ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23

American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS PROPER NOUNS IN COMPARISON WITH THE COMMON NOUN

Obruyeva Gulchekhra Khamrokulovna

professor of the department of "English language"

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

gulchexraobrueva1@gmail.com

Abstract: Onomastics studies the basic laws of the history, development and functioning of proper names. Having its own material and methodology for studying it, onomastics cannot but be an independent discipline. Since it arose "at the junction" of sciences, it is distinguished by the extreme complexity of the subject of research. The linguistic component dominates in onomastics not only because each name is a word that develops according to the laws of language, but also because the information of each name is "extracted" using linguistic means.

Keywords: phraseology, idiomaticity, common nouns, phraseological units, linguistic, proper names, culture, intellectual, a consumptive type.

Introduction

The aspects of the analysis of phraseological units with a common noun established in English.

One of the developed types of systemic relations inherent in PU, in contrast to structurally adequate CN in free use, is synonymy, which, as I.A.Siddikova rightly noted [6, p. 118] - “cannot be solved in isolation from another, broader and more complex linguistic problem, namely, the problem of the meaning of the word”.

Materials and methods

The study used phraseological units with proper names and their derivatives that were taken from contemporary English-language fiction and journalism as well as phraseological, explanatory, and synonym dictionaries and reference books.

The following methods were used in the present work:

The main presentation techniques were descriptive and component. The methodologies of structural-semantic modelling, dictionary commentary, comparative, applicative, etymological, and statistical analysis were also applied in various sections.

Results and discussion

Thus, some phraseological units of the type under study have lexical correlates among common nouns, stimulating the development of “inter-level” synonymy.

For example, Jack Ketch → a hangman, Jack Tar →a sailor, Tommy Atkins → a soldier.

Despite the identity of the objective logical meaning of each pair, there is no complete correspondence between them. The words "a hangman", "a sailor", "a soldier" are stylistically neutral, while phraseological units are used in familiar colloquial speech. Rethinked, they are more expressive than words.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23
American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

Wed. an example of contextual actualization of onomaphraseologism Jack Ketch ["executioner" - after the name of the English executioner [17th century]:

If he comes back, and leaves that boy behind him! if he gets off free and dead or alive, fails to restore him to me, murder him yourself if you would have him escape Jack Ketch [11, c. 142] [= "Если Сайкс вернётся, а мальчика бросит, если он выкрутится и не доставит мне мальчика живого или мёртвого, убейте его сами, если не хотите, чтобы он попал в руки палача"];

For phraseological units of the type under study, intragroup synonymy is also characteristic (a special case of "inside level" synonymy), which is confirmed by the existence of the following phraseological units in English: "David and Jonathan", "Damon and Pythias", "Pilades and Orestes". All of them act in the meaning of "inseparable friends".

Possessing a conceptual identity, these phraseological units do not contain any semantic differences. They are characterized by stylistic homogeneity, used both in oral and in written speech, and are able to replace each other in all specific cases of use, which is confirmed by the following examples:

"Put up, for shame, put up, and be Pilades and Orestes, what was your quarrel?" (The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases, 1964, p. 589).

Everybody at Naples remarked the separation of the Damon and Pythias-indeed, Marrowfat had saved my life more than once [p. 114].

He had loved one warm clever boy who was frail in body, a consumptive type. The two had an almost classic friendship David and Jonathan [p. 316].

Being equal in terms of usage (each met in the texts five times), PU David and Jonathan and Damon and Pythias show all the signs of absolute synonyms. The extremely rare use of phraseological units Pilades and Orestes, which is equivalent in meaning to the phraseological units David and Jonathan and phraseological units Damon and Pythias, does not allow, however, to recognize it as an absolute synonym for the latter. The imposition of any of the three aforementioned phraseological units on a homogeneous free combination (from CN) is a clear illustration of their semantic incommensurability, it gives us a clear idea of the nature of the differences between them.

Compare, for example, the David and Jonathan phraseological units with the free combination of David and Jonathan.

The semantic capabilities of CN - components of phraseological units are strictly limited. Both appear in the identical meaning "true friend", the implementation of which requires the correlation of CN with another name in the same meaning.

The semantic content of CN - components of free combinations is incomparably richer. Performing its direct function of identifying an object, the CN itself in each individual case acts as a form of consolidating the generalized set of characteristic features of a particular person. The denotatively realized names of David and Jonathan, in contrast to the phraseological units, evoke an idea of only some specific creatures of the male sex, not necessarily bound by bonds of strong friendship [1, p. 216-217].

These arguments are also true regarding the characteristics of the semantic differences of phraseological units of Damon and Pythias, phraseological units of Pilades and Orestes and their corresponding free combinations. Due to the individual nature of the semantics of the components of the latter, there can be no question of their synonymization.

A synonymy relationship is also associated with the phrase Brother Jonathan Amer. Yankees (American nickname): Uncle Sam PU Uncle Sam is an ironic nickname for Americans.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23
American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

The nominative identity of phraseological units with CN, as well as the commonality of emotional tone [7, p. 109] ensure their interchangeability, compare:

Not content with his own native religions machinery, the British bourgeois appealed to Brother Jonathan, the greatest organizer of religion as a trade [2, p. 123].

India expects Uncle Sam to give her help without any strings attached to it (D.S. Malhotra. Golden Dictionary of Idioms by D.S. Malhotra, Calcutta, 2002, p. 561).

The literalization of the values of the components of phraseological units leads to their loss of phraseological status. The free combinations of Brother Jonathan and Uncle Sam, having nothing in common with each other in semantic terms, are desynonymized. The emotional - expressive moment that accompanies the objective logical meaning of adequate phraseological units is also absent here.

A variation of "within the level" synonymy are phraseological units with correlating components - CN. They can be CN, etymologically representing:

а) ethnonyms:

It is Greek to me (you, etc.). It is double Dutch to me (you, etc.) - "китайская грамота, тарабарщина, абракадабра, бессмыслица";

I'm a Dutchman if - "будь я проклят, если";

I'm a Turk if - "провалиться мне на этом месте, если; я не я буду, если не; даю голову на отсечение, что";

To get one's Dutch up

To get one's Indian up = "разозлиться, выйти из себя"

To get one's Irish up.

It is interesting to note that the word Dutch, being a part of various stable turns, is synonymous with four "ethnonyms": Greek, Indian, Irish, Turk, which became possible due to the loss by all the mentioned CNs of their original functional - qualitative specificity;

б) toponyms:

from China to Peru "от Китая до Перу; повсюду, везде"

from Dan to Beersheba "от Дана до Вирсавии; повсюду, везде";

в) days of the week:

When two Sundays come together === "никогда" ="

When two Fridays come together "после дождичка в четверг"

г) names:

Queen Ann is dead == "открыл Америку!"

Queen Elizabeth is dead

(как ответ сообщающему устаревшую новость).

Some phraseological units with correlating CNs, despite the apparent similarity of values, cannot be recognized as synonyms. Wed:

(as) old as Methuselah "старый как Мафусаил" (т.е. очень старый, древний);

(as) old as Adam

1) "Старо как мир, быльём поросло";

2) "Очень старый, древний (как мир)" [ввиду различного характера сочетаемости, препятствующего их взаимозаменяемости].

Thus, if the comparative phraseological unit as old as Methuselah is used in relation to people, then the comparative phraseological unit as old as Adam is used to characterize abstract concepts and concrete things. Wed:

The missionary returned to America looking as old Methuselah [9, p. 723]

That custom is as old as Adam [10, p. 2].

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23
American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026
Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

…For that your precious fluid is older than Adam yet strong as the morning dew [8, p. 255].

As can be seen, these two comparative PUs are functionally disjoint, i.e. coexist without interacting with each other.

Conclusion

Thus, phraseologization of CN (and with it the expansion of its intrasystemic connections) is possible only if it breaks with both a common and a single meaning and consists in overcoming by a proper name its original semantic limitation.

Literature.

1. Карасик В. И. Язык социального статуса. – М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН; Волгогр. гос. пед. ин-т, 1992. – 330 с.

2. Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа - Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – 381 с.

3. Обруева Г. Х. О сдвиге имени собственного в разряд нарицательных слов во фразеологии английского языка. Вестник Челябинского государственного университета. 2010. № 22 (203). Филология. Искусствоведение. Вып. 46. С. 94–99.

4. Обруева Г.Х. Функциально-семантический анализ фразеологических единиц с именами собственными (лингво-методический анализ) Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование, 3(1 (66), С. 69–71.

5. Обруева Г.Х. Инглиз тилидаги атоқли отларнинг фразеологик бирликлар структурасида ишлатилиши. Хорижий филология №2, 2021, С. 66-69.

6. Сиддикова И. А. Синонимия как микросистема языка. Отв. ред. Т. А. Бушуй. – Ташкент: Фан, 2008. – 140 с.

7. Backman G. Meaning by metaphor: An Exploration of Metaphor with a Metaphoric Reading of Two Short Stories by Steven Crane. – Uppsals: (Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Anglistica Upsaliensia; 75), 1991. – 203 p.

8. Jones D. Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary. – London; Dent; New York, 2007. - 556 p.

9. Ong Y. F., Yang Y. I. A Complete Dictionary of English Phrases. Shanghai: Commercial Press Ltd., 1986. - 1520 p.

10. Wood F. I. English Colloquial Idioms. – London: Longman, 2009. - 660 p.

11. Dickens Charles. The Adventures of Oliver Twist. – Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1999. - 551 p.