

USAGE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ONOMASTIC COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LITERATURE

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКИМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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INGLIZ VA RUS ADABIYOTIDA ONOMASTIK KOMPONENTLARGA EGA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotation. This article examines the use of phraseologisms with an onomastic component in English and Russian literature. It examines how nouns in the context of expressing the divine influence the meaningful and stylistic richness of an artistic text. The research focused on the cultural and linguistic aspects of these phraseologisms, on comparing their meanings, functions, and frequency in both languages.

Keywords: phraseological units, onomastic components, English literature, Russian literature, comparative analysis, cultural linguistics.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается использование фразеологических единиц с ономастическими элементами как в русском, так и в английском языках. Подумайте о том, как существительные в идиоматических выражениях влияют на стилистическую и семантическую глубину произведений литературы. В этом исследовании уделяется особое внимание культурным и лексическим элементам фразеологических элементов, а также их значению, роли и распространенности в двух языках.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, ономастические компоненты, английская литература, русская литература, сравнительный анализ, культурная лингвистика.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada rus va ingliz tillarida onomastik elementlarga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklardan foydalanish masalasi ko'rib chiqiladi. Idiomatik ifodalarda ismlarning ishlatilishi adabiy asarlarning stilistik va semantik chuqurligiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Tadqiqotda frazeologik birliklarning madaniy va leksik jihatlariga, shuningdek, ularning ma'nosi, roli va ikki tildagi tarqalishiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, onomastik komponentlar, ingliz adabiyoti, rus adabiyoti, qiyosiy tahlil, madaniy lingvistika.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH).

Phraseological units with onomastic components play an important role in enriching literary texts and contribute to cultural identity, expression, and stylistic diversity. This study examines their use in English and Russian literature and highlights their semantic, structural, and functional characteristics.

Phraseological units with onomastic components represent a unique interface of language, culture and literature. These expressions, which include proper names such as human names (personal names), place names (placenames), mythological names (mythological names) and other onomastic elements, are deeply embedded in the linguistic and cultural

traditions of the nation. They serve as powerful tools for expressing stylistic nuances in historical memory, intertextual context, and literary discourse. In English and Russian literature, such phraseological units are widely used, but their frequency, functions and cultural meanings vary due to different linguistic and historical backgrounds. Phraseological units containing onomastic elements are frequently used in English literature as satirical, ironic, and metaphorical devices, drawing from historical personalities, biblical allusions, and classical mythology. By fostering rich imagery and intertextual links, these units improve texts' expressiveness and enrich literary tales. On the other hand, Russian literature, which reflects the nation's rich traditions in folklore, Orthodox Christianity, and sociopolitical discourse, regularly employs similar phraseological formulations to support ideological, historical, and moral arguments.

Despite the importance of phraseological units with onomastic components, it is difficult to translate them in literature because their meanings are often culture-specific and require careful adjustment to preserve their stylistic and semantic impact. Looking at how they are used in both English and Russian literature provides useful insights into how language, culture, and literary expression interact.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (JIITEPATYPA II METOD/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR). The usage of phraseological units with onomastic components in Russian and English literature is investigated in this study using a comparative-contrastive methodology. The study's foundation is the selection and examination of literary works from a range of historical eras and genres, including as plays, novels, and short stories. By examining their structural, semantic, and stylistic traits, the primary goal is to identify phraseological units that comprise anthroponyms (personal names), toponyms (place names), mythonyms (mythological names), and other proper names [1]. The study will adhere to the following methodological procedures to guarantee a thorough analysis:

Selection of corpus: texts that reflect Russian and English literature are chosen, with a focus on both contemporary and ancient works that frequently include phraseological terminology. Contemporary These writings include works by

Russian authors Mikhail Bulgakov, Leo Tolstoy, and Fyodor Dostoevsky, as well as English authors George Orwell, William Shakespeare, and Charles Dickens [2].

DISCUSSION

(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА). Similarities and variations in the usage, frequency, and functioning of styles are revealed by comparing and contrasting phraseological units with an onomastic component in English and Russian literature. The findings imply that this element contributes to characterisation, intertextuality, and cultural symbolism in addition to improving the expressiveness of literary writings.

Frequency and distribution: Studies have shown that word categories and onomastic categories are widely used in English and Russian literature, despite their varying intensity. These stories are incorporated into humorous, satirical and illustrative English literary texts that draw heavily on historical events, ancient myths and bibliographic references. On the other hand, Romanian literature is mainly based on folk tales, the Orthodox Christian tradition and social history, which are often used for philosophical and cultural purposes [3].

Stylistic and semantic analysis: The onomastic component of phraseological units performs stylistic functions in literature. Phraseological units in texts written in English can be used to make satire or social criticism. This is evident in the works of Charles Dickens and George Orwell, who often address themes of social criticism and denunciation. Phraseological units are used in the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky and Mikhail Bulgakov when addressing historical, philosophical, and religious themes. Moreover, phraseological units can contain sentimental and historical connections that represent the culture and history of a country [4].

Intertextual and cultural references: The study emphasizes that English literature frequently uses onomastic expressions to enhance the intertextuality of a text. References to "Achilles' heel" or "Judas kiss" in English texts, for example, add layers of meaning by evoking well-known stories. Such expressions in Russian literature often rely on native cultural symbols, such as references to historical rulers or religious figures, which may require a complete understanding.

Transformability and adaptability: The study also finds that authors have a tendency to creatively

alter narratives by adding onomastic elements and applying them to certain narrative problems. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable in contemporary lettering, when traditional expressions are altered to reflect contemporary style or reality. These strategies are used by English writers to enhance the creative quality of their works and draw readers in through linguistic creativity [5].

Translation success: A comparative analysis of the thematic units with onomastic components shows that they are particularly difficult to translate into Ukrainian and English. Owing to cultural specificity, many expressions lack direct equivalents in the target language, allowing translators to use ad-tactics such as accenting or introducing. The study highlights the significance of cultural and contextual awareness in letter translation by demonstrating that specific translations fail to capture the meaning and stylistic effect of certain expressions.

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NAIJALAR). The findings are generally confirmed that phraseological units with onomastic elements are critical for literary speech in both the English and Russian literature. They reflect the literary and historical traditions of each language and serve as carriers of cultural memory, linguistic identity, and stylistic richness. The way language and culture work together in literary texts becomes clear through their analysis. This reinforces the need for additional research on phraseology in intercultural and translation contexts.

This study showed that phrase classes with onomastic elements in English and Russian literature are very important. It also highlighted how much they contribute to literary expression, cultural identity and statistical diversity. The function, origins, and interpretations of both of these linguistic traditions differ for social, historical, and cultural reasons. Phrases, literary and interpretive challenges are associated with each other in this conversation, which further explores these elements [6].

The translation of Russian phraseological units into English also faces challenges. Expressions like "Москва слезам не верит" (which means "Moscow does not believe in tears") may require adjustments rather than a direct translation to preserve their original meaning. Translators must carefully choose domestication, which means adapting the phrase to fit the cultural norms of the target audience, or foreignization, which means retaining the original reference but adding

explanatory notes. The literary context and the target audience's level of understanding of cultural references determine how effective both approaches are [4].

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA).

An examination of the elements of onomastic phrases in Russian and English literature demonstrates how important they are for forming literary discourse, bolstering cultural identity, and improving stylistic expression. These elements, which come from political, religious, mythical, and historical origins, act as intertextual markers that link literary works to larger historical and cultural narratives. Because of linguistic, historical, and cultural distinctions, their use in English and Russian literature differs greatly, even if they both serve as expressive and symbolic techniques.

Phrases with onomastic components frequently allude to biblical, classical, and historical writings and are used to express sarcastic, metaphorical, and humorous ideas. They improve their literary works by adding components like intertextuality, irony, and levels of meaning. On the other hand, Russian literature employs these concepts to convey profound moral, philosophical, and ideological topics that are frequently represented in myths, national political traditions, and other rituals. Because Russian is a more sentimental language, its interpretation is closely tied to the text's cultural and historical background.

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