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Cognitive Semantics of Onomastics in the Field of Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: The Article Is Devoted To The Investigation Of Onomastic Problems Of Phraseological Units With Proper Nouns. Moreover, The Article Describes Some Proper Names Function In Phraseological Units With Semantic Characteristics And Component.

Key Words: Proper Names, Phraseological Units, Common Nouns, Determined, Appellation, Structure, Component, Lexico-Semantic System

Onomastics studies the basic laws of the history, development and functioning of proper names. possessing 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 study. the linguistic component dominates in onomastics, not only because each name is a word that develops according to the laws of the language, but also because the information of each name is "extracted" using linguistic means [4].

Researchers pay little attention to clarifying the qualitative originality of is - a component of phraseological units, in contrast to the is itself. meanwhile, it is this side of the issue that seems to us the most important and relevant. comparison of is as such with is - a component of phraseological units, as well as with a common noun (in) helps to reveal the essence and specifics of each category, as well as to identify the points of their intersection. this approach, which involves a systematic analysis of these categories, makes it possible to determine their place in the corpus of the language, as well as the nature of their interaction in it. before establishing what qualitative features are endowed with is - a component of a phraseological unit, it is necessary to determine the point of view on the nature of is as such, because the most contradictory judgments are expressed on this issue.

In assessing the essence of ip as a special language category, two main directions can be distinguished. one group of scientists (e.m. galkina-fedoruk, k.a., levkovskaya, a.a. reformatsky, j.st. mill) categorically denies the ability of is to perform a significative function (o.s. akhmanova) and reduces its meaning to simple nomination. all researchers-representatives of this direction declare is semantically inferior. they support their positions with the following arguments: iss do not express a concept, because, unlike iss, they do not contain features of objects, do not have the property of generalization, which, in turn, predetermines their lack of lexical meaning. the authors who defend the above point of view connect the generalizing property of the semantic side of the word with the idea of a multitude of homogeneous objects. meanwhile, the object of cognition and generalization can be not only a class of objects, but also its individual representative - the carrier of is (s.d. kanzelson). in essence, all the efforts of these researchers come down to proving the indisputable fact that iss do not have the semantic properties of common nouns, i.e. do not have the so-called "appellative" meaning. but it is precisely the distinctive features that create the specificity of both categories and serve as the basis for their differentiation.

The allocation of special onomastic problems from the general range of linguistic ones is justified by the position of proper names in the language. proper names are part of the language, demonstrating the most paradoxical situations, the analysis of which should contribute to the emergence of new, more in-depth general linguistic concepts [4].

Phraseological units (pu) with a component - "proper name" (ip) in modern english make up a fairly large group of over 500 units, for example, the most illustrative examples (according to a.v. kunin's english-russian phraseological dictionary -1984): grin like a cheshire cat - grin, smile all the way" (the expression gained particular popularity thanks to l. carroll's book "alice in wonderland"): to mysteriously smile or grin; smile broadly, particularly in a self-satisfied manner. e.g. bob finished the set with a beautiful serve and an ace, and couldn't help but smile like a cheshire cat.

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Fortunatus's (or wishing) sar-"fortunatus hat" (a hat that fulfills all the wishes of the owner [fortunatus-fairy-tale character] teddy bow-"dandy" [teddy is a diminutive affectionate from edward: named after the english king edward vi, who was distinguished by his peculiar manner of dressing]: talk billingsgate - "swear like a market vendor" [billingsgat is the name of a large fish market in london] and other functional-semantic and pragmatic originality of the onomastic component in free use predetermines the need:

- study of the mechanism of qualitative transformation of is in the composition of phraseological units;
- identification of factors contributing to this process;
- systematization of ways of semantic-figurative rethinking.

Consistent consideration of these issues is of undoubted interest both in theoretical and practical terms, and serves as the basis for the development of a comprehensive phraseological analysis.

As you know, a single and generally accepted interpretation of the essence of hg still does not exist. that's why the most contradictory opinions have been expressed and are being expressed [3].

The most adequate interpretation of the content side of ip is. in our opinion, the concept, according to which its semantics is a unity of general (categorical) and singular: (individual meanings [1].

The general meaning of ip is based on the concept corresponding to the class of denotations served by a certain category of names (all male! names, for example, correspond to the concept of "male person's name"). compare, for example, in the context of phraseological units of various semantic-structural categories: honest (or old) abe- «honest (or old) abe (nickname of president] abraham lincoln) [a. linkoln, 1809-1965]): let georg do it - "anyone else will do it", "what's my business, let another be responsible": a (or one's) king charles's - "an obsession" [in the novel h .dickens "david copperfield" crazy mr. dick is fond of charles i]: jack (or a jack) of all trades "jack of all trades": a cool-oil johnny-"m0t", "spender".

Proper names arose and exist as a means of distinguishing the individual from the mass, the individual from the general. this specific function determines the qualitative originality of is, their linguistic and social significance. however, the autonomy of is as a special category of linguistic units should not be exaggerated, because in the language system all elements are interconnected and interdependent. so, despite the differences of a functional-semantic nature, common nouns (in) also have points of contact.

One of these common points is "the objective nature of the semantics of both. it is this property, according to v.v. vinogradov, provides the possibility of the transition of a proper name into a common noun: "the meaning of objectivity serves as the semantic means by which a generalized meaning of a whole class of homogeneous things or an expression of an abstract concept arises from the name of a single thing" [2].

The reverse process, i.e. the transition of a common noun to a proper name is also possible due to the subjective nature of the original and resulting names.

Questions of transposition (is-in) are studied by researchers of various languages. some of them consider the transition of proper names into common nouns (t.n. kondratyeva, 1961, l.n. shchetinin, 1961.), others consider the transition of common nouns into proper ones, and others conduct research in both directions.

The ways of semantic transformation of is as part of the phraseological units of the structural type we are studying are very diverse, as it seems to us, when determining the method of rethinking, it is necessary, first of all, to take into account the nature of the genesis of phraseological units. phraseologisms in which the is component genetically goes back to a certain (lost or existing denotation), we call deterministic. these include turnovers such as

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