



## Place Names in Proverbs and Idioms: A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek Languages

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**Annotation.** *The study of English and Uzbek phraseological units, including place names, is the focus of this article. Attempts are being made to identify and study the origins of origin from a linguocultural standpoint.*

**Key words:** *toponyms, proverb, saying, comparative study.*

Toponymy is an integral part of onomastics, which studies place names (toponyms), their meaning, structure, origin and distribution. The totality of toponyms in any territory constitutes its toponymy. Traditionally, a toponym is understood as a proper name of any geographical object, any object on the surface of the Earth or in its bowels, allocated by a person as an independent unit defines toponyms as “historically, socially and culturally determined geographical names of any natural or artificial objects created by man on land or in the water area of the Earth. Geographical names are very stable, they are preserved for a long time, becoming a kind of historical monuments; therefore, toponymy, according to many researchers, also to a certain extent refers to history and source studies. The status of a toponym is determined by its main functions in the linguistic culture of an ethnos:

- a) nominative (naming);
- b) individualizing (identification);
- c) cumulative;
- d) cultural content.

These phraseological units reflect the history of people; therefore, to understand them, you need to know specific historical facts. In all languages of the world, many phraseological units are based on the names of cities, streets, rivers, oceans, as well as on the realities associated with toponyms.

PU with a toponymic component reflect a person's centuries-old observations of the world of toponymy, convey the attitude of people to this sphere of reality. There are many place names formed as part of the PU. It is important to examine how and when they appeared, as well as the determinants of their appearance. In some cases, these PUs undergo semantic transformations over time. Consequently, in the study of such phraseological units, the motivation and etymology of toponymic components play a vital role. In the process of researching the sources of origin, the following groups of software were discovered: Shipshape and Bristol fashion -for everything to be in order (in the middle of the 19th century, Bristol was known as a port city in England. The expression emphasized the commercial prosperity of the port of Bristol and its good navigation conditions cross the Rubicon -take irreversible action (The Rubicon was a small river in northeastern Italy. By moving his army across the Rubicon to Italy in 49 BC, Julius Caesar violated the law forbidding a general to withdraw an army from his own province, and therefore entered the war against the Senate and Pompey.

In the Uzbek language there is PE with toponymic components related to customs and everyday life:

Beva xotinga Buxorodan it huradi-so that the widow should live alone, as they gossip about her;

Eshonbozorda it olsa "yigirma" sidan kuruk kolmaidi -a person who goes everywhere, especially for ceremonies (Eshonbozor is a village in the south of Kazakhstan, yigirma is a religious ceremony that is held after death);



ahmoqqa Quva bir tosh -used when a person who does not do something completely and must do it again; PUs that came from other languages: idioms and borrowings It is almost impossible to find exact synonyms for such units in other languages, thus the toponymic PUs are borrowed in most cases: in English, discover America also exists in Uzbek, Amerika ochmoq -to say or declare what has already been discovered;

There are phraseological units that exist in both languages, but in some cases they differ in meaning, for example, the Chinese wall means a barrier in English, since there has never been a unique plan for its construction, and in the Uzbek Xitoy devoir means there is something stable and durable ... The two languages took into account different features of the same phenomenon. It should be emphasized that they are associated with world famous historical events and phenomena. Archaic place names in PU In English and Uzbek languages, toponymic PU, which have archaic place names in their structure, eventually become archaic phraseological units: perfidious Albion is the nickname of England (Albion was the ancient name of Great Britain).

Thus, place names have various meanings and connotations due to culture specific associations. Symbolic and stereotypical meanings of place names that were formed for long periods of time affect the overall connotation of a unit. Thus, in toponymical phraseologies, whether the unit is positively or negatively marked heavily depends on the place name in the structure of a phraseological unit.

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