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TOPONYM AS A PART OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND ITS SEMANTIC FEATURES
(Based on the English and Russian languages)

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the analysis of the internal form and functioning of phraseological units with the toponymic component in English and Russian languages. The relevance of the study is due to the focus of modem linguistic research on the study of the cultural factor in the language. Toponym as a component of a phraseological unit is one of the universals of culture and performs the function of storing and transmitting traditions, history, and culture of a people, that is why it is a special linguistic sign. The problem of the national-cultural component of the toponym meaning helps to reveal the peculiarities of the phraseological world-image of the ethnic groups of the analyzed languages. The scientific novelty of the work is that it studies the culture-bound features of phraseological units with the toponymic component from the standpoint of the linguocultural approach to the study of collocations. This approach allows to reveal the historical and cultural nature of the toponymic component and to identify the peculiarities of the formation of these units, which contain culturally significant information.

Keywords: Phraseological unit, Toponym, Semantic features, Internal Form, Motivation, English, Russian languages.

INTRODUCTION

The research is devoted to the analysis of the internal form and functioning of phraseological units with the toponymic component in English and Russian languages.This goal involves the solution of the following tasks: 1) to carry out a theoretical analysis of Russian and foreign literature on the subject under study; 2) to conduct a comparative analysis of the studied material in order to identify the main similarities and differences; 3) to investigate the origin of the toponym as a part of a phraseological unit in the German, English and Russian languages; 4) to show the motivation of the toponym as a part of a phraseological unit in the analyzed languages.

The basic unit of phraseology is PU. The phraseological unit is understood as a relatively stable structural and semantic unity of lexical and grammatical formations characterized by stable vocabulary, expressiveness and reproducibility. Phraseological units are characterized by semantic unity of components, integrity of meaning and automatic reproduction in speech. A phraseological unit has its own semantics, which differs from the semantics of the word: phraseological units are semantically

richer than words of free use (Kunin, 1996; Zhukov, 2011).

In all languages of the world, many phraseological units are based on names of cities, streets, rivers, oceans, as well as on the everyday realities associated with toponyms. PUs with toponymic components reflect centuries-old human observations of the world of toponymy, convey the attitude of people to this area of reality (Gilyazeva&Bazarova, 2018).

Traditionally, the toponym is understood as the proper name of any geographical object, any object on the surface of the earth or in its deep interior, distinguished by man as an independent unit (Superanskaya, 1984, p. 174-175).

Toponyms, like any words, are created in one language and are widely borrowed in all languages of the world, and as a part of the lexical composition of the language toponyms are not limited to the territory to which the language extends (Superanskaya, 1984; Hassan, et al., 2019).

Phraseological units with a toponymic component are the most specific, since, unlike the phraseological units of other thematic groups, they practically do notcontain parallels in other languages (with the exception of international PUs, which, first of all, include units based on the ancient mythology and events in the history of the Old and New Testaments).

According to Mokienko (1980), "for phraseology with proper names, if we exclude international idioms (biblical, mythological and literary expressions), such parallelism is limited to a minimum" (pp. 57-58).

The researchers note that PUs with a toponymic component are used to express the characteristics of a person: mental abilities, character, property status, behavior, appearance. Often this characteristic is very critical.

Materials and Methods

The goals and objectives of the study determined its methodology. To solve the set tasks, a general methodological system approach and particular scientific methods were used: the method of continuous sampling of phraseological units from dictionaries and reference books, the descriptive method, the method of component analysis, the comparative method.

The research material is the works of Russian and foreign linguists in the field of phraseology as a whole and its individual classes, data of phraseological, stylistic and explanatory dictionaries in English, Russian (Cambridge Idioms Dictionary, 2006; *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms,* 2012; Rosenthal &Krasnyansky, 2008).

Discussion and Results

Based on the classification of Superanskaya (1984), we divided the phraseological units with the toponymic component by origin into the following groups:

1. *PUs containing choronyms.*

The phraseological units assigned to this thematic group contain the names of countries as a core component.

In English, there are a number of PUs with the component "Dutch", which go back to the Anglo-Dutch competition in the seas and wars in the XVII century and have a negative meaning: for example, a Dutch bargain - a one-sidedly profitable deal; Dutch courage - drunk; I'm a Dutchman if... ~ I'll be damned if I... This group also includes: The Land End of England - very far; the curse of Scotland, etc.

The phraseological units with component-choronym in the Russian language are: Kitajskayastena - an insurmountable barrier; otkryvat' Ameriku - to report what is already known; kazniegipetskie - a severe disaster, anguish, etc.

2. *PUs containing oikonyms.*

The phraseological units of this thematic group contain the names of inhabited places.

By their general content, the phraseological units of the domestic plan and the historical-political plan can be distinguished, for example: Engl. Bronx cheer - a loud expression of disapproval (screaming, whistling, any noise), to take a child to Banbury cross - to swing the child on his knee, a wise man of Gotham - a narrowminded man, etc.;Rus. otrizhskogokorrespondenta - about the deliberate lie, yazyk do Kievadovedet - asking people, you can get anywhere, Moskva ne srazustroilas'

- a person should not be upset about the fact that he did not get an immediate result, Moskva otkopeechnojsvechkisgorela - a small problem can cause a big problem, etc.

3. *PUs containing hydronyms.*

In a number of phraseological units of the studied languages, hydronyms (the names of rivers and reservoirs) act as the core component.

In English: escape Clyde and be drowned in Conway - to overcome one difficulty and unexpectedly face another; Mississippi marbles - dice; Father Thames

- river Thames; Missouri River - gravy; to shoot Niagara - to decide on a desperate step, etc.

In Russian: Dunaemsmotret' - about anyone's gloomy view, perejtiRubikon - an expression meaning readiness for decisive actions, mnogonaVolgevody, mnogo I bedy - the situation can be dangerous, etc.

4. *PUs containing oronyms* (names of reliefs of the earth's surface) represent the smallest group in all three analyzed languages: Engl, bold as a Cotswold sheep - humble as a sheep, as plain as Salisbury - quite obviously;

Rus. naKudykinugoru - it is no concern of yours, vzojti/ vzobrat'syanaParnas - to become a poet, to speak poetry.

(Parnassus - in ancient Greek mythology - the mountain where muses lived, patroness of art and science), vzletet' naGelikon - to get involved with prosody.

5. *PUs with other toponyms* (nominations of city objects, streets, bridges, etc). The rest of the phraseological units with nominations of individual objects that were not included in the previous subgroups were assigned to this subgroup: Engl, up to Main Street - very drunk, Lombard Street to a China orange - no doubt, Broadway boy - gambler, ladies' man, Tyburn tree - the gallows, put on the Ritz - dress smartly (Ritz is the name of the hotel), etc., Rus. vovsyuIvanovskuyu (krichaf, orat', vopit')shouting very loudly.

Any analysis of phraseology involves an appeal to the problem of its meaning. No one doubts the fact that the words within the phraseologization are included in complex semantic processes. But in modem linguistic science there is no consensus on the mechanism and patterns of changes in the semantic nature of words- components.

Studying the relationship of PUs and words, V.P. Zhukov proposed to single out two parameters, motivation and applicability (Zhukov, 2011). These parameters open the internal form and its nature (explanatory or lost).

Let us dwell on the motivation of phraseological units with the toponym component. Based on the classification proposed by V.P. Zhukov, we divided the studied PUs into the following groups by motivation (Zhukov, 2011):

1. *Motivated PUs.*

This group includes PUs, the meaning of which can be guessed from the meaning of the components.

The motivated PUs in the English language include: Wardour-street English - English speech, equipped with archaisms (after the name of London street, where many antique shops are located); Fleet Street - the British press (here were the editorial offices of the largest newspapers); to carry coals to Newcastle - to carry something where it is enough; Downing Street - the government of Great Britain, etc.

In the Russian language this group includes: otkryvat' Ameriku - to invent something or report on something that has long been invented or known; Kitajskayastena - an insurmountable barrier; Tyumen' - stolicadereven' - Tyumen - the capital of villages; Sibir' - zolotoedno - Siberia - the Golden bottom (due to the fur and trade industries), etc.

2.   *Unmotivated PUs.*

This group includes PUs, the meaning of which cannot be guessed from the meaning of the components.

In English: California blanket - a newspaper in which homeless people are wrapped up, settling down for the night on the street; Rocky Mountain canary - donkey; Missouri River - gravy; Michigan roll - a pack of paper, covered with bills; Welsh rabbit - croutons with cheese, etc.

3.   *PUs, motivated only historically.*

This group includes phraseological units, which have their own etymology, revealed when meeting with certain historical conditions in the period of formation of a phraseological unit.

In English, this group, in our opinion, includes the phraseological unit "have kissed the Blarney stone" - to be a flatterer (according to legend, everyone who kissed a stone in Blarney Castle in Ireland received the gift of flattering speech).

In Russian, we find the PU "Potemkin village". The expression is associated with the name of knyaz G.A. Potemkin, who, in order to show Catherine, the Great the prosperity of the Crimea, ordered to set up decorative villages with painted huts. These fake villages got the name "Potemkin villages".

Thus, it is impossible not to agree with the opinion of the majority of phraseological researchers that phraseological meaning is a complex sign or a complex phenomenon that cannot be considered as a mechanical sum of its components (Kunin, 1996; Maslova, 2004; Mokienko, 1980). The semantic structure of phraseology can be represented as a microsystem, all elements of which are in close connection and interdependence (Bilyalova et al., 2018).

The classification of phraseological units with a toponym component by the type of the named object in the analyzed languages fixes the identity of the represented types: in all analyzed languages we can find PUs with choronyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, oronyms. A large part of PUs of the all three studied languages is with the component-oikonym.

In second place according to the frequency of usage are phraseological units with the component-choronym. Hydronyms and oronyms are rarely found in toponymic phraseological units. A quantitative analysis of phraseological units with the toponymic component allows to conclude that in all the considered languages the process of phraseologization of toponyms is almost the same and is based on common cultural components; at the same time, the ratio of these components does not depend on the language, which indicates the commonality of human thinking and the common cultural principles of the nomination.

The analysis of the internal form of phraseological units with the toponymic component of the studied languages showed that in the basis of the meaning of each PU lays one or another feature of the toponym or associations caused by this toponym. Toponyms have many associations (historical, cultural, literary) that are familiar to any native speaker, but unknown to the language learner. Without the semantisation of the cultural component of the toponym's meaning the cross-cultural meaning of the toponym will be limited only to information about a particular geographical object, but the vast layer of historical, cultural and socio-economic associations remains unrecognized.

Conclusion

Thus, by analyzing and grouping the collected language material, we can draw the following conclusions:

• toponyms in the phraseological units of any of the considered languages represent the most significant geographical objects for each nation;

• all phraseological units have a connection with toponyms denoting actual or existing geographical objects;

• in all phraseological units of the considered languages, identical types of key components of toponyms are presented: *choronyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, oronyms.*

• toponymic phraseological units are motivated and closely connected with the history, culture, and traditions of a people speaking this language. And in order to interpret the semantic content of phraseological units with the toponymiccomponent, it is necessary to know the historical, cultural, literary, political and other sources of its origin.

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