**Research Article**

# EXPLORING THE LEXICAL LANDSCAPE: A COMPONENTIAL STUDY OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH PROPER NAMES

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## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of phraseonomastic units which is considered as an object of phraseonomastics. The term "phraseonomastics" is used as a special branch of phraseology that studies proper name phraseologism and their peculiarities. The aim of this article is to classify phraseologisms with proper nouns (PwPN) in the English language according to their onymic components. The distributive and component analysis methods are used to analyze the gathered materials.  Furthermore, the given theories are based on the proper examples of the onymic phraseologisms of the English dictionaries.

## KEYWORDS

Phraseology, onomastics, phraseologisms, phraseonomastics, onym component, micro and macroscale of onomastics.

## INTRODUCTION

It is clear that the formation of phraseology as an independent science has passed a very long and difficult path. The founder of the theory of phraseology is considered to be the Swiss linguist, Charles Bally. As "phraseology is treasure of language", the phraseologisms can present the language's rich lexical fund. Admittedly, "there is no language without phraseologisms in the world" [15]

Although the subject and tasks, scope and methods of studying phraseology are still are not clearly defined, many researchers are hard working on the phraseological problems. Consequently, as an independent linguistic

discipline, phraseology arose relatively recently. In particular, the theme of the exact definition and classification of phraseologisms that can be suitable for many languages is in the center of the plethora of linguist-phraseologists.

Apparently, up until now the object of phraseology is not concretely defined. Phraseological units (Vinogradov, Kunin, Gläser) phrasemes (Mel'čuk), phraseologisms (Kunin), set-combination (Zgusta), idioms, word-combinations (Cowie, Howarth) are being used as absolute synonyms in different sources. Actually, phraseological units and phraseologisms are both linguistic terms that refer to fixed expressions or idiomatic phrases in a language. However, there is a slight difference between the two concepts:

1. Phraseological units are fixed expressions or combinations of words that have a specific meaning that cannot be deduced from the individual words used. These expressions are commonly used by native speakers and have become established in the language over time. Examples of phraseological units include "kick the bucket" (meaning to die), "break a leg" (meaning good luck), or "a piece of cake" (meaning something easy).

2. Phraseologisms, on the other hand, are specific types of phraseological units that are characterized by their non-literal or figurative meaning. These expressions often involve metaphorical or idiomatic language and are used to convey a particular message or idea. Phraseologisms can be seen as a subset of phraseological units. Examples of phraseologisms include "let the cat out of the bag" (meaning to

reveal a secret), "barking up the wrong tree" (meaning to make a mistake in one's assumptions), or "the ball is in your court" (meaning it's your turn to take action).

In this research, we prefer to call the object of phraseology as "phraseologisms" agreeing the idea of Kunin. Our material elements, phraseologisms with proper names (PwPN) are real "mirror of the language" because of their high symbology about the language's history, customs, daily lifestyle and traditions. These units are enumerated as an object of both phraseology and onomastics, which is the study of phrases and their origins, meanings, and usage within a language. We prefer to call the combination of phraseology and onomasiology with the term "phraseonomastics" based on the term of "Phraseonomastic picture of the world" added to the linguistics by O.P.Aldinger [1] It involves analyzing the structure and composition of phrases, as well as the cultural and historical factors that influence their development. Phraseonomastics can provide valuable insights into the way language reflects and shapes culture, as well as how phrases evolve over time. The reason that, phraseologisms with onym-components are greatly nationally-culturally marked units. The onym-component, itself, can mean the unique peculiarities of the language which the phraseologism refers to [8]

According to the historical achievements in the realm of phraseology, one can know about the various classifications devoted to the phraseologisms pertaining to their peculiarities in different aspects. V.V.Vinogradov [24], A.V.Kunin

[15], A.I.Smirnitskiy [20], N.N.Amosova [2], V.N.Teliya [21], A.V.Arnold [3] and other notorious phraseologists' classifications in general phraseology field are worth mentioning. Based on these classifications, in modern phraseology, phraseologisms with proper names have been classified in the English language considering different criteria. Nevertheless, it is early to say that there has been enough research done on phraseological units that contain proper names in several languages.

As mentioned above, phraseologisms within the scope of our research are also classified in various works. In particular, famous scholars Z.V.Korzyukova [14], Ye.A.Gladchenkova [9] and G.R.Ganiyeva [7] do the semantic and etymological classification of PwPN in English phraseology. The comparative-typological classification according to the general and typical features of PwPN in English and Russian belongs to O.K.Mjelskaya [17]. The phraseological units with toponym component in English and Ukrainian are grouped by V.A.Khokhlova [13]. Also, the toponymic componential phraseological units of English and French phraseology are classified by Z.B.Urazmetova [22]. The classification of phraselogisms with phytonym component on the example of Russian and English can be found in the research of I.Stepanova [20]. G.E.Hakimova is considered the author of phraseological units with a zoonym component on the example of English [11], while G.T.Gafarova semantically-structurally analyzed phraseological units with zoonym and phytonym components on the example of Tajik, German and Russian in the same time [6].

It should be mentioned that above-mentioned classifications bot paramiological and phraseological units were covered. In this article, we classify only phraseologisms (not analyzing paremias) according to their onym components.

## METHODS

In this article, we mainly cope with the dictionaries in order to carry out our research: "The Oxford Dictionary of Idiom" edited by Judith Siefring (2004) and "Proper Name Idioms and their Origins" by L.Chitova (2013). It should be noted that "Proper Name Idioms and their Origins" by L.Chitova is rich in the PwPN, as this dictionary is compiled with almost 500 idioms which one of the components is proper name. "The Oxford Dictionary of Idiom" is the second edition of this lexicographic material and in it the coverage of the previous edition has been extended by the inclusion of more than 350 new idioms, and a great many contemporary illustrative quotations have also been added. These quotations have been taken from a variety of sources: from novels to travel guides, broadsheet newspapers to teenage magazines [18] It follows that our main aim focuses on the PwPN and their classification based on componential composition, we are supposed to sort these units out of all phraseologies given in these sources with the help of distributive method. Componential-analysis method is broadly used in the article in order to disseminate the type of onyms in the composition of phraseologisms.

## RESULTS

As our study emphasizes the distribution and categorization of the characteristics and composition of PwPN, we decide to base on

above-mentioned dictionaries, the different sources by structural linguistics, including monographs, dissertations and articles in the languages of English and Uzbek.

**1.      Phraseologisms containing anthroponyms (the names of people).**

Job's comforter-Someone who says they want to comfort, but actually discomforts people is a Job's comforter. The phrase is from the Bible (Job 16.2) where Job's supposed friends came to him in his greatest afflictions and tried to explain his misery as the result of his sins, offering advice that was not helpful. [4] Job rejected their interpretations. Hence, any comforters who add salt to one's wounds: Only a Job's comforter would try to argue that yesterday's stock fall announcement could bring anything good. [4, 17]

**2.      Phraseologisms containing ethnonyms (the names of ethnic groups and nations)**

Beware the Greeks bearing gifts - if rivals or enemies show apparent generosity or kindness, you should be suspicious of their motives. This phraseologism refers to the Trojan priest Laocoon's warning in Virgil's Aeneid: "timeo Danaos et dona ferentes", in which he warns his countrymen against taking into their city the gigantic wooden horse that the Greeks have left behind on their apparent departure. The fall of Troy results from their failure to heed this warning. [18]

**3.      Phraseologisms containing toponyms (the names of places)**

All Lombard Street to a China orange -great wealth against one ordinary object; virtual certainty. Lombard Street in London was originally occupied by bankers from Lombardy, and it still contains a number of London's principal banks. This idiom dates from the early 19th century, but the use of a China orange to mean "a worthless thing" is recorded earlier. [18]

**4.      Phraseologisms containing phaleronyms (the names of coins, orders and medals)**

Mammon of the unrighteousness means the wealth ill-used or ill-gained. This phraseologism comes from Luke; 16:9: "And I say unto you, Make to yourselves; friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations". "Mammon" ultimately comes from Hebrew "mâmôn" meaning "money or wealth". [18] In early use, it was used to refer to the devil of covetousness; it later was used as the personification of wealth regarded as an idol or an evil influence.

**5.      Phraseologisms containing zoonyms (the names of animals)**

Scylla and Charybdis used to refer to a situation involving two dangers in which an attempt to avoid one increases the risk from the other. In classical mythology, Scylla was a female sea monster who devoured sailors when they tried to navigate the narrow channel between her and the whirlpool Charybdis. [18] In later legends, Scylla was a dangerous rock, located on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, a channel that separates the island of Sicily from the 'toe' of Italy.

**6.      Phraseologisms containing chrononyms (the names of names of historical events)**

Carry out St Bartholomew's Day massacre – beating someone brutally or organize a massacre.

In 1572, there was a group of assassinations, followed by a wave of Roman Catholic mob violence, both directed against the Huguenots (French Calvinist Protestants), during the French Wars of Religion. Instigated by Catherine de' Medici, the mother of King Charles IX, the massacre took place six days after the wedding of the king's sister Margaret to the Protestant Henry III of Navarre (the future Henry IV of France). This marriage was an occasion for which many of the most wealthy and prominent Huguenots had gathered in largely Catholic Paris. The massacre began on 23 August 1572 (the eve of the feast of Bartholomew the Apostle). The king ordered the killing of a group of Huguenot leaders, including Coligny, and the slaughter spread throughout Paris. [4] Lasting several weeks, the massacre expanded outward to other urban centers and the countryside. Modern estimates for the number of dead vary widely, from 5,000 to 30,000. Though by no means unique, it was the worst of the century's religious massacres. Throughout Europe, it printed on Protestant minds the indelible conviction that Catholicism was a bloody and treacherous religion [4]

7.      Phraseologisms containing cosmonyms (the names of spacecraft and constellation)

The Big Dipper is an asterism of seven stars that has been recognized as a distinct grouping in many cultures from time immemorial. The component stars are the seven brightest of the constellation Ursa Major. The Dipper is significant because the North Star (Polaris) can be found using it. Polaris is part of the "Little Dipper", Ursa Minor. Known as Charles his waine in some areas of England, the Dipper was formerly called by the old name Charles' Wain ("wain" meaning "wagon"), as it still is in Scandinavia, Karlsvognen. A folk etymology holds that it was named after Charlemagne, also known as Charles the Great, King of the Franks from 768 AD and Emperor of the Romans [4]

8.      Phraseologisms containing astronyms (the names of Star, Planet and celestial parts)

Line of Saturn is one of the planet-themed phraseologisms, which is associated with the influence of the planet Saturn in a person's astrological chart. In astrology, the "line of Saturn" refers to the line that runs from the middle finger to the base of the palm. It is believed to represent discipline, responsibility, and limitations in a person's life.

9.      Phraseologisms containing ideonyms (the names of spiritual and cultural works)

Faustian bargain - an agreement in which a person sacrifices their morals or values for personal gain. The origin of this phraseologism comes from the name of the story that was popularized in the play "Faust" by German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The story named "Faustian bargain" was first published in 1808 and associated with the name of German legend of Faust, a scholar. He makes a deal with the devil in exchange for knowledge and worldly pleasures. "Faustian bargain" as a phraseologism, is now used to describe any deal or agreement in which a person sacrifices long-term values or morals for short-term gains [26]

10.      Phraseologisms containing geortonyms (the names of holidays)

To be a Christmas tree means to be dressed up or decorated in an extravagant or flashy manner. The origin of the idiom is not entirely clear, but it is believed to have originated in the United States in the early 20th century. The idiom likely derives from the tradition of decorating Christmas trees with lights, ornaments, and other festive decorations, which can make them appear extravagant or flashy. Over time, the idiom came to be used to describe someone who is dressed up or decorated in a similar manner, often in a way that is considered excessive or over-the-top [18]

**11.    Phraseologisms containing documentonyms (the names of documents)**

Parkinson's Law means the concept or observation that claims that work tends to be extended till the time allowed for its completion. The adage was first articulated by Cyril Northcote Parkinson as the first sentence of humorous essay published in "the Economist" in 1955: Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. It was later reprinted together with other essays in the book "Parkinson's Law: The Pursuit of Progress" (1958). He derived the dictum from his extensive experience in the British Civil Service. He explains the growth of bureaucracies by two forces: An official wants to multiply subordinates, not rivals and Officials make work for each other. [4] When in 1986, Alessandro Natta (Italian politician and secretary of the Italian Communist Party) complained about the swelling bureaucracy in Italy, Mikhail Gorbachev responded that "Parkinson's Law works everywhere" [4]

**12.    Phraseologisms containing chrematonyms (the names of human-made products: Machine, Weapons, and musical instruments)**

Tin Lizzie – a cheap automobile, another name of The Ford model T. An automobile that was produced by Henry Ford's Ford Motor Company from September 1908 to October 1927. It is generally regarded as the first affordable automobile, the car that opened travel to the common middle-class American; some of this was because of Ford's innovations, including assembly line production instead of individual handcrafting [4] The Ford Model T (Tin Lizzie) was named the world's most influential car of the 20th century in an international poll.

**13.    Phraseologisms containing biblionyms (the names of scientific, fiction, religious books and works)**

Keep up with the Joneses – to try hard to follow the latest fashion and live the style of those around you. This phraseologism originates from the name of the comic-strip called "Keeping up with Joneses" appeared in many American newspapers. The cartoon was about the experience of a newly married young man, and the cartoonist based on his own life. He chose the name "Jones" because it was a popular name in America [4; 18]

**14.    Phraseologisms containing ergonyms (the names of social groups)**

GI Joe – a member of soldiers. This phraseologism refers to a type of action figure that was first introduced by the American toy company Hasbro in 1964. The term "GI" stands for "Government

Issue," which was a term used to describe soldiers in the US military. The GI Joe action figure was designed to be a realistic representation of a soldier, and it quickly became popular with children who were interested in playing with military-themed toys. Over the years, the term "GI Joe" has come to be used more broadly to refer to any soldier or military personnel [4]

**15. Phraseologisms containing phytonyms (the names of plants)**

Sweet William means wedding bouquet of Kate Middleton.  Originally, it is the name of a plant defined with Dianthus barbatus in various botanical sources. According myths, the sweet William is called "a flower of the Gods". It symbolizes admiration, passion, love, and gratitude. Chitova provides the following information about this phraseologism: "In addition to traditional wedding flowers of hyacinth and lily-of-the-valley, Kate Middleton's wedding bouquet included myrtle and sweet William. According to the official Royal Wedding 2022 website, Kate Middleton chose the flowers for her bridal bouquet in part based on the meaning of each flower in the Victorian language of flowers. The Victorian language of flowers allowed lovers to communicate messages to each other through flowers instead of words: sweet William (gallantry), lily-of-the-Valley (return of happiness), hyacinth (constancy of love) and myrtle (love) [4] According to the latest data, as a phraseologism, this name of flower means "wedding bouquet".

**DISCUSSIONS**

Scientific researches on the classification of phraseologisms with proper names have their own similarities and differences. In particular, the main similarity in the classifications of Z.V.Korzyukova and R.G.Ganiyeva can be seen in the fact that in both classifications, PwPN containing the names of folk realities, kings, scientists, famous persons, literary heroes and authors of aphorisms, customs and traditions, narratives, historical facts pertaining to the comparing languages have been studied. Also, PwPNs related to religious sources in English are divided into the same classes, such as phraseologisms containing the names of Adam, Jesus Christ and other main characters in the Bible, and phraseologisms with ethnonym and toponym components mentioned in this holy book.

The most visible difference in the classifications of Z.V.Korzyukova and R.G.Ganiyeva regarding PwPNs is the language and onomastics they are analyzing. In Z.V. Korzyukova's classification, phraseologisms with an astronomic component in English are not found in R.G. Ganiyeva's classification, while Z.V. Korzyukova made her classification within the framework of one language, English, R.G. Ganiyeva tried to reveal the phraseological fund of three languages. Also, in the analysis of the classification by R. G. Ganiyeva, one of the big groups by Z. V. Korzyukova's classification; PwPN that came from the American and Australian dialects were not included. Furthermore, she did not include PwPNs borrowed from other languages in her classification.

While Z.V. Korzyukova included biblicisms and PwPNs borrowed from other languages into one group, R.G. Ganiyeva divided phraseologisms containing onyms among their components in religious sources, phraseologisms associated with holy books, names in the Bible and the Holy Qur'an into different groups. [8] Another difference in the classification of the two scientists is related to mythology. If we observe the classification of Z.V. Korzyukova, we can notice that she included mytho-component phraseologisms derived from ancient Greek, Latin and Roman into one big type as a subtype, however, R.G. Ganiyeva's analysis we can see that she divided these PwPNs as a group "phraseologisms related to antique mythology" not as a subgroup.

## CONCLUSION

In this article, the following conclusions can be made:

1.      Although a number of works have been carried out in the field of phraseonomastics (the intersection of the fields of phraseology and onomastics, which studies phraseologisms with naming), most of these works focus on the various aspects of phraseologisms within the macroscale of onomastics, however, consistent researches of phraseologisms containing an onomastic micro-scale component is still one of the issues that needs to be studied in linguistics.

2.      There are semantic, structural and functional approaches to the classification of phraseologisms, and phraseological units within languages are classified mainly according to their semantics, structure, and etymology. It should be noted that there is no clear criterion for to all languages in the classification of phraseologisms.

3.      According to the classifications carried out in English language, the classification criteria of PwPN are mostly based on the source of origin and components of such units in the languages being compared.

4.      According to the results of our classification, phraseologisms containing all types of onyms can be seen in English.

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