

PLACE NAMES IN PROVERBS AND IDOMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article is to analyze and compare selected English and Uzbek idiomatic expressions related to the topics of place names. Cultural features of toponyms are exemplified by English and Uzbek.

Key words: toponym, comparative study, idiom, place names, onomastics, stylistic devices.

Toponyms - proper names of individual geographical objects (seas, lakes, rivers, islands, mountains, plains, settlements, etc.). The totality of toponyms of any territory constitutes its toponymy. Microtoponymy includes the names of small geographical objects: *springs, streams, fords, whirlpools, tracts, meadows, hills*, etc. Toponymy is an important source for the study of the history of a language, its lexicology, dialectology and, especially, etymology, which studies the origin of words, their initial structure and semantic connections. This is due to the fact that toponyms, especially hydronyms (names of water bodies - rivers, lakes, canals, bays, straits, seas, etc.), steadily preserve archaisms and dialectisms, often go back to the substratum languages of the peoples who lived in this territory.

Toponyms are the subject of study of toponymy, an integral part of onomastics. Toponymy studies geographical names: their meanings, structure, origin, distribution. It is an integral scientific discipline, because is located at the junction and uses data from three areas of knowledge: geography, history and linguistics. Using its own methods and methods of related sciences, toponymy helps to restore the historical past of peoples, determine the boundaries of their settlement, the areas of distribution of languages, the geography of economic and cultural centers, trade routes, migration, etc.

In modern linguistics, there are two classifications of toponyms:

- a) by the type of designated geographical objects (hydronyms, oronyms, oikonoms, urbanonyms, macrotoponyms, microtoponyms and anthropotonyms);
- b) By structure: simple, derivative, complex and compound.

The toponyms of Great Britain contain elements that take their roots from the languages of at least five different peoples - Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavians, French. All these peoples contributed to the toponymy of the country and made English toponyms what they are today. Classifying toponyms used in the text of a work of art, most researchers agree on three types of toponyms: real, fictional (artificially created) and modified (they are an intermediate link between real and fictional). The toponym can be changed to some extent, but it always refers to a real-life object.

➤ *And you found he was an Oxford man, said Jordan helpfully.*

An Oxford man! He was incredulous: Like hell he is. He wears a pink suit. - Still he's an Oxford-man. - Oxford, New Mexico, snorted Tom contemptuously. The toponym Oxford carries the connotation of a well-known feature, which allows it to be used as a socially approved stylistically marked toponym. In this context, we see that this toponym acts as a definition of a noun, it denotes an animated person. Thus, the toponym not only conveys the level of education of the depicted character, but also his belonging to a wealthy privileged class of the population. The affiliation of the hero Gatsby, in question, to this class is doubtful of others. The latter is expressed in Tom's remark, in which two toponyms appear in a linear non-union sentence, naming distant objects located in different countries: Oxford is a city in Great Britain, world-famous for its university, New Mexico is one of the states of the United States of America that does not enjoy similar fame. The combination of these diverse toponyms in one sentence has a clear stylistic function. On the one hand, this is an expression of distrust on the part of the speaker, on the other hand, it is a socially oriented characteristic of Gatsby.

What does a forty-eight-year-old man look like ... Ruins. The walls of Pompeii. The trenches of Versus. Hiroshima.

Names that are distant in historical and geographical terms are combined in the above passage on the basis of a sign that is expressed by the noun ruins, which in a way transfers all the names to one plane, where each of the toponyms, in addition to the toponymic, implements a common noun. Toponymic meaning is supported by the nominative function of toponyms, which, being formally included in denominative sentences, carry an indication of individual topoobjects. In this toponym, the common noun is actualized through the stylistic device of allusion to well-known historical facts. The common noun turns out to be the leading one in this example, since the main purpose of these toponyms is the assertion of the sign "ruins", which characterizes the speaker's attitude towards himself.

The slump didn't only make Dufton miserable and broken-spirited...

In the above example, one can observe an unusual combination of the name of the city with the adjectives miserable and broken-spirited, for which compatibility with nouns denoting people is typical, creates the image of a living being, perceived as the personification of the city. As a result, the stylistically marked toponym Dufton acquires a sign of animation, which is expressed at the semantic level. The actualization of this seme underlies the situational metonymic transition of the toponym - common nouns in terms of the ratio city - people.

I wonder if you know this place, I'd never heard of it before. Angel Pavement.

➤ *Angel Pavement? No, I never heard of that... Meet any angels here?*

Angel Pavement is a fictitious name with a transparent meaning of its components, i.e. it is an artificially created toponym. In the above statement, it refers to a topoobject (London street), which indicates the realization of a toponymic meaning. At the same time, the nominal value of one of the components of the name is clearly felt. Intentional revival of the nominal meaning of the noun angel is carried out by means of the method of overlapping the toponym and the homonymous appellative.

Dead Dufton, I muttered to mysels. Dirty Dufton, Dreary Dufton, despicable Dufton.

In the above example, the implementation of the stylistically marked toponym Dufton occurs due to a combination of three stylistic devices: epithet, repetition, alliteration. A whole genus of epithets,

united by a common sign of the negative orientation of "dislike", sharply conveys the sharply negative attitude of one of the characters in the novel towards the city of Dufton. The negative direction of the concepts expressed by epithets increases due to alliteration: the sound d, repeated both in epithets and in the name of the city itself, seems to support the negative direction of epithets and contributes to its transfer to the name Dufton. The same structure of the meaning of the toponym Dufton is expanded due to the introduction of emotional-evaluative senses, reinforced by a fourfold repetition of the toponym.

Dear Papa had been fairly decently educated and brought up; he had, when a young man, travelled annually for several weeks, and had seen the Fields of Waterloo, Paris, and Ramsgate.

Each of the toponyms listed separately points to a specific object, realizing only its toponymic meaning. However, what is significant in this statement is not an indication of the object, but the author's ironic attitude to the education that one of the characters in the novel receives, which is expressed in the combination of three place names unequal in terms of educational opportunities: on the one hand, the world-famous Waterloo and Paris, on the other - a small resort town in England - Ramsgate. Therefore, the meaning of a separate toponym, as it were, recedes before their totality, where all three names are overgrown with stylistic meanings of emotional and evaluative orientation, conveying the author's ironic attitude. Or vice versa, the author emphasizes the significance of the life path of his hero.

[Borth] was of Hungarian, and he had lived in many places – in Budapest, where he had taken pre-medical studies, in /.../ Marseilles, where he had been secretary to a rich exporter, in Boston, where he had been a reporter for the Herald, and in San Francisco, where he sold radios. Still he was less than thirt.

A distant combination of geographical proper names of approximately the same order (between toponyms contains explanatory information about the hero's activities in this city) in combination with a certain gradation helps to give the reader the impression of the significance of the character's life, shows the author's positive attitude towards him. Stylistically marked toponyms are used by the authors to characterize characters both directly and indirectly. They serve as a kind of epithets, or through enumeration they express the attitude of the author to the described object, to its history (the life of the character), they can help in creating a realistic atmosphere of the events described, give them some color.

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