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## ENGLISH NOUNS AND THEIR PRACTICAL USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Annotation

This article deals with the analysis of the noun used in the English phraseology as it has the highest phraseological activity. The subject of special attention is a study of phraseological units with a phytonym component. The group of phraseological units with a phytonym component are the most frequently used one. Some phytonyms demonstrate unusual cultural connotations typical to this language. The importance of the plant world for people and the fact that they make analogies between humans and plants are reflected in the language. Results indicate that the choice of the properties of a particular plant as a prototype for re-interpretation is due to several reasons: on the one hand, the peculiarities of the human thinking process, which leads to the formation of similar images in different cultures; on the other hand, this choice depends on the cultural and historical development of the country, its geographical location and political structure.

**Key words:** Phraseology; phraseological unit; noun; phytonym; cultural and historical development.

## АНГЛИЙСКИЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ИХ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В данной статье проводится анализ существительного, используемого в английской фразеологии, поскольку оно обладает наибольшей фразеологической активностью. Предметом особого внимания является изучение фразеологизмов с фитонимическим компонентом. Группа фразеологизмов с фитонимическим компонентом является наиболее часто употребляемой. Некоторые фитонимы демонстрируют необычные культурные коннотации, характерные для этого языка. В языке отражены важность растительного мира для людей и то, что они проводят аналогии между человеком и растениями. Результаты свидетельствуют о том, что выбор свойств конкретного растения в качестве прототипа для реинтерпретации обусловлен несколькими причинами: с одной стороны, особенностями мыслительного процесса человека, что приводит к формированию сходных образов в разных культурах; с другой стороны, этот выбор зависит от культурно-исторического развития страны, ее географического положения и политического устройства.

**Ключевые слова:** Фразеология; фразеологизм; Существительное; Фитоним; Культурное и историческое развитие.

## INGLIZ TILIDAGI OTLAR VA ULARNING INGLIZ TILIDA AMALIY QO'LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada eng yuqori frazeologik faollikka ega bo'lgan ingliz frazeologiyasida qo'llanilgan o'ting tahlili ko'rib chiqiladi. Fitonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish alohida e'tiborga loyiqdir. Fitonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklar guruhi eng ko'p qo'llaniladi. Ba'zi fitonimlar ushbu tilga xos bo'lgan g'ayrioddiy madaniy konnotatsiyalarni namoyish etadi. O'simlik dunyosining kishilar uchun ahamiyati, inson va o'simliklar o'rtasida o'xshatishlar yaratishi tilda o'z ifodasini topgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ma'lum bir o'simlikning xususiyatlarini qayta talqin qilish uchun prototip sifatida tanlash bir necha sabablarga bog'liq: bir tomondan, turli madaniyatlarda o'xshash tasvirlarning shakllanishiga olib keladigan insonning fikrlash jarayonining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari; ikkinchi tomondan, bu tanlov mamlakatning madaniy va tarixiy rivojlanishiga, uning geografik joylashuvi va siyosiy tuzilishiga bog'liq.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Frazеologiya; frazeologik birlik; ism; fitonim; madaniy va tarixiy taraqqiyot.

**Introduction.** First spoken in early medieval England, English is a West Germanic language that gradually became the leading language of foreign discourse in today's world. It is named after the Angles, one of the ancient Germanic communities that migrated to England, the region of Great Britain that later took its name. Both names are derived from Anglia, the Baltic Sea peninsula. The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, the language has collected a large number of expressions that were, in people's opinion, successful, true and beautiful. Thus phraseology, a set of stable expressions that have an independent meaning, had appeared. Shari Balli, a Swiss linguist of French origin, is a creator of the theory of Phraseology. He introduced the term "Phraseology" as a section of stylistics, studying connected word-combinations (Balli, 1991). In linguistics, phraseology means the science of systems or types of fixed expressions like idioms, phrases, phrasal verbs and other kinds of multi-word lexical segments of a language (Ahmadova, 2020; Amirkulovna, 2020; Demir & Sergeevna, 2019; A. Jabbarova, 2020; A. J. Jabbarova, 2020). The components of a phrase are connected to each other in order to make one meaning in a sentence. Nevertheless, they cannot give that meaning when they are used independently. The object and purpose, scope and methods of studying phraseology are still not clearly defined, and have, therefore, not been fully elaborated. Other less developed questions are about the main features of phraseology as compared with the free-word combinations, the classification of phraseological units and their relationship with the parts of speech (Nikolaevna Gilyazeva & Mannurovna Polkina, 2019). Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready-made units. According to Koonin A.V., phraseological units are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings (Koonin, 1970). According to Rosemarie Gläser, a phraseological unit is a lexicalized, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, maybe idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text (Gläser, 1994). S. Balli called the phraseological units "combinations that have firmly entered the language" (Balli, 1991) It is known that phraseological units are based on various realities, including also the concept of phytonym, since plants have always played an important role in human life (Abilmazhinova, 2014; Ryabinina, 2019). Phraseological units with a phytonym component have an emotional colouring and help to reflect the estimated attitude of people to the reality of life better, besides, they help provide the complete picture of the world of language speakers because they reflect the history and the habits of their life. A phraseological unit, as a stable phrase, serves for figurative reflection of the world.

**Methodology.** Phraseological units differ from free word-groups semantically and structurally: They convey a single concept, and their meaning is idiomatic, i.e., it is not a mere total of the meanings of their components; They are characterized by structural invariability (no word can be substituted for any component of a phraseological unit without destroying its meaning); They are not created in speech but used as ready-made units. Unlike a word, a phraseological unit can be divided into separately structured elements and transformed syntactically. Phraseological units are classified in accordance with several criteria. In the classification proposed by Professor V.V. Vinogradov, phraseological units are classified according to the semantic principle, and namely to the degree of motivation of meaning, i.e., the relationship between the meaning of the whole unit and the meaning of (Smirnitsky, 1998). Its components. Three groups are distinguished: 1) phraseological fusions – the meaning of the whole is not deduced from the meaning of the components; 2) phraseological unities – the meaning expressed in the whole construction, the metaphors on which they are based are transparent; 3) phraseological combinations – one of their components is used in its direct meaning while the other can be used figuratively (Vinogradov, 1977). Professor A.I. Smirnitsky classifies phraseological units according to the functional principle. Two groups are distinguished: 1) phraseological units are neutral, non-metaphorical; 2) idioms are metaphoric, stylistically coloured N.N. Amosova classifies phraseological units according to the type of context. Phraseological units are marked by a fixed (permanent) context, which cannot be changed. Two groups are singled out: 1) Phrasemes consist of two components, one of which is phrase logically bound, the second serves as the determining context; 2) idioms are characterized by idiomaticity: their meaning is created by the whole group and is not a mere combination of the meanings of its components (Amosova, 1963). A.V. Koonin's classification is based on the function of the phraseological unit in communication. Phraseological units are classified into 1) nominative phraseological units, which are units denoting objects, phenomena, actions, states, qualities. They can be: substantive, adjectival, adverbial, and prepositional; 2) nominative-communicative units containing a verb; 3) interjectional phraseological units expressing the speaker's emotions and attitude to things; 4) communicative phraseological units, which are represented by proverbs and sayings (Koonin, 1970). Some linguists (Amosova, 1963) do not include proverbs and sayings into their classifications. Others (I.V. Arnold, A.V. Koonin, and V.V. Vinogradov) do on the grounds that 1) like in phraseological units, their components are never changed and 2) phraseological units are often formed on the basis of proverbs and sayings.

**Results and Discussion.** The problem of studying phraseological units is of importance when training in the language. It is possible to enter words relating to any part of speech into the structure of phraseological units. Different parts of speech are used in forming phraseological units. They can be pronouns, participles, numerals, and adjectives. But the main part of speech is the noun since it has the highest phraseological activity (Baranov & Dobrowolski, 2008). One of the most frequently used groups of nouns in English phraseology is phytonyms. Phraseological units with a phytonym component reflect human observation of the flora world, describe people's attitude to the surrounding nature, and become a cultural English vocabulary (2017). Three hundred eighty phraseological units were selected for this study. The largest group is the group with a rose component. It is found in more than 7% of the sample set. The rose is considered the most honored flower in England, associated with beauty, love and youth. It is a vivid image that is widely used by writers and poets. The well-known Shakespearean a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, which appeared in *Romeo and Juliet*, means "no matter how you call a rose – its fragrance will remain the same". A young woman is usually compared with a rose. Thus, the phraseological units English rose and as fresh as a rose are often used as a compliment and are most often applied to girls. The rose is associated with something pleasant, light, and beautiful. By the same token are such phraseological units as to come up rose means "to result favorably or successfully"; the bed of roses means "a luxurious situation, an easy life"; not all roses mean "not entirely perfect or agreeable"; and to gather life's roses – "to pluck flowers of pleasure". But, at the same time, the rose is an object of admiration and often approach less, so it is used to characterize something rare: a blue rose – "something unattainable"; a rose without a thorn means "every apparently desirable situation has its share of trouble or difficulty". Also, a rose is associated with health, or rather a healthy complexion: to have roses in one's cheeks – "to have a healthy glow on someone's cheeks"; to bring back the roses to one's cheeks – "to return a healthy glow to someone's cheeks"; to lose one's roses that means "to become weaker, to lose youth"; or to blush like a rose means "to become red in the face". The rose was a symbol of silence in Ancient Rome. Here out, there are such phraseological units as (to be said) under the rose – "privately, confidentially, or in secret" and (to be born) under the rose – "to be illegitimate" in the English language (Lyell, 1931).

**Conclusion.** The phraseological stock of the English language is so large that the complete studying of it would not fit into one article. The current research shows that nouns play a very important role in the phraseology of the English language. In the speech, where phraseological units are used, nouns perform not only an informative but also aesthetic function. Nouns are used to form a large number of phraseological units, which make speech more expressive and picturesque. The article considered the creativity of nouns in English phraseology in terms of phytonyms. The selected features of phytonym phraseological units are not the total reflection of the linguistic picture of the world; however, studying cultural features of phraseological units, it can be confirmed that phytonyms convey to phraseological units their characteristics, such as the human nature, or appearance. Phytonyms can also denote different kinds of action, financial and emotional state, problems of mental health, and hierarchical relations.

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