

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL ELEMENTS IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH TOPONIMIC (GEOGRAPHIC NAMES) COMPONENTS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

This article deals with one of the actively discussed problems in phraseology of English and Uzbek languages. As we know, phraseological units are divided into several groups according to semantic, structure and grammar points of view. Idioms that have toponimic components represent this or that nation's culture, history, traditions, customs, rituals and mentality. Such phraseological units are closely linked to etymology and origins of lexical units related to geography of the location. This article focuses on samples of idioms with toponimic elements.

Key words: toponymic phraseological units, geographic names, geographical significance, historical importance, be associated with, to evoke a sense of, historical connotations.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari frazeologiyasining faol muhokama qilinayotgan muammolaridan biri haqida so'z boradi. Ma'lumki, frazeologik birliklar semantik, tuzilish va grammatik nuqtai nazariga ko'ra bir necha guruhlarga bo'linadi. Toponimik komponentlarga ega bo'lgan iboralar u yoki bu xalqning madaniyati, tarixi, an'analari, urf-odatlarini, marosimlari va mentalitetini ifodalaydi. Bunday frazeologik birliklar joylashuv geografiasiga oid leksik birliklarning etimologiyasi va kelib chiqishi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Ushbu maqolada toponimik elementli idiomalar namunalariga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

toponimik frazeologik birliklar, geografik nomlar, geografik ahamiyatga ega, tarixiy ahamiyatga ega, bog'lanmoq, tuyg'u uyg'otmoq, tarixiy konnotatsiyalar.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается одна из активно обсуждаемых проблем фразеологии английского и узбекского языков. Как мы знаем, фразеологизмы делятся на несколько групп по семантической, структурной и грамматической точки зрения. Фразеологизмы, имеющие топонимические компоненты, отражают культуру, историю, традиции, обычаи, обряды и менталитет того или иного народа. Такие фразеологизмы тесно связаны с этимологией и происхождением лексических единиц, связанных с географией места. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется образцам фразеологизмов с топонимическими элементами.

Ключевые слова

топонимические фразеологизмы, географические названия, географическое значение, историческое значение, ассоциироваться, вызывать ощущение исторического коннотации.

Toponymic phraseological units (or toponymic idioms) are idiomatic expressions that include place names (toponyms) and often originate from historical, geographical, or cultural associations. These idioms can refer to real locations, mythological places, or even figurative ones, and their meanings often extend beyond the literal geographical reference. Categories of toponymic idioms: 1. Idioms with real place names, example: "Carry coals to Newcastle" - To do something unnecessary or redundant (Newcastle was historically known for coal production). "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" - Adapt to the customs of the place you're in (originating from advice given by St. Ambrose). "All roads lead to Rome" - There are many ways to achieve a goal (from the Roman road network). 2. Idioms from Mythological or Legendary Places, example: "A Herculean task" - A task of immense difficulty, from the legendary labors of Hercules. "Open Pandora's box" - To unleash problems, from Greek mythology. "Crossing the Rubicon" - Making an irreversible decision, from Julius Caesar's historical crossing of the Rubicon River. 3. Idioms Based on Fictional or Biblical Locations, example: "A road to Damascus moment" - A sudden transformation, from the biblical story of Saul's conversion. "A Shangri-La" - A utopian paradise, from James Hilton's novel Lost Horizon. "An albatross around one's neck" - A heavy burden, from Coleridge's The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. 4. Idioms with National or Regional References, example: "A Dutch treat" - Each person pays for themselves (historically from Anglo-Dutch trade rivalry). "To go Dutch" - Similar meaning, referring to splitting expenses. "Pardon my French" - Apologizing for using

offensive language (from historical Anglo-French tensions). 5. Idioms with City Names, example: "A Big Apple dream" - Refers to ambition in New York City. "A Parisian affair" - Suggests something romantic or elegant, tied to Paris' cultural reputation. "Not for all the tea in China" - Indicates refusal regardless of the reward (China being historically known for its tea trade).

"Analysis of national-cultural elements in phraseological units with toponymic (geographic names) components in the English and Uzbek languages" refers to the study of how geographic names are integrated into idiomatic expressions or set phrases in both English and Uzbek, and how these expressions reflect the national cultural peculiarities of each language.

1. Definition of Phraseological Units and Toponymy: Phraseological Units are combinations of words that have a fixed structure and meaning, often idiomatic, and cannot be understood by the literal meanings of the individual words (e.g., "kick the bucket" means "to die"). These units are crucial to language, reflecting cultural context, historical events, and societal values. Toponymy is the study of place names or geographic names. These names often carry cultural, historical, and geographical significance. In phraseological units, toponyms (names of countries, cities, landmarks, etc.) are used metaphorically or symbolically to convey a particular meaning.

2. National-Cultural Elements in Phraseological Units: National-cultural elements refer to the values, traditions, beliefs, historical experiences, and worldviews that a society expresses through language. The national-cultural characteristics of each language are often embedded in its idiomatic expressions. In the case of phraseological units containing toponyms, these expressions can reflect a nation's geographical, historical, and cultural connections to specific places. This is because place names often carry connotations related to the historical importance, the myths, the identity of a people, or even the reputation of certain places in the collective consciousness.

3. Analysis of Phraseological Units with Toponymic Components in English: In English, toponyms are often incorporated into phraseological units to convey symbolic meanings, reflecting historical events or cultural attitudes. These expressions can involve the names of countries, cities, regions, or landmarks. Some examples include: "Going to Timbuktu" - Refers to a distant, remote, or unreachable place. Timbuktu is historically associated with a far-off, mysterious, and exotic location in Africa, and its inclusion in the phrase evokes a sense of the unattainable or distant. "A London fog" - Refers to something dark or impenetrable, based on the historical image of London, which was often associated with thick, smog-filled fogs during the Industrial Revolution. The phrase evokes an image of obscurity and confusion. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" - This proverb reflects cultural adaptation and the importance of respecting the customs

and traditions of the place you're in. It conveys a deep understanding of cultural integration and adaptability. These examples highlight how geographic names in English phraseological units convey cultural and historical ideas, often shaped by societal perceptions of these places.

4. Analysis of Phraseological Units with Toponymic Components in Uzbek: In Uzbek, toponyms also play an essential role in idiomatic expressions, which often reflect the country's cultural, historical, and religious background. Uzbek phraseology frequently incorporates geographic names, particularly those related to historical cities, regions, and cultural landmarks. Here are some examples: "Bukhara's wise men" - Refers to learned individuals or scholars, drawing from Bukhara's rich history as a center of learning and culture in Central Asia. Bukhara, as an ancient city of great intellectual and religious importance, symbolizes wisdom. "Samarkand's silk road" - Represents the idea of a crossroads of cultures and trade. Samarkand, as one of the most famous cities along the Silk Road, symbolizes cultural exchange, prosperity, and global connectivity. "To wander like a Tashkent stray" - Refers to aimlessly wandering without direction or purpose, with Tashkent symbolizing a modern urban area that might also represent confusion or the complexity of a big city life. In these examples, the toponyms are used to invoke meanings that are connected to the cultural heritage, values, and historical events tied to those places.

5. Comparison of English and Uzbek Phraseological Units with Toponymic Components: Cultural Reflection: Both languages use geographic names to express cultural and historical values, but they reflect different sets of experiences. English idioms with toponyms may evoke colonial or historical connotations (e.g., "London fog" with its historical reference to industrialization and its darker periods), while Uzbek idioms tend to highlight the rich cultural, intellectual, and historical significance of their cities (e.g., Bukhara's connection to knowledge and Samarkand's role in the Silk Road).

Use of Exotica and Symbols of Prestige: In both languages, certain toponyms represent exotic or prestigious concepts. In English, places like Timbuktu represent the distant or mysterious, while in Uzbek, cities like Bukhara and Samarkand evoke pride and a deep connection to historical grandeur.

Metaphorical Use of Toponyms: In both English and Uzbek, toponyms are often used metaphorically to represent abstract concepts (e.g., obscurity, wisdom, commerce, and cultural blending). These uses reflect how geography shapes societal attitudes and perceptions, embedding cultural norms into language. The analysis of national-cultural elements in phraseological units with toponymic components in English and Uzbek reveals how deeply connected language is to the historical, cultural, and geographical contexts of the speakers. Toponyms in both languages are not just geographic labels, but they encapsulate the cultural heritage,

historical significance, and worldviews of the people. English idioms often reflect global experiences shaped by colonialism, empire-building, and cultural encounters, while Uzbek phraseological units reveal the local pride and historical connections to the cities that played significant roles in Central Asian culture. This study emphasizes how language, particularly phraseology, is a window into a society's collective consciousness and its interaction with the world. To point out some similar features of idioms with onomastic elements we can state that both languages contain a number of phraseological units that focus on some place names. "Onasini Uchqo'rg'ondan ko'rsatmoq" is one of the most historical and at the same time a lexical unit that is full of cultural issues as it deals with nationality and identity. The meaning is "to punish someone severely" that he would probably regret what he or she has done. Such complex lexical units represent and keep cultural elements in themselves as containers.

We have analyzed national cultural elements of phraseological units with onomastic components in the English and Uzbek languages and came out to the following conclusions: first of all we should state that phraseology is an important part of linguistics that studies complex-structured lexical units including phraseological units, idioms, set-expressions, proverbs, phrases and others. All languages in the world have got peculiar forms of phraseology including English and Uzbek. Those complex units represent traditions, customs, mentality, culture and other important national peculiarities of this or that people. They are already ready-made lexical units that can be used at once without changing or substituting forms. It is comparatively easy to implement phraseological units in speech as they are strong meaningful concepts that can persuade the listener easily. They are powerful tools of expressive, emotional ideas related to this or that nation or culture.

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