SEMANTIC FIELD OF ENGLISH IDIOMS WITH PROPER NAMES

Usmonov Muso Usmonovich
Associated professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
Usmonov Farrukh Musoevich
Associated professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The present article is devoted to investigation of English phraseological units with proper names as well as to study of their functions. Theoretical part of the article is proved by examples of phraseological units with proper names.
Key words: Phraseological unit, proper name, grammatical structure, model, semantics, origin, 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.

Gardiner was considered that function of words is to force listener to see what is meant. 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.

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 onims 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 [1].

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.

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.

Proper name in the structure of PU has a certain meaning and gives expression bright emphasized color and semantic expressiveness. 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.

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 [3]. A "piece" of reality surrounding a person is transmitted through the thematic connections of that keyword.

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 registrated in the structure of the following PUs: *the confusion of Babylon, lady of Babylon* [2].

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.

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