STUDYING ELEMENTS OF ONOMASIOLOGY IN ENGLISH

Saparbaeva Gulandam Masharipovna
English teacher of Roman-German philology department, UrSU
Atamuratov Dilshod Olimboy o'g'li
a graduate student at Urgench State University

In written discourse, phraseological units are very rarely found in academic writing; they are more commonly found in fiction, to promote the illusion of oral mode in dialogues, and in journalistic prose and miscellaneous texts. The list of English idioms and proverbs includes a number of complex units with proper names. They include idioms that are still in use as well as some bookish or outdated expressions. Use the lists for studying and understanding idioms, and not for active use. Uzbek translation of the idioms below can be approximate.

Olympian calmness	imperturbable calmness	Bezovta qilinmaydigan tinchlik
Pandora's box	a source of various unforeseen troubles and evils	Har qanday misli ko`rilmagan azob va tashvish manbasi
Pyrrhic victory	a victory where the loss is bigger than the gain	G'alaba, lekin yutuqdan ko`ra talofot ko`proq
Sisyphean labor	Sisyphean task: endless, hard and useless labor or task	Og'ir, befoyda va tugamaydigan ish

In the discussion, we have noted the tendency to polarize characters into good and bad and give them characteristic names. It may however be worth noting here that when a writer describes and names a character in a given way, the fixed nature of the may end up endangering the freedom to change of the individual character as already noted in the foregone A character may be more than the name encapsulates. In this paper an attempt has been made at showing how the use of names in English literature is cynical This becomes even more apparent considering most of the English creative writers come from societies that attach a lot of significance to names and naming understanding of the meanings of characters' names conveys better theme, events as well as adding characterization. Names play a big role in the general framework of the whole story The use of meaningful names appears to be teleological, thematically and , sometimes even, ideologically, significant serving a foregrounding or a de-familiarizing role They do allow the write to weave and create a more powerful symbolic strategy. We can proverbs with elements of onomasiology.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Working without having a rest make people exhausted and bored	Tinimsiz mejnat odamni holdan toydiradi va bezdiradi
Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune	One person influenced much worse than the other	Bunisi nargisidan battarroq
Caesar's wife must be above suspicion	The people who are beside the high and mightiest should have impeccable reputation.	Rahbar yonidagi shaxs shubhadan holi va obro` etiborga molik bo`lishi kerak

We can therefore note that the method as well the process of naming or coming to recognize a name is intimately and intricately associated with not only the production of the individual natives but also with the subsequent process of reading the resultant native Names of literary characters in majority of English literary texts are important nodal points where aesthetics and teleology come to converge. Diachronic cognitive onomasiology investigates the main strategies that exist in a language metaphoric words and concepts in time sample far conceptualizing and verbalizing a given concept and tries to explain them against a cognitive background in terms of salient perceptions, prominence, convincing similarities. It asks for the source concepts that seem to be universally recurrent, lays bare the associative relations between source and target concepts and describes the lexical processes used by the speakers. It thus requires a double framework of associative relations which virtually can combine with any process of lexical innovation. This theoretical foundation also allows the description and explanation of changes towards a cognitively more prominent strategy and of reorganizations of conceptual structures. Furthermore can we, to a certain extent, predict which strategy will be the most probable to be taken by speakers when they produce lexical innovation? In this sense, a history of concepts that integrates semasiology change on the level of the individual designation contributes to a better understanding of how reality (or what man holds it to be) is perceived and interpreted and thus may serve as a modest contribution of linguistics to a better understanding of the human mind.

Without a shadow of a doubt, phraseological units with an onomastic element are often culturally specific because they refer to a unique denotative meaning belonging to the national culture. They absorb and accumulate cultural elements that are handed down and integrated into the cultural memory by permanent use of these phraseological expressions. As is evident from the analysis of both English and Slovene PUs, the salient feature is that reference in English as well as in Slovene PUs is often made to people or places with which the members of the respective culture (either British or Slovene) are familiar. Proper names that are characteristic of a given culture should be observed from different points of view, ranging from historical and geographical to cultural, linguistic, cross-linguistic and social. Many phraseological units are motivated by extra-linguistic phenomena belonging to the collective memory of a given nation (cf. Szerszunowicz, 2008: 118-119). Here, we can agree with Pierini (2008) that in this case, denotative and connotative meaning is established by extracting important pieces of information from world knowledge associated with each of them. If this is not the case, the process of decoding such a phraseological unit may pose problems or may even result in an incorrect interpretation or translation.

By surveying four idiom dictionaries (Collin's common dictionary of idioms, Longman Dictionary of English Idioms, Longman idioms dictionary, Oxford Dictionary of Idioms), we collected a total of 91 expressions, selecting the units labeled as 'British' or without any geographical label: 69 idioms, 5 binomials, 11 similes and 6 formulae. For each unit, we provided usage labels, when found in dictionaries ('derogatory', 'euphemistic', 'humorous', 'colloquial/informal', 'formal', 'dated', 'old-fashioned', 'archaic', 'slang', 'literary'). The manner of arrangement chosen to present the list of data is by phraseological type and syntactic structure. At the end of the work we provide the list of English idioms with proper names with the definitions and Uzbek translation. It is essential to be aware of the importance of the relationship between language and culture because of the high cultural specificity of phraseological units whose comprehension and translation depend considerably on knowledge of the universal, national or local character of such units. This is also reflected in the PUs studied in our research where only very few parallels with the same proper name can be found between the two languages. A more thorough study of culture-specific PUs with onomastic elements from different perspectives would doubtlessly contribute to a higher level of cross-cultural awareness.

Reference
1. Blank, Words and Concepts in Time Meaning, naming, and context. Berlin/New York.
2. Haugen, Einar (1950): "The analysis of linguistic borrowing". In: Language 26, 210-231.
3. Johnson, Mark (1987): The Body in the Mind: The Bodily Basis of Reason and Imagination. Chicago.