

**THE ORIGIN OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ONOMASTIC COMPONENTS: A
CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS**

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АННОТАЦИЯ: Известно, что в любом языке процесс формирования фразеологических единиц подвержен влиянию лингвистических, культурных и исторических факторов. Цель этой статьи заключается в исследовании возникновения таких фразеологических элементов в различных языках. В этом исследуется влияние исторических и культурных факторов на трансформацию известных существительных в фразеологические единицы. В результате сравниваются сходства и различия в процессе перевода.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, ономастические компоненты, сопоставительный анализ, языковое развитие, культурное влияние

ABSTRACT: During the process of formation phraseological units in any language linguistic, cultural, and historical effects are shown. Understanding the origins of these phraseological elements and their development across many languages is the goal of this study. The study uses a paradoxical method to investigate the role proper names have in phraseological meaning as well as the degree to which historical and cultural factors influence these expressions. The results underscore the similarities and variations between languages in terms of their usage and interpretation, as well as the part mythical, historical, literary, and religious personalities play in phrase formation.

Keywords: phraseological units, onomastic components, contrastive analysis, linguistic evolution, cultural influence

INTRODUCTION

Actually, we know that phraseological units with onomastic components are a special kind of that blends proper names with figurative meaning. These multilingual elements frequently originate from historical events, literary works, religious texts, or mythology.

Understanding their origins aids in comprehending the cultural and historical background of different language groupings. Investigating the formation of phraseological units with onomastic components is the goal of this study, which focusses on cross-linguistic parallels and their origins.

METHODS

For researching where phraseological units containing onomastic components originated in English, Russian, and French, this study uses a contrastive analysis technique. As part of the project, a corpus of phraseological units will be gathered from linguistic databases, literary sources, and dictionaries.

Sorting these pieces into mythological, historical, literary, religious, and popular culture categories

according to their sources.

RESULTS

Having studied the matter we may observe the following consequences:

- Examining how their semantics have evolved and contrasting them with equivalents in other languages.
- Determining the historical and cultural elements that shaped their development and language usage persistence.

According to the research, phraseological units that contain onomastic elements mostly come from four main sources:

1. The impact of old mythology is highlighted by phrases like "Achilles' heel" (English), "яблоко раздора" (Russian, "apple of discord"), and "épée de Damoclès" (French, "Sword of Damocles").
2. Events and Historical Figures: Examples of units derived from historical narratives are "meet one's Waterloo" (English), "Napoleonovský komplex" (Czech, "Napoleonic complex"), and "Сизифов труд" (Russian, "Sisyphean task").
3. Literary Sources: Names from books frequently turn into phraseological markers. For example, "a Sherlock Holmes" in English, "Дон Кихот" in Russian, which means "Don Quixote," and "un Tartuffe" in French, which means "a hypocrite" from Molière's play.
4. Biblical and Religious Influences: Phrases like "the patience of Job" (in English), "Judas' kiss" (in a number of languages), and "un Samaritain" (in French, "a Samaritan") have their roots in religious writings.

ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

The phraseological units with onomastic components are a unique feature of the language that merges proper names with figurative meanings. Normally, these multilingual elements come from mythology, sacred texts, literary works, or historical events. Understanding where it comes from facilitates knowledge of the history and culture of various language groups. The objective of this research is to explore the origin of the PU with onomastic elements, placing special emphasis on interlinguistic analogy and its origins.

The presence of onomastics in phrasal units, along with historical heritage, reveals the universal form of all cultures in the unity of comparative phrases. But most expressions, due to historical or collective literary descriptions, are expressed through language. Furthermore, phraseological units containing onomastic components are borrowed and adapted as a result of globalisation and intercultural contact, which increases their distribution and alteration. Literary sources continue to be a dynamic factor in the formation of phraseology, as seen by the birth of new phraseological terms that feature modern people, such as "a miser" (from Charles Dickens) or "a Romeo" (from Shakespeare). The study also draws attention to the possibility of phraseological shifts brought about by sociopolitical shifts, wherein already established phraseological units may lose or gain new meanings based on the cultural context.

CONCLUSION

Cultural memory and historical consciousness are reflected in the language through phrasal units that contain onomastic elements. Their origin in mythology, history, literature, and religion shows how language and collective identity interact.

The contrastive analysis shows that some particular phraseological units are both universal and suitable for every culture. This study enhances our understanding of the evolution of phrases and underscores the importance of onomastics in linguistic and cultural studies. Future research could examine the role of contemporary events and personality in the creation of new phrasal expressions in different languages, as well as the effect of digital media and globalization on the emergence of new phraseological trends.

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