PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT PROPER NAME

Myholynets O. I.

English philology department, PhD, associate professor

The analysis of language means used to reflect cultural realias is a topical problem of modern linguistics development. Among its important directions is the study of the phraseological consistency. The analysis of systemic connections and relations within the limits of phraseological units is of the primary importance. Among the least investigated aspects of phraseological unit analysis are those connected with the nature and the peculiarities of its constituent parts. This fact points to the ***topicality*** of the paper, which **aims** at the analysis of phraseological units with proper names in the English language. The primary **task** of the study is to consider syntactical characteristics of the phraseological units with the component proper name.

Proper names are very important units of communication. Their functional and social significance is proved by the fact that there is no a single person without a name [1, с. 3]. Proper name is the means of individualization and identification of a number of geographical objects, playing an important role in the life of society. This point to the necessity of a thorough analysis of the nature of proper names, their role and place in the language system [2, с. 217].

The phraseological unit is formed in the course of the special linguistic process - phraseologization. As a result of phraseologisation, a proper name loses its initial semantics. It is important to note that phraseologization of a proper name is of holistic character. This means that phraseological meaning is not not formed and synthesized from the figurative, "specific" or any other meanings, but appears due to semantic conversion, "transcoding" of the source proper name in general.

Phraseological units with proper names are characterized by the following types of systemic relations: a) variability; b) synonymy; c) antonymy; d) polysemy.

The peculiarity of a proper name as a part of a phraseological unit is largely preconditioned by the structural organization of the latter. Having lost the normative means of identification, a proper name in some cases becomes the symbol of a number of items (*Big Ben*), in others – it becomes a means of evaluative characteristics *(Dr. Jekylt and Dr. Hyde)*. The characteristics of a phraseological unit in terms of semantic interaction of components also depends on the structural-semantic properties of the phraseological unit. There exist the following types of phraseological units with proper names:

a) they are the homonyms coinciding with free phrases or sentences (*by the Lord Harry*);

b) associated with obsolescence, disappearance of a certain kind of social practice, the loss of realia (*custom of Kent*);

c) having unusual combinations of meanings of components, i.e. such phraseologisms in which there is a known semantic incompatibility (*all my eye and Betty Martin*).

Such units become semantically indecomposable units. The components in such phraseological units are not only deprived of semantic information but also usually do not predetermine stylistic coloring of a phraseologism.

According to the performed syntactic function and the correlation with the act of communication, phraseological units (PhUs) with proper names (PNs) can be divided into three groups:

1. nominative phraseologisms;

2. interjectional phraseologisms;

3. communicative phraseologisms.

When classifying nominative PhUs with PNs into parts of speech, they are divided into the corresponding classes according to semantic-functional meaning: object, action, attributiveness, adverbiality. Accordingly, among the nominative PhUs with PNs, one can distinguish a group of substantive PhUs with the meaning of objectivity, a group of verbal PhUs with the meaning of action and state, a group of

adverbial PhUs with the meaning of circumstance, a group of adjectival PhUs with the meaning of quality.

Within each functional-semantic group, PhUs with PNs are divided according morphological and syntactic features into the structural and semantic models, which are the patterns for other PhUs with PNs.

<u>The group of substantive PhUs with PNs with the meaning of objectivity</u>

The semantic characteristics of objects and phenomena in this group is specified by a PN performing the function of apposition (*farther Abraham*), prepositional *determination* (*Jerusalem artichoke*).

Apart from this, PhUs with PN with the meaning of objectivity may be formed around the proper name as a nucleus, but also they may have other determiners, mainly adjectives in preposition (*long Eliza*).

The objectivity is also reflected in coordinative combinations including two homogenous proper names: two anthroponyms (*Adam and Eve*), or two toponyms (*Sodom and Gomorrah*), connected by means of the conjunction «and». There exist also multi-component substantive PhUs with PNs with the meaning of characteristic traits of objectiveness: *Tot, Dick and Harry*.

PhUs with PN with the meaning of objectiveness differ in the character of dependence of components. Thus, the following grammatical variants are possible: *Damocles sword = the sword of Damocles.*

<u>The group of verbal PhUs with PNs with the meaning of action</u>

The proper name in this group combines with the verb performing the syntactic function of the object or adverbial modifier (*to live in Timbuktu*).

<u>The group of adverbial PhUs with PNs with the meaning of circumstance</u>

The proper name in this group of phraseological units performs the function of various adverbial modifiers (place, manner, time) (*since Adam was a boy*).

<u>The group of adjectival PhUs with PNs with the meaning of comparison</u>

The peculiarity of this group lies in the fact that the characteristic of the property or action is given through the comparative group or comparative subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction *as* or *like*: *(as) poor as Job, like a Trojan*. The peculiarity

of their semantics is the ability to indicate the degree of intensity of a characteristic or quality.

Interjectional PhUs with PNs with the meaning of emotional and evaluative expressions are used to enhance the statement and often express anger, resentment, irritation (*by Jove (George)!* - expressing wonderment).

The group of PhUs with PNs with the communicative meaning includes sayings, commonly used proverbs and popular expressions, represented by the syntactic structure of simple and complex sentences. The component composition of sayings often includes pronoun or other elements (mainly adverb) indicating to a situation or phenomenon (*I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me*).

Popular expressions with the communicative meaning contain the association with the source or the author (*something is rotten in the state of Denmark*).

Thus, proper names is a special language category whose existence is predetermined by the need of identification, individualization of to a large extent similar objects of reality. The structure of this category is determined by the totality of onomastic catefories, each of which serves a well-defined denotative sphere.

References

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