



THE VERBAL AND SUBSTANTIAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PROPER NAMES

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Phraseological units with proper names (further PUPrN) create a special group among phraseologisms. They have certain grammatical structural patterns. To investigate structure of PUPrN it is required to observe structural patterns of phraseological units themselves.

The verbal phraseological unit belongs to phraseology which is functionally correlated with the verb, in other words, the nuclear constituent of phraseology is mostly a verb. There is objective relation between nuclear element and dependent subordinated phraseological units. The following main subclasses are distinguished:

1. The subclass **verb +noun**, for example, *raise Cain, shoot Niagara, to cross the Rubicon, to astonish the Browns, to sham Abraham, take the Mickey, be a Gypsy, discover America, to speak BBC, go Dutch.* [4,154]

To this same subclass of phraseological unit we include a subspecies of phraseological units with a prepositive extension of a noun with possessive pronouns.

a) The subclass **verb+pronoun+noun**, for example, *meet one's Waterloo.*

2. Phraseological structure **verb +adjective +noun**. A typical feature of phraseologies with this structure is that they contain adjective. For example, *cut the Gordian knot*, here the word "Gordian" fulfills the role of adjective, *be a Spanish village- be totally unknown to somebody, be a real/true Gypsy, have green fingers, take French leave, have kissed the Blarney Stone.*

3. The subclass with the most numerous phraseologies has the structure **verb +preposition +noun**, for instance, *go over to Rome, go for a Burton, be off to Bedfordshire, go to Canossa, keep up with the Joneses, be*

from Missouri.[3,95] This is postpositive extension.

4. Phraseologies with the structure **verb +preposition +pronoun +noun**. This model considers extension of noun with help of possessive pronouns.

5. Phraseologies with the structure **verb +preposition +adjective +noun**. This structure suggests extension of noun due to the adjective,

6. The class **verb +noun +preposition +noun**, for instance, *bend the bow of Ulysses, carry coals to Newcastle, live the life of Riley, built castles in Spain, pile/heap Pelion on Ossa, throw a sop to Cerberus*. In this class, the first dependent component is a direct object, the second is an indirect object. Expansion of both dependent components can be observed with the help of adjectives and possessive pronouns, subclasses

verb +pronoun + preposition +noun, for example, *row somebody up Salt River, tell it not in Gath, not know someone from Adam, see somebody at Jericho first;*

verb +noun +preposition +pronoun, e.g. *come Yorkshire over somebody, be Greek to somebody;*

7. Subclass **verb +adjective**. There is no PNPn in this class, because proper names play the role of noun in phraseologisms.

8. Subclass **verb +noun +adjective**. This subclass is characterized by complex objective postpositive type.

9. Subclass **verb +comparative +noun** is small. Role of comparative component performs words "like" or "as". To exemplify, *drive like Jehu;*

a) **verb +comparative +adjective +noun**, e.g., *laugh like little Audrey, grin like a Cheshire cat; fight like Kilkenny cats;*



b) **verb +comparative +noun + preposition +noun**, e.g., *be like Hamlet without the prince, be like the Black Hole of Calcutta, feel like Daniel in the lion's den;*

10. Subclass of verbal phraseological units with subordinating sentences, e.g., *fiddle while Rome is burning, Is rotten in the state of Denmark.*

Substantial phraseological units.

Substantial phraseological units are phrases functionally correlated with the noun, i.e., the core component of phraseologism is a noun.

There are following subclasses of substantial PUs:

1. Subclass with structure **adjective +noun** is characterized by attributive connection between components. Distinctive feature of it is an interchangeability of components, e.g. *a Roman holiday, old Hickory, a Dear John, a Trojan horse, the real McCoy, Black Maria.* This subclass has two forms:

a) Adjectival-nominal group, e.g. *long Tom, clever Dick, great Caesar!;*

b) Substantial- nominal group, e.g. *Hermes fire, an April fool, Cordelia's gift, a Barmecide feast;*

2. Subclass with the structure **noun +noun**, it is noted that in English phraseological units the use of proper names are both core and dependent components: *a Mark Tapley, King Log, Iack Horner, a Miss Nancy, Colonel Chinstrap, Colonel Blimp, Mother Bunch.* [3,458]

These PUs are characterized by an attributive-prepositive type with an adjunction to the substantive-nominal group, in which the dependent component is expressed by a noun without any morphological design: *a Cadmean victory.*

3. Subclass with structure **noun +preposition +noun**. In this case, combination of noun with noun is carried out through prepositional subordinating connection, e.g. *the tower of Babel, the vicar of Bray, the sword of Damocles.* The second member of such phraseologism can be

extended due to usage of adjectives **noun +preposition + adjective +noun**, e.g., *Father of English poetry* or **noun +preposition + noun +noun**, e.g., *the Duke of Exeter's daughter.*

The structure **noun +preposition +noun** is possible for both singular and plural forms, for example, *Jack of all trades.*

Following prepositions are used for forming phraseologies of that type:

of, e.g. *the labours of Hercules* [3,254]

on, e.g. *the man on the Clapham omnibus*

for, e.g. *a Roland for an Oliver*

in, e.g. *Alice in Wonderland*

Other prepositions are used very rare.

4. Subclass with the structure **Participle I or II +noun**, for example, *a doubting Thomas, waiting Matilda.*

Phraseologisms of this type in the English language correspond to the phraseological units of the participial-nominal group of the attributive-prepositive type with an adjunction in which the dependent component is expressed by participle.

5. Subclass with the structure **noun +and +noun**, which is characterized by coherent relation between components, e.g. *Lares and Penates, Castor and Pollux, Gog and Magog, Darby and Joan, Tom and Jerry.* [5,89]

In English, there are phraseologies with the structure **preposition +noun** with a prepositional extension of the noun with an adjective or a numeral. The core component of such phraseological units is noun, but they can serve as an adjective and adverb in the sentence. For instance, *by Jove! , by Jupiter! , according to Cocker, by the Lord Harry!* [4, 12]

Thus, PUPrN have a certain structural and grammatical form constructed according to models of free slangs or sentences existing in one or another language.

List of used literature

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Абдуллаева С. Атоқли номлар таркибидаги феълли ва отли фразеологик бирикмалар. Бу мақола феълли ва отли фразеологик бирикмаларни атоқли номлар билан боғлаб, грамматик структурасини тасвирлаган.

Abdullaeva S. The verbal and substantial phraseological units with proper names. This article is devoted the grammatical structure of phraseologies with proper names which contain verbs or nouns.
