attention to some of the most significant features of PUs derived from their essence as units of a constant context.

Moreover, proper names in PUs have specific function. From grammatical point of view their function in the sentence is expressed by subject and complement, lexical function is nomination. Historically, their function is informative. In the speech, depending on the situation, they can serve as the

basis of message or have communicative function. Proper names in the structure of PUs can be used as appeal or appellative function and as expressive means or expressive function. Identification, address, deixis, appeal, emphasizing, listing, differentiation, description are peculiar refinement and division of communicative function, and not separate function of names. Ideological and emotional functions are main functions of proper names in the structure of PUs, because they convey the whole essence of phraseology. Becoming part of the PU, the proper name loses its connection with a particular person or object i.e. exhausts its onomastic function. It ceases to express singularity and begins to generalize, and therefore, to perform the function of common noun.

In addition, the etymological ground of PUs in modern English is very diverse. Origin of English phraseologies can be divided into two classes: native and borrowed English PUs. Borrowed PUs are subdivided into: inter-lingual and intra-linguistic.

Thus, it is clear that in modern English, PUPrN differ according to their grammatical structure, their function in the sentence and etymological ground.

Chapter III

ENGLISH IDIOMS, PROVERBS AND SAYINGS WITH PROPER NAMES

3.1 Idioms with proper names

Idiom is not a simple saying. It expresses the opinion of the people. It contains the people's assessment, observations of the people's mind.

Idiom is a group of words that has a special content that differs from the usual sense of each individual lexical unit.

Idiom (from the Greek. idioma, peculiarity, originality) is the stable expression whose meaning differs from the literal content of its components. Idioms have a great variety of structures and combinations that are mostly constant and often illogical, and cannot obey basic rules of grammar.

As for the national cultural value of idiomatic phrases, it is the undeniable reliability of their content. Studying them it is acceptable to observe the national history, partially acquainted with its customs and traditions, to the idea of the mentality of the nation speaking the language.

Idiomatic combination is a unit about the content of which it is difficult, and from time to time not possible to guess, by considering the meanings of the separate words from which it is composed.

Idioms are unmotivated units that act as equivalents of words.[16, 12] Smirnitkiy considers that idioms are based on the transfer of meaning, on a metaphor clearly recognized by the speaker. Their common peculiarity is a highlighted stylistic color, a differentiation from the common neutral style, for example, take the bull by the horns - act decisively; dead as a doornail - without signs of life.

According to Amosova she mentioned that idioms are expressions of a permanent essence in which the indicative minimum and the semantically realizable element normally constitute an identity and both are performed by the general lexical composition of the phrase [3, 25]. Idioms are characterized by a holistic meaning, for example, red tape - bureaucracy; play with fire.

Vinogradov called idiomatic phrases as phraseological fusion. He mentioned that the collocations of this category are necessarily characterized by semantic inseparability and, optionally, syntactic or grammatical inseparability, e.g. *in the nick of time, red tape*. These idioms are syntactically separable, but semantically inseparable [16, 7].

In her work “English lexicology”, Ivanova points out that expression become idioms when their components are perceived as semantically devastated, not having associative meaning in modern language, contain archaisms or quite obsolete words, because they were associated with the now-forgotten facts, events, names, phenomena, e.g. *a fly on the wheel*-a man who greatly exaggerates his role, *to nail the counter*-to expose the lies.

Larin wrote: “It is hardly possible to dispute the thesis that all "inseparable word combinations" (idioms, phraseological connections) were the result of a number of deformations of verbal expression of thought, once quite clear, unambiguous and concrete, corresponding to the norms of living language and grammatical structure, lexical composition and semantic content. Semantic cohesion, integrity is formed sooner rather. Centuries are needed for the maturation of grammatical inseparability. ”

The idiomatic section includes the PUs idioms (idioms), i.e. stable combinations of lexemes with completely or partially rethought meaning. They can be of different structural types: motivated and unmotivated.[16, 14]

The use of idioms is very important for sociocultural analysis and comparison of cultures, as well as for language analysis, because:

1. Idioms can be conductors of a certain ideology;
2. Idioms form an attitude to the problem from one or another point of view on it;
3. Idioms help in the upbringing of the individual, help to form such concepts and qualities necessary for every citizen as patriotism, responsibility for one's words and deeds to loved ones and the whole society;

4. Idioms help to penetrate deeper into the psychology of the national character, better understand the culture and history of the country, the studied language and its own;

5. Idioms help to expand the language horizon and improve the language competence.

Classification of idioms:

1. **Substantial idioms.** Usually they mean a person, an object, a phenomenon. The most characteristic structural type of substantive idioms is the expression "adjective + noun", an expression of two nouns connected with a preposition.

E.g. *A level head* - composure, poise, presence of mind; sanity.

A one-track mind - limited, linear mind; narrow-minded.

2. **Verbal idioms.** They express an object or object-adverbial relations. They can have a different structure, the simplest forms are the phrases of the verb with the noun, as well as the verb, the auxiliary pronoun and the noun. E.g., *to hit the nail on the head* - *get to the point*; *to keep the ball rolling* - *to keep the conversation going*.

3. **Attributive**, denoting properties, features of a person, object, phenomenon. E.g., *armed to the teeth* - be equipped with everything you need; *blue blood* - of noble origin.

4. **Adverbial**, denoting features, qualities, signs of action. E.g., *with flying colors* - with absolute success; *till the cows come home* - very long.

5. **Modal idioms**, denoting the attitude of the speaker to what is being said. E.g., *it's another pair of shoes* - it's quite another matter; *it's not my cup of tea* - it's not mine.

6. **Interjectional.** Like interjections, such PUs express the will, feelings, acting as separate, undivided sentences. E.g. *and how*; *keep one's fingers crossed*.

7. **Ligamentous idioms** that serve to link separate parts of sentences or whole sentences, parts of coherent texts. E.g., *all in all* - as a whole; *all told* - considering everything; *by and large* - generally speaking.

8. **Comparing (similes - as...as.../ like...).**

Idioms of comparison are mostly used in the description of people, their appearance, character, mood, actions, etc. But many of them also apply to things, objects, places. E.g., *as bad as bad can be* - worse than ever; *like a bull in a China shop*; *as heavy as lead* - as lead-poured.

9. **Binomials.** E.g., *odds and ends* - dissimilar things; *in black and white* - very clear; *bits and pieces* - different little things.

10. **Idioms describing people.** E.g., *to have a heart of gold*; *wouldn't hurt a fly*; *have green fingers*.

11. **Idioms describing feelings or mood.**

a) Positive feelings: *to be on the cloud nine* - to be extremely happy; *to be in high spirits* - lively, cheerful.

b) Negative feelings: *a face as long as a fiddle* - look depressed, upset; *in a black mood* - be in a bad mood.

c) Physiological condition: *I could eat a horse* - experience a strong sense of hunger; *on top form* - be in good physical shape.

There is no general pattern of formation of idioms. The process of the birth of any phraseological turnover is a chain of accidents. And in almost every case this process is special [16, 75].

As was mentioned above, there are many idiomatic expressions that contain proper names. Like other idioms, they came from everyday life of people, folklore, prose and poetry, myths, fairy tales, fables, songs, slang and other sources.

Proper name in the structure of idiom has a certain meaning and gives expression bright emphasized color and semantic expressiveness. O.A. Leonovich writes that phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature of the people speaking the given language [6, 74]. This connection is most clearly traced in those PUs, which include proper names.

One of the most significant tools for identifying those national and cultural characteristics that is allowed to model portrait of a nation, to indicate the specifics of a person's functioning in community, his inseparable connection

with it, and the impact of community on a person's life is proper name. Main function of proper names in speech is function of emphasizing and identification. Every nation in each epoch has list of names including proper names from different onomastic spheres. In many cases proper names in the structure of idioms play the role of semantic center and determine semantic and emotional –expressive character of the whole PU acquiring meaning –forming character [27, 13].

The value of onomastic phraseology is important because it usually reflects not only the national identity of the particular word of this or that nation, but also through colorful names informs about the peculiar customs, ways of thinking, history and mythology of the latter. In works on idioms with proper names, it is exactly underlined their national specifics. Actually, personal proper name, being a cultural dominant, functioning in phraseology as a national cultural component, helps to reveal the peculiarities, characteristic features of a particular nation, of one or another type of language personality.

Anthroponyms are the most important link connecting a person with the immediate environment and society as a whole. Any anthroponym is not just name of person, it has a number of semasiological functions. Anthroponym gives us information about the sexual and national origin of a person, reflects the connotations associated with social, regional or age characteristics, as well as belonging of person to a certain epoch [27, 47]. For example, *Uncle Tom* refers to the period of Civil War in America.

PUPNs contain unlimited culturally historical information. For example, PUPNs related to Bible has become inseparable part of speech. Toponym *Babylon* which is the capital of Haldea one of the oldest cities of the world registered in the structure of the following PUs: *the confusion of Babylon, lady of Babylon*.

Proper names in idioms have special function. From grammatical point of view their function in the sentence is expressed by subject and complement, lexical function is nomination. Historically, their function is informative. In the

speech, depending on the situation, they can serve as the basis of message or have communicative function. Proper names in the structure of idioms can be used as appeal or appellative function and as expressive means or expressive function. Identification, address, deixis, appeal, emphasizing, listing, differentiation, description are peculiar refinement and division of communicative function, and not separate function of names [27, 89]. Ideological and emotional functions are main functions of proper names in the structure of idioms, because they convey the whole essence of phraseology. Becoming part of the PU, the proper name loses its connection with a particular person or object i.e. exhausts its onomastic function. It ceases to express singularity and begins to generalize, and therefore, to perform the function of common noun [49, 8].

According to the abovementioned investigation, PUs have two types of structures:

1. PUs with phrase structure
2. PUs with sentence structure

And idioms can be included to the first type of PUs because they are not completed sentences. Moreover, they are divided into the following types:

- a) Substantial PUs
- b) Adjectival PUs

Substantial idioms subdivided into the following grammatical classes:

- 1) adjective +noun;
- 2) noun +noun;
- 3) noun +preposition +noun;
- 4) Participle I or II +noun;
- 5) noun +and +noun;
- 6) preposition +noun;

Adjectival idioms are considered functionally correlated with adjectives. The core component in these idioms is an adjective, the dependent component is a noun: adjective +as +noun.

There are numerous idioms with poly-semantic meaning among all groups of idioms. In these phrases the first version is phraseomatic i.e. not rethought and the second one is idiomatic or rethought [16, 124]. For instance, idioms of biblical origin: *Benjamin's portion/mess- 1)the largest portion; 2) to avoid favoritism; 3) be impartial;*

Idioms of mythological origin with poly-semantic meaning: *Cassandra warnings- 1) the gift of foresight; 2) warnings that are unreasonably neglected; Hector- 1)a brave warrior; 2) a fighter, bully, a braggart; 3)to threaten, to intimidate, to bully, to brag, to boast; 4)to storm at high altitude;*

Idioms of American origin with poly-semantic meaning: *Blind Tom- 1) an African-American prodigy pianist; 2) blind man's buff (game);*

Sloppy Joe- 1) a sandwich with beef; 2) sloppy, muddy (about male); 3) spacious sweater for women;

Every Tom, Dick and Harry- 1) ordinary people; 2) first counter, everyone, all indiscriminately;

Idioms of Latin origin with poly-semantic meaning: *Break Priscian's head- 1) puzzle over; 2) violate grammar rules;*

Idioms of military origin with poly-semantic meaning: *Jackboot- 1)hobnail boots; 2) tough pressure, brute strength, violence; 3) a person who uses brute force.*

Thus, idioms with proper names can be classified into different types and groups. They are divided according grammatical structure, origin, type. Various linguists give different notion to the term idiom and differentiate them according to different qualities. Also it should be highlighted that some idioms have poly-semantic meaning.

3.2 Proverbs and sayings with proper names

Proverbs and sayings are a common style of oral national art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as an accurate rime, ordinary structure, shortness, make proverbs and sayings

persistent, memorable and essential in discourse. Many of them arose even when there was no writing. Therefore, the issue of primary sources is still open.

Proverbs and sayings, being an inalienable attribute of national folklore, and in turn, an attribute of the culture of a certain nation, reflect the life of the nation to which they belong, this is the way of thinking and the character of the people.

Correct and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings gives speech a unique identity and special expressiveness. English proverbs and sayings bring a certain flavor to everyday communication and really deserve a separate study.

From idioms, proverbs and sayings differ in structural-semantic respect: they represent a complete sentence. At the heart of their holistic semantic content are not concepts, but judgments. Therefore proverbs and sayings cannot be carriers of lexical meaning, which is inherent in phraseological units; their meaning can be conveyed only by a sentence, whereas the meaning of idiom is conveyed by a word or phrase. The distinction of proverbs from idioms lies in the fact that proverbs can be used simultaneously in a literal and in a figurative sense [24, 56].

Proverbs, because of their double meaning, as well as sayings used in the literal sense, consist of words with well-defined independent lexical meaning, which cannot be said about idioms, the components of which are completely or partially devoid of semantic independence.

Words, that are part of proverbs and sayings which express the most essential aspects of thought, are often highlighted or, at least, can be distinguished by a logical stress. Almost none of the components of the idiom is impossible to make a logical stress. Idioms, therefore, are deprived of the actual division [12, 94]

However, proverb is the idioms with a sentence structure [16, 176].

A lot of idioms in the English language arose on the basis of proverbs. Typically, the idiom becomes part of the proverbs used in speech independently,

without knowledge of a proverb idiom is unclear. For example, a good Jack (a good Jack makes a good Jill).

L. N. Orkina notes that a proverb is not a simple saying. It expresses the opinion of the people. It is people's evaluation of life, observations of people's mind. Not every saying has become a proverb, but only one that was consistent with the lifestyle and thoughts of many people - such an expression could exist for millennia, passing from century to century. Behind every proverb is the authority of the generations who created them. Therefore, the proverbs do not argue, they do not prove - they simply assert or deny anything in the certainty that all they have said is a firm truth [21,120].

V.A. Zhukov claims that it is very embarrassing to determine from what times proverbs began to walk among the people - oral short sayings on many diverse topics. Special properties have made proverbs and sayings so persistent and necessary in everyday life and speech [14, 12] .

It is possible to differentiate such fundamental sources of English instructive phrases: national, bookish, Biblical source, adoption and Shakespeare's citations enjoying as proverbs and sayings.

Proverbs can be differentiated from sayings. The principal peculiarity of the proverb is its fullness and instructive meaning. The saying differs in the incompleteness of inference, in the lack of an instructive character. Usually the following phrases practiced as sayings: *when two Sundays come together*.

Sometimes it is problematic task to distinguish a proverb from a saying or to clarify distinction between these genres. The saying is bordered on the proverb, and if one word is joined to it or a word order is changed, the saying becomes a proverb. In oral discourse, sayings often become proverbs, and proverbs – sayings. A great number of sayings is of a conversational nature.

In English, sayings are many times lesser than proverbs.

Sayings can be included to the verbal type of PUs. They have the following grammatical classes:

1) verb +noun;

- 2) verb +pronoun +noun;
- 3) verb +adjective +noun;
- 4) verb +preposition +noun;
- 5) verb +preposition +pronoun +noun;
- 6) verb +preposition +adjective +noun;
- 7) verb +noun +preposition +noun;
- 8) verb +pronoun + preposition +noun;
- 9) verb +noun +preposition +pronoun;
- 10) verb +adjective;
- 11) verb +noun +adjective;
- 12) verb +comparative +noun;
- 13) verb +comparative +adjective +noun;
- 14) verb +comparative +noun + preposition +noun.

Attention is paid to those expressive means by which the persistence or memorability of proverbs and sayings is obtained. One such means is accurate or assonant rhyme: *East or West, home is best*.

Proverbs frequently mean aphoristically compressed sayings with an instructive meaning in a rhythmically organized structure [16, 176].

Proverbs and sayings are also studied from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics as a reflection of the mentality of the people, as Mezentseva writes: "The proverbial mentality is not the mentality of proverbs, but reflected in proverbial fund of the mentality of the people, more precisely, certain social groups of people. Proverbial mentality is one of the versions of the language mentality, wider - one of the variants of the national mentality".

V.N. Telia, considering proverbs in the context of cultural traditions, believes that they represent "a powerful source of interpretation, because they are traditionally transmitted from generation to generation for centuries formed the language of everyday culture, which in sentencing form reflects all of the criteria and installing the attitudes of the people - native speaker" [29, 54].

Gaevaja points out that structures that have figurative meaning and cannot be identified with words - synonyms refer to proverbs. She also calls such distinctive characteristics of the proverb as imagery, generalized form of the transmission of thought, ideological and emotional saturation, ability to aesthetic evaluation of various phenomena of life, rhythmic system, composition [10, 34].

A proverb is always a sentence. It pursues a didactic aim. In contrast to other PU types, proverbs are often complex sentences. In the context, the proverb can act as an independent sentence or part of a complex sentence. For example, *before you can/could say Jack Robinson- very quickly, immediately, instantly, in two counts; I did not have time to gasp.*

Although among the widespread English proverbs there is some number of long proverbs like *If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.* Majority of proverbs short concise statements like *Caesar's wife must be above suspicion* or *grin like a Cheshire cat.*

Ellipsis is frequently used among proverbs more than among any other types of PUs. Long proverbs, i.e. proverbs composed from more than ten lexemes have tendency to be obsolete.

Main peculiarity of proverbs is the stability of the lexeme composition and the invariability of the arrangement of lexemes, associated with syntactic conditioning and the extensive use of expressive means.

Numerous of English proverbs are closed type which organized according to the model of simple two- member sentences, for example, *he thinks himself God Almighty, Daniel come to judgment, make one's Jack.*

From given examples, it is clear that proverbs may be organized by personal, impersonal, indefinite – personal models and include different number of members.

In some cases, PUs which have the form of simple sentences contain in their structure the comparing component *as* or *like*, for instance, *grin like a Cheshire cat, happy as Larry.*

English proverbs are very diverse in content and cover all aspects of the life of the English people.

They make fun of defective traits of human: *Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune*, meaning is more people died because of drinking than because of drowning.

The laziness is convicted: *Every day is not Sunday*.

The notion of the saying in up- to- day folklore is uncertain, including the diverse structural-semantic models of stable shaped combinations of words. Essentially, a single matter that unites these different combinations of words is that they cannot be named proverbs, though the proximity of both in certain situations is not to be rejected.

In English and American lingual books, there is also no bright differentiation between proverb and saying. This explains why English proverbial wordbooks also contain phrases of a clearly non-proverbial character.

The contemporary development of the theory of phraseology to practice the notion of "saying" in its broadest sense, as is common in folklore, it is impractical. Since the diversity of structural-semantic patterns of PUs already have names, a saying can be used only for one particular that does not have a title, namely PUs of non- proverbial character, regardless of whether they are related to the proverbs or not.

Sayings, as well as proverbs, are sentences. But these categories of PUs, there are essential differences in functional terms, as the directive, didactic and evaluative function are not peculiar to sayings. Proverbs are an expression of folk wisdom, and they are characterized by a higher degree of abstraction than for sayings.

Proverbs are declarative, interrogative, imperative sentences. Exclamatory sentences among proverbs do not occur. In declarative sentences, something is affirmed or denied. The number of proverbs - simple affirmative sentences is very significant [16, 178]. Subject in majority of cases is a noun, in contrast to

proverbs - complex sentences, in which, for example, a personal pronoun often appears as a subject.

The subject of proverbs - simple affirmative sentences occurs without an adjective, for instance, *Homer sometimes nods*. But there are cases, when subject in proverbs with different adjectives, for example, *hungry bellies have no ears, a fool's bolt is soon shot*. As for proverbs with proper names, proper name itself can serve as an adjective, for instance, *Caesar's wife must be above suspicion*, where *Caesar's* is an adjective.

Adjective can have not only subject but also the second noun, for instance, *April showers bring forth May flowers* where *April* and *May* are adjectives.

In some proverbs, the second noun has prepositional adjective, while subject does not have it, for example, *Jack is no judge of Jill's beauty*.

There are some proverbs with the negative particle *not*. Particle *not* is usually used with auxiliary and modal verbs. *Rome was not built in a day, every day is not Sunday*. It also can be used in compound structures, for instance, *if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain*.

Particle *no* is rarely practiced in proverbs, for example, *all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy*.

Interrogative sentences among English proverbs are extremely rare [16, 178]. These include the following proverbs: *when Adam delved and Eve span who was then a gentleman? ; Is Saul also among the prophets?*

These sentences, interrogative in form, in meaning are declarative sentences, i.e. rhetorical questions.

The English proverbs are characterized by two types of dependence of components: the constant and constant-variant [16, 182]. Proverbs with a constant dependence of the components are the most common. Examples of such proverbs are: *Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy*.

Proverbs with constant-variant dependence of components. Along with proverbs with a constant dependence of components, there are proverbs that have variants [16, 182].

Grammatical variants: *Before you can (or could) say Jack Robinson*

Lexical variant: in proverbs, it is possible to replace various notional words with the same ones, referring to the same part of speech, and also in rare cases, the notional ones into semi-notional, e.g., *get(have) a Charlie horse*

Quantitative variant: In proverbs, there are variants only with truncated components, e.g., *Jack is no judge of Jill's beauty // If Jack is in love, he's no judge of Jill's beauty.*

Proverbs with the structure of complex sentences are widespread in English. In complex sentences, principal clause is characterized by causal stipulation of subordinate clause [16, 178].

Among the proverbs with the structure of a complex sentence, a group of sentences with a restrictive defining clause is distinguished, introduced by the relative pronoun *that* with the pronoun *he* in the function of the subject of principal sentence.

There are two structural types of such sentences:

1) subordinate clause follows after principal one *he is lifeless, that is faultless;*

2) subordinate clause introduced by relative pronoun *that* goes between subject *he* and remaining parts of principal clause *he that dies, pays all debts*
Analogical structural types are also found in cases, when subordinate clause is introduced by relative pronoun *who*, moreover, the second type is significantly spread than the first one: 1) *he laughs best who laughs last;* 2) *he who pays the piper, calls the tune; he who pleased everybody died before he was born.*

In the majority proverbs, subordinate attributive clause introduced by the pronoun *who*, stands before the principal sentence [16, 177]. The subordinate attributive clause, introduced by the pronoun *that*, cannot precede the principal

sentence: *who breaks, pays; who keeps company with the wolf, will learn to howl.*

It can be distinguished a group of complex sentences with conditional subordinate sentences, introduced by the conjunction *if*, for instance, *if in February there be no rain, 'tis neither good for hay nor grain.*

A widely distributed structural type of proverbs are emphatic complex sentences with a restrictive qualifying subordinate clause introduced by pronoun *that* and *it* as a formal subject which has an indicative meaning: *render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.*

The pronoun *that* is the substitute for those nouns of the subordinate clause to which it refers, and, therefore, it is equivalent to a noun, i.e. it is the subject of the subordinate clause.

Among the proverbs there are also complex sentences with subordinate clauses of time introduced by the conjunction *when*, for example, *when in Rome, do as the Romans do.*

Within a relationship of simultaneity it is also possible to use the conjunction *while*: *fiddle while Rome burns.*

Subordinate clauses can be introduced by the pronouns *what* or *where*, for example, *where Macgregor sits is the head of the table.*

There is small number of proverbs with a structure of compound sentence. Parts of it connected with each other with the help of conjunctions or without conjunction.

Many proverbs are imperative sentences i.e. express the urge to action [16, 186].

In English, sayings are many times lesser than proverbs. Sayings can be declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences. Sayings are used as independent sentences or as part of complex sentences.

Affirmative sentence: *Laurence bids wages.*

Negative sentence: *"Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark.*

Interrogative sentence: *Is Saul also among the prophets?*

Imperative sentence: *Let her go, Gallagher!*

Exclamatory sentence: *Queen Anne is dead!*

Saying is communicative PU of non- proverbial nature. Many sayings contain conversational feature. In English, sayings are many times fewer than proverbs. Mostly sayings are represented as estimated turnover. They can express both positive and negative assessment.

Thus, proverbs should be distinguished from sayings according to structural and semantic feature. Proverbs contain completed meaning, they can be complex and compound sentences, what is cannot be said about sayings. At the same time, proverbs and sayings differentiate from idioms. Idiom is word or word combination and it is estimated as a part of proverb.

3.3 The etymology of English idioms, proverbs and sayings with proper names

As is mentioned above, the etymological ground of PUs in modern English is very diverse.

V.A. Zhukov claims that it is very embarrassing to determine from what times proverbs began to walk among the people - oral short sayings on many diverse topics. The time of the appearance of the first sayings is also unknown, which are able to express expressively and accurately in a conversation without the help of tiresome and complex explanations, but, in the opinion of the researcher, one thing is undeniable: proverbs and sayings originated in separate antiquity and since then have accompanied the people throughout its history. Special properties have made proverbs and sayings so persistent and necessary in everyday life and speech [14, 12].

L. N. Orkina notes that a proverb is not a simple phrase. It conveys the standpoint of the people. It is people's evaluation of life, observations of people's psychology. Not every phrase has become a proverb, but only one that was coherent with the lifestyle and thoughts of many people - such an expression could exist for millennia, passing from generation to generation. Behind every proverb is the authority of the generations who created them. Therefore, the

proverbs do not argue, they do not prove - they simply assert or deny anything in the certainty that all they have said is a firm truth [21,120].

V.N. Telia, considering proverbs in the context of cultural traditions, believes that they represent "a powerful source of interpretation, because they are traditionally transmitted from generation to generation for centuries formed the language of everyday culture, which in sentencing form reflects all of the criteria and installing the attitudes of the people - native speaker"[29, 54].

In the words of S.G. Berezhan, one of the sources of the emergence of proverbs and sayings is oral folk art - songs, tales, epics, riddles. For instance, *Fortunatus's purse*, *Fortunatus* is a fairytale character [8, 74].

Proverbs, sayings and idioms is a very old style of national art. They originated in the far past and are rooted deep into centuries. Many of them appeared even when there was no written language. Therefore, the question of primary sources is still open. As is mentioned, it is possible to distinguish such basic sources of English proverbs and sayings: the folk, literary, biblical, origins, borrowing and using quotes Shakespeare as proverbs and sayings.

The etymology of English idioms with proper names. The largest group among PUPrN belong to idioms with proper names. They can be native and borrowed idioms. Native English idioms are associated with the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, as well as with realities, legends, historical facts.

Idioms reflecting the realities of the English nation, e.g., *Duke of Exeter's Daughter*. The Duke of Exeter's daughter was a torture rack in the Tower of London. Its presence is said to have been due to John Holland, 2nd Duke of Exeter, the Constable of the Tower in 1447, whence it got its name.

Idioms connected with the biblical events, personages. Part of idioms with proper names is used in international level, e.g., *Doubting/A very Thomas*-a skeptic; a person who refuses to believe without clear proof.

Brand/Curse/Mark of Cain- the curse of Cain, Cain's seal (a special sign of Cain, who killed Abel and cursed God for fratricide)

David and Jonathan - inseparable friends. David and Jonathan were heroic figures of the Kingdom of Israel [32, 14].

Jeroboam - a bottle of champagne; a large bowl for wine; a 4.5 gallon wine bottle (20 liters).

The characteristic of biblical idioms is that initial forms are mostly established according to the text of the Bible. The bulk of expressions with proper names have appeared on the base of resemblance of characters [16, 120].

Bi-planning is intrinsic for the comparative biblical idioms with proper names, as one compares with others, e.g., *as old as Methuselah*.

Biblical comparative turns may express a positive or negative assessment, the nature of which depends on the semantics of the first component of the turnover: *as beautiful as Lucifer*.

The imagery in these expressions arises due to the fact that in comparison to the biblical proper name becomes a kind of symbol that embodies those qualities which are indicated by the second component of the turnover.

The most widespread biblical proper name in idioms is Adam: *one's outward Adam, old as Adam, the old Adam, Adam's apple*.

Ancient mythology, along with the biblical, is rightfully considered the most significant in terms of its influence on the further development of the culture of many peoples, especially European. In English, like in other European languages, there are many idioms with mythological content. They are heirs of antic culture and mostly have Greek or Roman origin. Majority of them are figurative expressions [16, 114]. Components of PUs are the names of gods and mythological heroes:

Achilles' heel - weak, vulnerable place;

Augean stables - a run-down, polluted place;

Bed of Procrustes // Procrustean bed - fit arbitrary standards;

Between Scylla and Charybdis - in a desperate situation; between two fires.

Idioms connected with different professions. Many of the terms and professionalisms in various spheres of human activity acquire rethought

meaning and became a part of idiofrazematism [16, 112]. For example, juridical term *Jane Doe*- the code name of a female person, whose name is not known or for whatever reason not disclosed. *Jane Doe* is a name given to an unidentified female who may be party to legal proceedings, or to an unidentified person in hospital, or dead. *John Doe* is the male equivalent. *Tom Tailor* is the man or people working in the tailoring craft.

Idioms of military origin: *Jerry*-German, German soldier, Fritz; German aircraft.

Bill Jim- a nickname for Australian soldiers.

Brown Bess – flintlock, referred to the English army of XVII century.

Separate group are idioms of the American origin. In principle, they are no different from British ones. Especially American slang is rich by idioms with proper names. Some of these idioms were so assimilated that in English dictionaries after them a litter was removed, indicating their American origin.

Babbitty - the morals and tastes of the average American bourgeois;

Jim-dandy- excellent, outstanding;

Jingling Johnny - percussion musical instrument of the tambourine type;

Joe Blow // *Joe Doakes* - an average citizen; a hypothetical average man;

Joe Zilch/Storch - zero, an empty space. The word zilch implies someone of no importance, nobody. A man whose name one does not know or cannot remember.

Aunt Jemima/Jane/Mary/Sally/Thomasina - negro, devoted to the interests of blacks;

Calamity Jane - pessimistic, panicking, panic-stricken person.

Australian idioms can be met among English idioms.

As game as Ned Kelly- very brave;

Buckley's chance - A forlorn hope; no chance at all;

Idioms related to different places of England or America.

Bess o' Bedlam -crazy, insane, lunatic. A female lunatic vagrant. Bedlam is a common name for madhouse, and Bess is a national name for a woman,

especially of the lower order. The male lunatic is a Tom o'Bedlam. The Bethlem Royal Hospital is a lunatic hospital located in London.

Brummagem button - counterfeit coin, distorted Birmingham, where in XVII century 4 pence silver coins were counterfeited.

Arkansas lizard related to the state Arkansas; *Broadway boy* - gambler, crying, brightly dressed young man, ladies' man, Broadway guy. The origin of idiom is closely associated with the widest street of New York -city. *Bronx cheer* -a loud expression of dissatisfaction with shouting, whistling, any noise; *California bible*, *California prayer book* -a deck of playing cards; *California blanket* -the newspaper in which the homeless are wrapped up; *California kiss-of*, *Hollywood kiss-of*, *New-York kiss-of* -dismissal, release from work, death; *Chicago overcoat* – чикагское пальто, гроб; *Chicago pineapple* - chicago pineapple, pomegranate; *Port Arthur tuxedo* - work clothes.

Idioms related to various scientific subjects.

Black-eyed Susan (botany)- besides the flower, the phrase may refer to the names of songs and plays and films and people.

Andromeda nebula (astronomy) - obscurity.

Idioms connected with historical events.

Big Bertha - the nickname of howitzer of the times of the First World War;

Black Maria - the prison van; prison car. This is related to Maria Lee, large black woman from Boston, who helped the police to catch and restrain criminals in the 1890s.

Bloody Mary – cocktail from vodka and tomato juice, which refers to the Queen of Britain Maria Tudor, who cruelly punished protestants.

The curse of Scotland- the map is named so by resemblance to the coat of arms of Count Dalrimple Steyr, who aroused hatred in Scotland with his pro-British policy.

Idioms related to prominent English and other foreign personalities such as philosophers, scientists, politicians, inventors who are famous for good or bad deeds. This group can be divided into three subgroups.

1) Idioms contained surnames, for instance, *according to Hoyle*- according to strict rules (Edmond Hoyle (1672–1769), the English barrister and writer who was author of several works on card games); *the Admirable Crichton* – scholar, educated person (after the name of known Scottish scientists of XVI century James Crichton) [16, 110];

2) Idioms contained names, for instance, *Abelard and Heloise* -a symbol of immortal tragic love (Pierre Abelard (1079–1142) was a brilliant French philosopher and scholastic theologian, and also a very popular lecturer in Notre Dame. He adhered to Aristotelian logic in the theory of Plato. But his popularity is known in his tragic love of Eloise. They were secretly married, about Eloise's objections, after the birth of their son. When it became known, Eloise became a nun, and Abelard monk. Their correspondence has been preserved. Centuries later, in 1817, lovers were buried in one tomb. Today they are included in the references to immortal, tragic lovers); *King Charles's head*-an obsession, a subject of insanity;

3) Idioms contained names and surnames, e.g., *a Sally Lunn* - sweet bun (after the name of woman pastry chef of XVIII century); *Joe Miller* means "old anecdote, battered spicy" (named after the man who published the first collection of anecdotes and jokes); *Anna Kournikova* - cocktail with skimmed milk (Anna Kournikova, a former Russian tennis player and fashion model, former first racket of the world, now a US citizen); *Around Robin Hood's barn* - a roundabout path; a bypass road.

Idioms associated with the cartoons, e.g., *the old lady of Threadneedle Street*. The expression owes its origin to the cartoon of John Gilray (1797), at which Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger is trying to take hold of the gold of an old lady who sits on a locked chest. Pitt needed money for the war with Napoleon.

Idioms associated with the lore, e.g., *the Blarney stone* - to be flatterer, according to legend - part of the Skunk stone, which gives gift of eloquence who kisses it.

Idioms, taken from fairy tales and fables, e.g., *Fortunatus's purse*-inexhaustible purse; *Sister Anne* -faithful friend.

The works of the famous English classic by William Shakespeare is one of the most important literary sources on the number of phrases have enriched the English language. E.g., *Hamlet with Hamlet left out* -something devoid of the most important, the very essence; *Cordelia's gift* - gentle female voice. A large number of phraseological units created by Shakespeare became a universal use, which testifies to the linguistic genius of Shakespeare and its colossal popularity [16, 113].

In addition to Shakespeare, many other writers have enriched the English phraseological foundation. Idioms from various English literary works occupy significant place. English literature and oral folklore have greatly enriched the English language, bringing to it many bright, expressive images that are included in everyday speech. Often the names of characters in novels, plays, poems, or fairy tales in their use approximate the common nouns that denote certain features of a person's character or behavior.

King Charles's head - obsession. The phrase is from the novel of Charles Dickens "David Copperfield";

An Artful Dodger - a scoundrel, rascal, the nickname of pickpocket John Dawkins in the novel of Charles Dickens "Oliver Twist".

Becky Sharp - the character is a satirical novel by W. Thackeray "Vanity Fair"; the adventurer, hunting for a rich husband;

Bertie Wooster - a young English aristocrat in the works of PG Woodhouse, good-natured and stupid, a rich loafer;

Box and Cox – take turns. The phrase is referred to the comic play Box and Cox by John Madison Morton (1811–1891).

Peter Pan - infantile person, the character of the Scottish writer James Barry.

The names of the characters of artistic works or names of authors become associated with certain traits and peculiarities of world perception and lifestyle.

Many idioms came to England from the United States literature. They relate to intra-linguistic borrowing. Some of them are widely spread in modern English speech.

A Rip Van Winkle - backward man, from the novella W. Irving «Rip Van Winkle»;

The last of the Mohicans– from the novel of F. Cooper «The last of the Mohicans»;

There are many idioms borrowed from foreign literary works, e.g., from French literature *Buridan's ass* or from the Arabic «Thousand and one nights» are taken *Aladdin's lamp*, *Alnascharrn's dream*, *an open Sesame*.

Proverbs and sayings have the same etymologies as idioms, e.g., *a Daniel come to judgment* is taken from Shakespearean play; *render into Caesar the things that are Caesar's*, *appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober* refer to the historical facts; *Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune* is taken from the Roman mythology [16, 114].

Like idioms, proverbs often have a meaning that is greater than the meaning of the individual words put together, but in a different way than idioms. The literal meaning of an idiom usually doesn't make sense, and idioms can be almost impossible to understand unless you have learned or heard them before.

As it is mentioned above, both proverb and saying have structure of sentence i.e. they have notional parts of speech which cannot be said about idioms, e.g., idiom *the Gordian knot* and saying *cut the Gordian knot*. In the given idiom there is only noun phrase while in the latter verb plus noun phrase. There is another example *Aladdin lamp* and *rub Aladdin's lamp*.

At the same time sayings are differentiated from proverbs in the way that they do not have complete meaning, e.g., *Mohammed must go to the mountain* is saying. This saying is derived from the proverb *if the mountain will not come to Mohammed*, *Mohammed must go to the mountain*.

The idiom *Waterloo's battle* is derived from proverb *the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton* or *Caesar's wife* is derived from *Caesar's wife should be out of suspicion*.

So, it can be seen that idioms, proverbs and sayings have a wide range of origins. To understand the meaning of English idioms it is needed to know deeply culture, history, lifestyle, literature of English speaking nations.

Summary on Chapter III

The value of onomastic phraseology is essential because it usually reflects not only the national identity of the particular word of this or that nation, but also through colorful names informs about the peculiar customs, ways of thinking, history and mythology of the latter. In works on idioms with proper names, it is exactly underlined their national specifics. Actually, personal proper name, being a cultural dominant, functioning in phraseology as a national cultural component, helps to reveal the peculiarities, characteristic features of a particular nation, of one or another type of language personality.

All PUPrN are divided into idioms with proper names, proverbs with proper names and sayings with proper names. The largest group among PUPrN belong to idioms with proper names. They may be native and borrowed idioms. Native English idioms are associated with the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, as well as with realities, legends, historical facts.

Idioms with proper names might be classified into various types and groups. They are divided according grammatical structure, origin, type. Various linguists give diverse notion to the term idiom and differentiate them according to various qualities. Also it should be highlighted that some idioms have poly-semantic meaning.

A lot of idioms in the English language arose on the basis of proverbs. Typically, the idiom becomes part of the proverbs used in speech independently, without knowledge of a proverb idiom is unclear.

Proverbs and sayings are a common style of oral national art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as an

accurate rhyme, ordinary structure, shortness, make proverbs and sayings persistent, memorable and essential in discourse. Many of them arose even when there was no writing. Therefore, the issue of primary sources is still open.

From idioms, proverbs and sayings differ in structural-semantic respect: they represent a complete sentence. At the heart of their holistic semantic content are not concepts, but judgments. Therefore proverbs and sayings cannot be carriers of lexical meaning, which is inherent in PUs; their meaning may be conveyed only by a sentence, whereas the meaning of idiom is conveyed by a word or phrase. The distinction of proverbs from idioms lies in the fact that proverbs can be used simultaneously in a literal and in a figurative sense.

Proverbs should be distinguished from sayings according to structural and semantic feature. Proverbs contain completed meaning, they can be complex and compound sentences, what is cannot be said about sayings. The principal peculiarity of the proverb is its fullness and instructive content. The saying differs in the incompleteness of inference, in the lack of an instructive character. At the same time, proverbs and sayings differentiate from idioms. Idiom is word or word phrase and it is estimated as a part of proverb.

Idioms, proverbs and sayings have a wide range of origins. To comprehend the content of English idioms it is needed to know deeply culture, history, lifestyle, literature of English speaking nations.

CONCLUSION

The exploration of PUPrN grasps both linguistic disciplines phraseology and onomastics. Phraseological study is closely connected with the names of prominent linguists. Viewpoints of Sh. Bally, L.P. Smith, J. Ball, E. D.Polivanov, B.A. Larin, V.V.Vinogradov, Superanskaya, Koonin, V.G. Gak, Koonin and many other linguists are included in the given work.

More than 15000 works devoted phraseological study was published by Russian scholars in the past century. Besides British and American linguists paid attention to idiomatic combinations of words of an expressive nature and noted seven types of linguistic phenomena.

Many investigations done by Uzbek scientists on the field of phraseology.

The etymological ground of PUs in modern English is very diverse. Origin of English phraseologies can be divided into two classes: native and borrowed English PUs. Borrowed PUs are subdivided into: inter-lingual and intra-linguistic.

English PUPrN have various origins. Some of them have religious origin, others introduced by writers, politicians, and some borrowed from the foreign languages. Large number of phrases originated from the Bible, the second larger group of phrases originated from Shakespeare's works, and some PUs emerged from Greek and Roman mythology.

Proper names in PUs have specific function. From grammatical point of view their function in the sentence is expressed by subject and complement, lexical function is nomination. Historically, their function is informative. In the speech, depending on the situation, they can serve as the basis of message or have communicative function. Proper names in the structure of PUs can be used as appeal or appellative function and as expressive means or expressive function. Identification, address, deixis, appeal, emphasizing, listing, differentiation, description are peculiar refinement and division of communicative function, and not separate function of names. Ideological and emotional functions are main functions of proper names in the structure of PUs,

because they convey the whole essence of phraseology. Becoming part of the PU, the proper name loses its connection with a particular person or object i.e. exhausts its onomastic function. It ceases to express singularity and begins to generalize, and therefore, to perform the function of common noun.

Functions of proper names in PUs are the followings: differentiation, address, accentuation, contradistinction, characteristics.

There are the following structures of PUs.

1. PUs with phrase structure
2. PUs with sentence structure

Phraseologies with phrase structure are divided into the following types:

- a) Verbal PUs
- b) Substantial PUs
- c) Adjectival PUs

There are the following subclasses of verbal PUPrN: verb +noun, verb+pronoun+noun, verb +adjective +noun, verb +preposition +noun, verb +preposition +pronoun +noun, structure verb +preposition +adjective +noun, verb +noun +preposition +noun, verb +pronoun + preposition +noun, verb +noun +preposition +pronoun, verb +adjective, verb +noun +adjective, verb +comparative +noun, verb +comparative +adjective +noun, verb +comparative +noun + preposition +noun.

Substantial PUPrN have the following subclasses: adjective +noun, noun +noun, noun +preposition +noun, noun +preposition + adjective +noun, noun +preposition + noun +noun, noun +preposition +noun, Participle I or II +noun, noun +and +noun, preposition +noun.

Adjectival PUPrN have the structure adjective +as +noun.

There are PUPrN with the structure of sentence but their number is small. Characteristic feature for both English is PUs constructed according to the structure of a simple sentence and having components which are related as subject and predicate.

According to meaning and structure, PUPrN can be divided into idioms, proverbs and sayings.

English idioms divided into the following groups: substantial idioms, verbal, attributive, adverbial, modal idioms, interjectional, ligamentous idioms, comparing, binomials, idioms describing people, idioms describing feelings or mood. Moreover, substantial idioms subdivided into the following grammatical classes: adjective +noun; noun +noun; noun +preposition +noun; Participle I or II +noun; noun +and +noun; preposition +noun.

Idioms with proper names might be classified into various types and groups. They are divided according grammatical structure, origin, type. Various linguists give diverse notion to the term idiom and differentiate them according to various qualities. Also it should be highlighted that some idioms have poly-semantic meaning.

A lot of idioms in the English language arose on the basis of proverbs. Typically, the idiom becomes part of the proverbs used in speech independently, without knowledge of a proverb idiom is unclear.

From idioms, proverbs and sayings differ in structural-semantic respect: they represent a complete sentence. At the heart of their holistic semantic content are not concepts, but judgments. Therefore proverbs and sayings cannot be carriers of lexical meaning, which is inherent in PUs; their meaning can be conveyed only by a sentence, whereas the meaning of idiom is conveyed by a word or phrase. The distinction of proverbs from idioms lies in the fact that proverbs can be used simultaneously in a literal and in a figurative sense.

Sayings and proverbs can be included to the verbal type of PUs. Sayings, as well as proverbs, are sentences. But these categories of PUs, there are essential differences in functional terms, as the directive, didactic and evaluative function are not peculiar to sayings. Proverbs are an expression of folk wisdom, and they are characterized by a higher degree of abstraction than for sayings.

Moreover, the investigation of PUs revealed that proverbs should be distinguished from sayings according to structural and semantic feature.

Proverbs contain completed meaning, they can be complex and compound sentences, what is cannot be said about sayings. The principal peculiarity of the proverb is its fullness and instructive content. The saying differs in the incompleteness of inference, in the lack of an instructive character. At the same time, proverbs and sayings differentiate from idioms. Idiom is word or word phrase and it is estimated as a part of proverb.

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