

TYPOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONYMIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: Toponymic phraseological units (TPUs) are fixed expressions or combinations of words that incorporate geographical names (toponyms) and convey meanings that go beyond the literal interpretation of the words. These units are integral to understanding how place names influence language, culture, and communication. This paper explores the typology and classification of toponymic phraseological units, categorizing them based on structure, semantic function, cultural and historical context, communicative purpose, and linguistic features. Simple and complex TPUs are discussed, along with idioms, metaphors, euphemisms, proverbs, and stereotypes, emphasizing their role in both everyday language and specialized discourse. The classification highlights how geographical names serve not only as references to places but also as carriers of rich, contextual meanings that reflect societal values, historical events, and cultural perceptions.

Keywords: Toponymic Phraseological Units, Idioms, Metaphors, Cultural Context, Historical Context, Language and Place Names, Euphemisms, Proverbs, Stereotypes, Geographical Names, Linguistic Typology.

Introduction

Toponymic phraseological units (TPUs) are a fascinating linguistic phenomenon that intertwines place names (toponyms) with fixed expressions or idiomatic combinations of words, enriching the meaning of a language. These units are not merely geographical references but embody a deeper cultural, historical, and social significance, often carrying meanings that extend far beyond their literal interpretations. As such, TPUs serve as a bridge between geography and language, linking the concrete concept of a place with abstract ideas, emotions, or social practices.

The study of toponymic phraseological units offers valuable insights into how languages evolve, how cultures shape language, and how places become symbols that reflect broader human experiences. By incorporating toponyms into idioms, metaphors, proverbs, and other phraseological units, speakers not only provide references to specific locations but also evoke a shared understanding or cultural memory associated with those places. For example, references to "Rome" in the idiomatic expression "All roads lead to Rome" go beyond the city itself, symbolizing the idea that many paths can lead to a common goal.[1,34]

The classification of these phraseological units can be complex, as TPUs can vary in structure, meaning, and function depending on the linguistic and cultural context. The typology of TPUs includes simple and complex expressions, metaphoric uses, historical allusions,

evaluative judgments, and culturally loaded references. Understanding the classification of toponymic phraseological units allows linguists to better appreciate the role of place names in communication, both within specific languages and across different cultures. This paper aims to explore the typology and classification of toponymic phraseological units, offering a framework for understanding the structural and semantic diversity of these expressions. By delving into various examples and classifications, it seeks to uncover the layers of meaning that toponyms carry in everyday speech, literature, and cultural discourse. Through this exploration, the study of TPUs not only highlights the unique interplay between language and place but also underscores the significant role that toponyms play in shaping collective identity and cultural memory.

The study of toponymic phraseological units (TPUs) reveals the intricate relationship between language, geography, and culture.[2] TPUs incorporate geographical names (toponyms) to convey meanings that often transcend the literal reference to a place. This section explores the typology and classification of these units, highlighting their structural, semantic, and cultural dimensions.

Toponymic phraseological units can be broadly classified based on their structural complexity. They are typically categorized into two primary forms: simple and complex TPUs.

- **Simple TPUs:** These are basic phrases that include a toponym and other components, such as adjectives or nouns, forming a fixed, often idiomatic expression. The toponym here serves as a central element to convey a specific meaning. Example: "Moscow Mule" (a cocktail), where "Moscow" serves as a fixed part of the name, carrying cultural associations that enrich the meaning of the phrase.
- **Complex TPUs:** These expressions are typically longer, consisting of several words or even clauses that include a toponym. Complex TPUs are often more context-dependent and may require further explanation to understand the deeper meaning conveyed by the place name. Example: "The roads of Rome are paved with good intentions" (referring to the idea that many plans or projects are made with the best of intentions but may fail due to human nature).[3,56]

Toponymic phraseological units serve a variety of semantic functions, often conveying abstract meanings that are not directly tied to the geographical place itself. This categorization helps to understand how toponyms are used metaphorically and idiomatically in language. These TPUs are fixed expressions where the toponym takes on a figurative meaning that is not linked to its literal geographical reference. The meaning is often culturally and socially constructed, reflecting a broader collective understanding of the place. For example: "All roads lead to Rome" (suggesting that many different methods or paths can lead to the same goal or conclusion). In these units, the toponym is used metaphorically to represent ideas, qualities, or concepts that extend beyond its geographical origins. This function allows for the creative use of place names in a variety of contexts. For example: "Silicon Valley" (used to refer to the global center for innovation and technology, particularly in the context of startups and technology companies). Euphemisms are indirect expressions used to soften or mask the harshness of a situation. Toponymic euphemisms often rely on geographical names to veil an uncomfortable reality. For example: "Down the Nile" (suggesting something is far away or obscure, and in some cases, it may imply loss or defeat). And Proverbs incorporating toponyms often carry cultural wisdom or

universal truths. These units are typically short and pithy, using place names to encapsulate common experiences or philosophies : "Rome wasn't built in a day" (indicating that significant achievements take time and effort to accomplish).

Toponymic phraseological units often draw from historical, cultural, or societal events, making them rich sources of collective memory. The significance of these units lies in how they reflect the shared knowledge, values, and historical experiences of a community. These are expressions that incorporate place names known for their particular cultural significance or the qualities typically associated with them. Such units may reflect stereotypes or societal attitudes tied to a place's identity. "Parisian Café" (referring to a style of café that is typically associated with Parisian culture, often evoking images of artistic, bohemian lifestyles).

These units often make reference to places tied to specific historical events, phenomena, or periods. The toponym evokes historical imagery or understanding that resonates with a particular audience. For Example: "Waterloo" (used to denote a final, crushing defeat, referencing the famous battle in 1815 where Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated). [5] These TPUs often perpetuate widely accepted stereotypes or perceived characteristics of a place, sometimes simplifying complex identities or histories: "Swiss precision" (a phrase used to describe an exacting level of precision or quality, drawing on Switzerland's reputation for high-quality watchmaking and engineering).

Toponymic phraseological units (TPUs) represent a unique intersection between language, geography, and culture, offering rich insights into how place names function beyond their literal geographical significance. These units not only reflect the physical characteristics of places but also embody cultural, historical, and social meanings that are deeply embedded in the collective consciousness of societies. By exploring the typology and classification of TPUs, we see that they serve various semantic, cultural, and pragmatic functions, from idioms and metaphors to proverbs and euphemisms, each carrying a deeper resonance tied to the places they reference.

The structural variety of TPUs, ranging from simple expressions to complex, multi-word phrases, illustrates their flexibility in language. Whether they are used descriptively, evaluatively, or metaphorically, toponyms enrich communication by evoking images, ideas, and emotions that transcend their geographical origins. The use of toponyms in everyday language also highlights their role in shaping cultural identity and collective memory, acting as linguistic symbols that encapsulate both historical events and contemporary social values.

In conclusion, toponymic phraseological units are not mere linguistic curiosities but essential elements of language that facilitate cultural expression and understanding. By classifying and analyzing these units, we gain a deeper appreciation of how places, in their symbolic and metaphorical roles, shape the way we communicate, think, and perceive the world. The study of TPUs thus offers a window into the dynamic relationship between language and place, showcasing how geographical names have evolved to carry meanings far beyond the physical locations they represent.

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