

— начала XXI века. Роль общества в наименовании и переименовании различных разрядов онимной лексики растёт. Это касается всех классов проприальных названий, каждый из которых, кроме общих, имеет и свои особенности общественного функционирования. Его влияние сказывается на образовании, становлении и функционировании имён населённых пунктов и их внутренних объектов — улиц, площадей, предприятий и др. В разные периоды истории украинской антропонимии, по-разному отражалось в ней общественное сознание людей, изменения в социальной структуре общества. Появление имени собственного, как и его изменение — всегда мотивированы. Онимная лексика реагирует на все факторы природной и человеческой среды, в результате чего в ней отражаются изменения в общественной жизни. Любое создание названия предполагает причину и мотив номинации, часто они имеют общественный характер. Различные сектора онимов часто подвергаются воздействию церкви, моды, традиций и законодательства.

**Ключевые слова:** оним, имя собственное, проприальная лексика, социальные факторы, номинация, ономастикон.

### SUMMARY

#### THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE VOCABULARY OF ONIM

*The article deals with the problem of studying of social factors influence on the onim vocabulary. The relevance of the study is proved by the significant influence of social factors on proper name. The main objective of the article is to investigate the study of social factors influence on the onim vocabulary. In this paper the considerable amount of LITERATURE: has been processed in which the specific issues traced the influence of social factors on individual sectors of Ukrainian Onomasticon. Almost all the works consider the sociolinguistic issues in a general context.*

*The object of our study is the problem of the study of social factors influence on the onim vocabulary. In the work the following methods have been used: descriptive analysis and techniques of cultural and historical interpretation. The vocabulary of modern Ukrainian language and as well as the modern Ukrainian Onomasticon are significantly impacted by the independence acquisition, social and political democratization, economic liberalization of the life in Ukraine in late XX — early XXI century. The role of society in the naming and renaming of various categories of proper names is growing. It is related to all classes of proper names, each of which, in addition to general, has its own peculiarities of social functioning. Its influence is reflected in the creation, establishment and operation of proper names of settlements and their internal facilities — streets, squares, businesses etc. In different periods of the history of Ukrainian anthroponymy, people's social consciousness and changes in the social structure of society are reflected in a different manner. The emergence of a proper name as well as its change is always motivated. Onim vocabulary reacts to all factors of the natural and human environment, that's why society's changes are reflected in it. Any creation of the proper name implies cause and motive of nomination, they often have a social character. Various sectors of proper names are often affected by churches, fashion, traditions and laws.*

**Keywords:** onym, proper name, social factors, nomination, onomasticon.

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#### PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY

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*The article deals with the variety of English phraseological units containing proper names; it touches the question of the usage of proper names in English idioms. It has been noted that there are different set – phrases in English language from various spheres of everyday life. The aim of the article is to analyze the usage of the phraseological units.*

*The linguistic – cultural aspects and usage of phraseological units containing personal and place names has been investigated in the article. Previous studies have indicated that there are a lot of English phraseologisms containing proper names. The information on the variety of the English idioms containing proper names has been represented. Phraseological expressions came from people's everyday life, folklore, prose and poetry, myths, fairy tales, fables, songs, slang, novels and other sources. The great deal of different phraseological units from the linguistic and cultural aspects has been studied in this research. Numerous set –*

*expressions with proper names have been considered in this article. Their analysis has offered an insight into the interplay between language and culture in phraseology. As a result, research has suggested a detailed analysis of English phraseological units containing proper names.*

**Keywords:** *proper names, phraseology, phraseological unit, idiom, vocabulary*

In order to understand English clearly one should know not only its standard vocabulary but also its different styles, dialects, proverbs, sayings, phrasal verbs and idioms, as they are used in any sphere; books, films, newspapers, formal speeches. Looking through some papers, magazines and journals, one will discover the same language to sound quite different, because he will find familiar words with unfamiliar meanings.

Different lexicologists deal with phraseology itself, and a lot of them develop theories which deal with proper names in phraseological units, they are – prof. A. Smirnitsky, who worked out structural classification of phraseological units, comparing them with words. Phraseological units can also be classified according to the degree of motivation of their meaning, this classification have been suggested by academician V. Vinogradov. Famous linguist A. Koonin classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed; phraseological units can be classified as parts of speech, this classification was suggested by I. Arnold.

The article **aims** at study of usage phraseological units containing proper names. The **topicality** of this article lies in define the sphere of the usage of phraseological units containing proper names. In order to reach the aim of the article the following tasks were formulated:

- 1) to examine English phraseological units and their classification;
- 2) to study English phraseological units containing of proper names;
- 3) to define the sphere of their usage.

The most important thing about a proper name is that when a writer or speaker uses it, he or she picks out a single entity and only one meaning, but doing this, he or she does not make direct use of the sense of the any words which appear to make it up. Many names are obscure in any case – they do not consist of words that we can interpret as they stand. So, as a result, proper names may become meaningless or, at least, they do not have particular meaning.

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units «idioms».

The stable expression or the idiom is a group of words which meaning as a group is different from the meaning of its parts. Idiomatic units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech – they exist in the language as ready-made units. Professor N. Rayevska defines an idiom (idiomatic phrase) as "a phrase, developing a meaning which cannot be readily analyzed into the several semantic elements which would ordinarily be expressed by the words making up the phrase. It transcends the ordinary syntactic patterns and must be studied as an indivisible entity, in itself".

Idioms make everyone's language more individual, colorful and rich. They reflect the past history of the nation, its traditions and customs, folk-songs and fairy-tales, as well as its culture.

Phraseology as a complex area of the linguistic system is a developing field of the research and has interest from many sides. The linguistic attention has been paid to the semantic and syntactic properties of phraseological units. Interest in proper names in English phraseological units and idioms was inspired by some idiom compilations, most notably the three – volume Book oh English idioms by V. H. Collins. The Russian philosopher, S.

Bulgakov stated that senseless and meaningless names in their genesis do not exist. For further reasoning, several examples will be illustrated.

It is generally agreed among linguists (Hockett) that proper names are a universal linguistic category. Their status and function is a theoretical issue debated by many scholars, whose views are discussed in Carroll, Coates and Van Langendonck.

In linguistics there is the classification of phraseological units suggested by O. Koonin. According to this classification there are such phraseological units:

- 1) nominative: substantive, adjective, adverbial, verbal;
- 2) nominative – communicative;
- 3) phraseological units of neither nominative nor communicative origin;
- 4) communicative phraseological units.

Some proper names can be endowed with figurative meaning and possess the necessary expressiveness which are the distinguishing features of idioms: *Croesus*, *Tommy* (*Tommy Atkins*), *Yankee*, *Mrs. Grundy*, *Jack Ketch*. These proper names have acquired their constant meaning and cannot be confused with common proper names used by people. As a result their transferred meaning is conveyed in a descriptive way. Thus, *Mrs. Grundy* means *світ, люди, існуюча мораль*, *Jack Ketch* – *кат*; *Croesus* – *Крез, надзвичайно багата людина*, *Tommy Atkins* – *англійський солдат*, *Yankee* – *in Європе янки/американець*.

The main linguistic features of proper names in English are:

1) the initial capitalization in writing – in order to distinguish a proper name from a common noun, e.g. *Rosemary* vs. *rosemary*)

2) they are subject to some word formation processes – for example, **hypocorisms** can be formed from full first names – full form: *John*, *Joseph*, *Richard* and hypocorisms: *Johnny*, *Joe*, *Dick*.

3) proper names can be mono- or polylexemic, sometimes incorporating the article – *London*, *John Smith*, *The Dead Sea*.

4) They can be modified by adjectives or restrictive relative clauses:

- a) *He's the famous George.*
- b) *This is the Paris I prefer to forget.*
- c) *The London of my childhood was different.*

English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (*John Smith*, *Mary Brown*), geographical names (*Africa*, *the Alps*, *the United Kingdom*, and *the Thames*), names of institutions (*the United Nations*, *the British Museum*), names of historical and other events (*the French Revolution*, *the Jazz Festival*). English proper nouns also include nationalities (*Ukrainian*, *Irishman*), weekdays (*Sunday*, *Wednesday*), months (*December*, *March*), and other notions, objects, places, etc., that are capitalized and used as names.

Idioms with proper names are usually informal in character. Some of them belong to slang, which makes them unacceptable in formal speech and writing; besides, slang idioms often have undesirable additional meanings. It is important to stress that some of the idioms containing people's names, names of nationalities, cities or countries may be perceived as offensive stereotypes and clichés, such idioms should be avoided. For example, there can be idioms with people's names: *Barbie Doll* – *an attractive but silly person (usually about a woman, but may refer to a man)*, *every Tom, Dick and Harry* – *any / every ordinary man*, *Jack of all trades* – *a person who is able to do many manual jobs*, *John Bull* – *a typical Englishman*; the English people, *the Jolly Roger* – *a pirate flag*, *Tommy Atkins* – *a British soldier*. Also there are idioms with the names of countries, cities, streets and nationalities – *as American as apple pie* – *truly American, typically American*, *the Big Apple* – *the nickname of New York City*, *Indian summer* – *a period of warm weather in autumn*, *in plain English* – *in simple, understandable language*.

Phraseological units reflect the nature of the human conception of the world, work and human relationships, thus they always proceed from the subjective human experience.

Phraseological units containing proper names can be of such types:

- 1) proper names from the Bible;
- 2) proper names which are connected with myths and legends;
- 3) proper names connected with the names of days and months.

There are such phraseological units taken from the Bible – *a doubting Thomas, the apple of Sodom, a Jude's kiss*. Idioms from mythology and ancient history: *Achilles' heel – the most vulnerable spot, as wise as Solomon – a very wise person, cut the Gordian knot – to solve a difficult problem quickly and boldly, Pandora's box – a source of various unforeseen troubles and evils*. There are such idioms containing days of the week and months – *May queen – a girl who is chosen for her beauty, crowned with flowers, and honored as queen on May Day; girl Friday – a secretary or assistant with various duties*.

Another use of names is central to understand the phenomenon under discussion. Proper names, in particular personal names, more rarely place names, are used figuratively as metaphors, similes, hyperboles, either as in creative way.

However, due to variety of culturological factors, ethnic peculiarities, different linguistic worldviews and numerous LITERATURE: sources, in English phraseology prevail zoomorphisms which contain the meaningful elements typical only to British culture. Here we can point out two major factors of national specificity of phraseological units: objective and subjective. Among them we can distinguish such groups as: phraseological units with zoomorphisms that reflect historical facts and events of the country - there are many ways of *dressing a calf's head – the allusion is to the great Calves' Head Club* (the club, created in honour of Charles I of England in 1650); phraseologisms related to religion and church, taken from the Bible that was extremely popular in Britain over the centuries – *a leopard cannot change his spots* (*горбатого могила виправить*) – taken from King James Version of the Bible; phraseological units with zoomorphic components taken from fables, myths, fairy-tales and LITERATURE: – *a Cheshire cat / to grin like a Cheshire cat* – taken from Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll; they can be explained as follows – cheese was formerly sold in Cheshire molded like a cat.

Proper names constitute a class of linguistic item sharing features with both nouns and deictics. As a rule, proper names share some grammatical features with common nouns, but differ from them in various respects. Both proper names and deictics lack lexical meaning and have a referential meaning.

Having analyzed a great deal of material we came to the following conclusion. The world we are living in is mythic and unnatural and it is itself the world of myths. Any idiom and any proper name can be treated in different ways, but they will certainly be understood by communicants. Phraseological units with proper names are unique so – called stable phrases which help to make our speech stylistically more expressive and emotionally colored. These set expressions help us to diversify our speech and to enrich our vocabulary. It will help us to make new foreign friends and to improve our language skills. So, if one wants to learn foreign language he should learn not only grammar and vocabulary, but also idioms and proverbs that will help him or her to understand the deepest meaning of the language and nation.

Therefore, further perspective of the research is in studying phraseological units containing proper names and comparison between English and Ukrainian set – phrases.

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**АНОТАЦІЯ**

*Стаття описує різні англійські фразеологічні одиниці, що містять власні назви. У статті розглядається використання власних назв в англійських ідіомах. Було відзначено, що існують різні сталі вирази з різних сфер повсякденного життя. Метою статті є проаналізувати використання фразеологічних одиниць. Завдання дослідження полягає у вивченні лінгво – культурних аспектів у використанні фразеологічних одиниць, що містять власні та географічні назви. Попередні дослідження показали, що є багато англійських фразеологізмів, які містять власні назви. Дана стаття також представляє деяку інформацію про різні ідіоми в англійській мові, які містять власні імена. Фразеологічні вирази прийшли з повсякденного життя людей, фольклору, прози та поезії, міфів, казок, байок, пісень, сленгу, романів та інших джерел. Значна кількість різних фразеологічних одиниць була вивчена у мовно – країнознавчому аспекті.*

*Їх аналіз запропонував розуміння взаємозв'язку між мовою та культурою в фразеології. В результаті дослідження подано докладний аналіз англійських фразеологічних одиниць, що містять власні імена.*

**Ключові слова :** власні імена, фразеологія, фразеологізм, ідіома, словниковий склад.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

*Статья описывает различные английские фразеологические единицы, содержащие собственные имена. В статье рассматриваются фразеологизмы с использованием собственных имен в английских идиомах. Было отмечено, что существуют различные фразы в английском языке из разных сфер повседневной жизни. Задача исследования заключается в изучении лингвистически – культурных аспектов в использовании фразеологических единиц, содержащих персональные и географические названия. Предыдущие исследования показали, что есть много английских фразеологизмов, содержащих собственные имена. Данная статья также представляет некоторую информацию о различных идиомах английского языка, содержащих собственные имена. Фразеологические выражения пришли из повседневной жизни людей, фольклора, прозы и поэзии, мифов, сказок, басен, песен, сленга, романов и других источников. Большое количество различных фразеологических единиц было изучено в этом исследовании с лингвистически – культурных аспектов. Их анализ предположил понимание взаимосвязи между языком и культурой в фразеологии. В результате исследование дает подробный анализ английских фразеологических единиц, содержащих собственные имена.*

**Ключевые слова:** собственные имена, фразеология, фразеологизм, идиома, слова, словарный запас.