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THE SEMANTICS OF EPONYMOUS PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article examines the semantics of eponymous phraseological units, specifically the semantic specificity of eponymous phraseological units consisting of anthroponymic and toponymic components. Eponymous phraseological units containing a toponymic component are classified into subgroups that include choronyms, oikonoms, and hydronyms, and their semantics are examined in detail.

The purpose of this article is to compile and analyze eponymous phraseological units drawn from public American periodical *Politico* as well as authoritative lexicographic sources such as the Cambridge, and Merriam-Webster dictionaries. The study seeks to investigate the semantic features of eponymous phraseological units in the English language.

An analysis of these units has distinguished by their unique cultural and sociolinguistic characteristics contributes to a deeper understanding of English-speaking culture and worldview. The practical significance of the research lies in its applicability to academic disciplines such as Onomastics, English Phraseology, Terminology, and Lexicology, where the findings can be used to enrich lectures and teaching materials.

Scientific methods such as descriptive analysis, semantic categorization, content analysis, and qualitative analysis have been used to determine the outcomes.

The semantics of eponymous phraseological units primarily encompass elements derived from folk legends, myths, religious sources, and sacred texts, as well as features reflecting the geographical, military, cultural, and pragmatic contexts of American and British societies. The selected corpus of eponymous phraseological units, originating from anthroponyms and toponyms, enabled their systematic classification. The analysis has revealed that the semantic components predominantly include proper names borrowed from the Bible, figures from ancient mythology, and personal and place names rooted in folk traditions.

The scientific value of this research is determined by the fact that the selected scientific topic, the semantics and the compilation of eponymous phraseological units have been analyzed and investigated for the first time. The results may assist for future scholars who may compile dictionaries of eponymous phraseological units.

Keywords: eponym, eponymous phraseological units, onomastics, anthroponym, toponym, semantics, culture, communication

Introduction

Nowadays, onomastics has developed connections with a significant number of fields and disciplines, such as philosophy, politics, psychology, sociology, cultural geography, religion, history, lexicography, literature as well as other branches of linguistics. The onomastic evidence is an important contributor in investigating linguistic influences. The main object of onomastics is names and proper names.

Research regarding proper names, particularly anthroponyms (personal names) has been sharply developing over the last decade. People's names can be an integral part of human beings' history and through the names of people, it is possible to understand the life of certain people within a certain period of time, their beliefs, cognitions, dreams and their relationships with other nations.

It is possible to bring them to a new level by studying the place of onomastics in society today. Obviously, this will be done by studying the key area of onomastics – proper names (anthroponyms and toponyms), as a result via eponyms. It shows the relevance of investigating eponyms and eponymous phraseological units.

Eponyms are cultural phenomena that demonstrate how individuals affect society and history. Despite issues with establishing the priority of eponyms, their educational and cultural value remains significant and should be treated with respect.

A comprehensive study of the phraseology of the English language is an urgent area of research in modern linguistics. The description of eponymous phraseological units is characterized by their unique cultural and sociolinguistic aspects, which contributes to a more complete perception of English-speaking culture. Such units include phraseological units with an onomastic component that includes proper names. They reflect the history of the people, their literature, and the originality of cultural traditions and everyday life. It should be noted that phraseological units with proper names vividly reflect the values of society and carry socio-cultural information, becoming the means by which one can learn the culture of any nation.

The identification and study of culturally and nationally oriented phraseology, especially formed by units that comprise the components of anthroponyms and toponyms, is one of the topical domains of contemporary linguistic and cultural studies.

The anthroponymic and toponymic factors within eponymous phraseological units play an essential role in the field of Education and Linguistics, because most of the popular eponymous phraseological units are associated with personal/place names. This connection is most clearly seen in those phraseological units that include the proper names.

Eponymous terms are nominatively significant linguistic signs that not only transmit and store technical information, but also serve as a source of linguistic information. Thus, the process of eponymization as a new formation

in the terminological apparatus of science needs to be described, systematized and classified [1]. The removal of eponyms by anti-historicism, as comments, is analogous to destroying “contentious” material memorials and is consistent with “cancel culture” [2].

The use of eponyms is widespread throughout history and across cultures. But eponymy is different in different eras and cultures. It varies according to social principles, economic class, political proclivity, or gender.

According to R. Trahair: Eponyms begin with a name, and the name is usually that of a person. Sometimes people give their own name to an item, and sometimes others do it in their honor. Most eponyms come from people who are living and lived some time ago, but others are based on a fictional character, a legendary hero, or even a monster [3, p.17].

The term *eponym* is drawn from linguistics and is defined as a scientific notion of the term that meets the following characteristics:

- 1) it contains a proper name or a common name;
- 2) the consequence of non-affixal metonymic transfer from a proper name;
- 3) it is an affixal derivative of a proper name. As proper names, anthroponyms are most commonly employed in eponyms, followed by toponyms and other sorts of names [4, p.3].

The structure of an eponym has an onomastic unit, and second, it has characteristics of the term. These factors indicate that an eponym is a compound and complex linguistic unit [5, p.180].

As shown above, we can see exactly that eponyms comprise both anthroponyms and toponyms. Our research involves anthroponymic and toponymic eponymous phraseological units used in English and generally in disciplinary, interdisciplinary sciences.

Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that there is no single, universally accepted definition; instead, several closely related interpretations exist. The first refers to “assigning a name to an entity,” while the second denotes “the name of a person whose identity motivated the formation of other names”. By conducting a semantic and historical analysis of eponymous units, two principal modes of understanding eponyms can be distinguished.

First, in their earliest reference, eponyms functioned as names assigned to particular objects, places, or phenomena on the basis of *mythological attribution*. Such eponyms may be termed mythical eponyms. No actual historical individual performed the actions associated with these names; rather, the attribution derives from ancient belief systems in which supernatural figures or legendary heroes were assumed to influence the creation, prosperity, or defining characteristics of the named entity. Examples include *Athens* (from the goddess Athena), *Sequoia*, and *Volcano* (from Vulcanus). These mythical personalities bear no direct, factual relationship to the objects named after them. Consequently, the origins of eponyms are rooted in mythological and philosophical conceptualizations, which later expanded into various scientific and interdisciplinary domains.

Second, according to another widely accepted definition, an eponym refers to the name of a real historical person whose contribution, discovery, or influence directly motivated the naming of a specific object, theory, law, or phenomenon. In this case, scientists, political leaders, physicians, chemists, or other influential figures give rise to new onyms through their documented innovations or achievements. Thus, unlike mythical eponyms, these real-person eponyms maintain a clear and traceable connection between the individual and the named entity.

The scholarly literature on phraseology is extensive and cannot be reviewed here even in summary form. Nevertheless, the significance of phraseology for linguistic research is undisputed, and the field continues to play a fundamental role in the study of lexical semantics, cultural linguistics, and cognitive models.

The term phraseology is defined in the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus as: "the way in which language is used, especially in the choice of words and expressions" [6].

P. Skandera's volume is also a good illustration of the fact that the recent rise of phraseology to a prominent position in linguistic studies has been characterized by many different approaches and different foci of interest. For some authors, the focus is on "multiword lexical units" and "phraseological dictionaries" [7, p.3]. For others, it is on "formulaic language" [8, p.4]. Some, for example, I. Kecskes, are mainly interested in "situation-bound utterances" and "pragmatic formulae" [9]. Others focus on "lexical bundles, " that is, sequences of words frequently recurring in a given register [10], or "prefabricated expressions" [11].

Phraseological studies contribute to the relevance of this article not only in a linguistic aspect, but also in a gnoseological one, as they obviously demonstrate the interrelation between the language and the society. Thereby, eponymous phraseological units can act as a linguistic path which bridges the language and the society possessing cognitive function.

A semantic and cultural perspective underlies the present approach to eponymous phraseological units. It is assumed that the semantic analysis of such units can provide significant insights into the culturally conditioned conceptual patterns characteristic of English speakers. These insights become accessible when the meanings encoded within eponymous phraseological units are systematically interpreted and decoded.

Materials and methods

Mass media exert a significant influence on public consciousness by promoting, disseminating, and reinforcing socio-ethical norms of behavior. They shape the linguistic priorities of society while simultaneously reflecting ongoing transformations in public language use and communicative practices. Within the framework of the present study, a corpus of materials was compiled from the American public periodical *Politico*, covering the timespan from 2016 to 2025. The objective was to identify and systematize eponymous phraseological units and to determine their semantic characteristics.

In addition to periodical source, authoritative reference works such as the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus* and *Merriam-Webster America's* most trusted Dictionary were used to verify meanings and provide lexicographic support for the analysis.

In total, approximately 150 articles from *Politico* were examined. The collected material includes 60 eponymous phraseological units containing anthroponymic components and 83 units containing toponymic components. Thus, the overall corpus comprises 143 eponymous phraseological units.

The following scientific methods were used in the article.

Descriptive analysis (selection of eponymous phraseological units with anthroponymic, toponymic components, namely cultural among all other types via cataloging (typology, systematization or categorization) of material (data), opening up the possibility of studying its composition, structure, characteristics, the most general relationships between them, as well as subject-specific qualities).

The logical-linguistic method was based on the laws of logic and terminology, which are important for the development and formation of the conceptual terminological system of any science, as a philosophical generalizing toolkit in relation to specific scientific knowledge, which has the right to its own characteristics and some deviations from the generalized norm. In relation to the objectives of this study, a systematic approach involves the analysis of eponymous phraseological units as a special sign system, taking into account the hierarchical relationships, a comprehensive consideration of eponymous phraseological units.

The semantic categorisation was implemented to determine the semantic constituent parts of eponymous phraseological units and the process of grouping or classifying data items such as words, phrases, or even other types of information based on their meanings. In our case, they are eponymous phraseological units. First and foremost, an adequate amount of eponymous phraseological units with components of anthroponyms and toponyms has been compiled. The frequently used eponymous phraseological units have been analyzed for their semantic meanings.

The method of content analysis was used to systematically study the content of scientific articles, dictionaries, as part of a study the semantics of eponymous phraseological units. The above-mentioned works have been carefully analyzed and contexts in which eponymous phraseological units have been used via demonstrated examples. The analysis of the frequency of eponymous phraseological units in the articles, dictionaries enables us to identify the prevalence of them in scientific areas.

Results and discussion

1. Semantics of eponymous phraseological units with the component of anthroponyms.

Achilles' heel – a person's weakness or vulnerable point.

Delgado, though, is exploiting a potential Achilles' heel for the governor who currently holds a massive polling lead over him (Politico, 09.15.2025).

Achilles is a character from Greek mythology and literature, as well as the main character of the Trojan War.

Sisyphean task – used to describe a task that can never be completed.

At the news conference, Hochul said she is exploring all options to redraw New York's lines something of a Sisyphean task that would require changing the state's constitution (Politico, 04.08.2025).

King Sisyphus of Corinth was condemned by Zeus to eternal torment for insulting the gods. Hard, endless, and fruitless work. The expression originated on the basis of an ancient Greek myth.

Potemkin village – an impressive facade or show designed to hide an undesirable

fact or condition.

The Clinton campaign wants to portray Trump's business empire as a Potemkin Village, showy on the surface with little underneath (Politico, 31.05.2016).

The expression is associated with the name of G. Potemkin. He ordered fake villages to be built along in order to show that his village allegedly is highly developed. So, it is an imaginary well-being.

Pandora's box – something that creates a lot of new problems that you did not expect.

Unhelpfully, Trump reopened the whole Pandora's Box yesterday by suggesting almost absent-mindedly that he might consider a pardon for Epstein's accomplice, Ghislaine Maxwell (Politico, 07.10.2025).

The eponymous phraseological unit *Pandora's box*, associated with the mythological heroine, has become popular and is used when they want to warn against rash actions, whose consequences can be irreversible.

Herculean task – needing great strength and determination.

She faces the Herculean task of bringing up four children single-handedly (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/herculean>).

Pentagon officials grappled Friday with the Herculean task of fulfilling President Donald Trump's executive order to remold the enormous, global agency into the Department of War (Politico, 05.09.2025).

In honour of Hercules, the Roman equivalent of the ancient Greek hero Heracles.

2. The semantics of eponymous phraseological units with the component of toponyms.

Several subgroups of toponyms were examined, including choronyms, oikonyms (oeconyms), and hydronyms.

Choronym is a type of toponym representing the name of a country, region, territory. Oikonym (Oeconym) is a name of a city, residence or building. Hydronym is a name of river, lake, or other body of water.

a) *with the component of choronym.*

When in Rome (do as the Romans do) – when you are visiting another place, you should follow the customs of the people in that place.

When in Rome – Gov. Maura Healey and Boston Mayor Michelle Wu are jetting to Rome next month to speak at a climate summit that Pope Francis is presiding over at the Vatican (Politico, 22.04.2025).

Rome can be considered as both choronym and oikonym due to the fact that in ancient times it was a *state-city* or *city commune* and represented the whole country as the main city-country.

To build castles in Spain – an impracticable project.

They would spend long evenings in front of the fire, drinking wine and building castles in Spain about their future [12].

Trojan horse – a person or thing that joins and deceives a group or organization

in order to attack it from the inside.

“For months I have been steadfast in my view that, unless there is a one-on-one race in November, a Trojan Horse will take control of City Hall,” he said in a release (Politico, 02.09.2025).

Trojan horse is an eponymous phraseological unit that means trickery in the form of a gift to the enemy for later harming him. The term derives from the toponym, the country name Troy.

Bermuda Triangle – an area in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean where ships and aircraft are said to have disappeared in mysterious ways.

The newspaper’s contributor pulled no punches, calling the program a “boondoggle” with the potential to become an open-ended, multibillion-dollar Bermuda Triangle of disappearing, untraceable cash, used for any purpose (Politico, 20.02.2024).

An area in Bermuda where mysterious disappearances of ships and aircraft are allegedly taking place. So, Bermuda is an archipelago and at the same time the name of the country (toponym).

b) *with the component of oikonym (oeconym).*

Chernobyl disaster – a catastrophic event with long-lasting effects, symbolizing environmental or human-made disasters. A city in northern Ukraine that was the site of a serious explosion in a nuclear power station in 1986.

Assertions that Ukraine, which gave up its nukes in 1994 and suffered more grievously than any other nation from the Chernobyl disaster, might be working on a dirty bomb require more evidence than an anonymous source (Politico, 15.03.2022).

The Tower of Babel – a story from the bible of a bunch of morons who were trying to build a high tower into heaven to overthrow god. Instead, before they could suffocate and die from oxygen pressure, god made them all speak different languages so they wouldn’t understand each other.

Several scholars independently suggested that AI could advance God’s

exhortation in Genesis 1:28 to “be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth” though two of them also compared the hubristic development of the technology to the Tower of Babel (Politico, 14.10.2025).

The eponymous phraseological unit derives from the oikonym Babylon. It is often used to refer to a large gathering of people, fuss, or confusion. The phrase itself carries the memory of how misunderstandings have settled between people, condemns senseless gatherings of people.

Garden of Eden – the beautiful garden, described in the Bible, made by God for Adam and Eve.

“New York City does not have unlimited resources for unlimited migration. We’re not the Garden of Eden” (Politico, 24.01.2025).

The Eden is the location, place name and oikonym. The Garden of Eden in the Hebrew religious texts, the place of the original dwelling of Adam and Eve.

Carrying coals to Newcastle – to supply something to a place or person that already has a lot of that particular thing in Newcastle.

Exporting pine to Scandinavia seems like carrying coals to Newcastle [13].

To meet one’s Waterloo – to be defeated.

The governor finally met his Waterloo in the last election [14].

Waterloo is the place name. Waterloo meant the final defeat of Napoleon and the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire.

c) *with the component of hydronym.*

To cross the Rubicon – to do something that you cannot later change and will strongly influence future events.

But we don’t want to cross the Rubicon where you have to be considered the left-most of the candidates to win every election (Politico, 06.06.2017).

The Rubicon is a river in northern Italy that flows east into the Adriatic.

Between Scylla and Charybdis – to be in a difficult situation; between a rock and a hard place” (mythical hydronyms: Scylla and Charybdis).

“Those are some narrow straits, but the governor has demonstrated an ability to navigate between Scylla and Charybdis,” he added, likening her dilemma to what Homer described in the Odyssey (Politico, 15.07.2025).

Table 1. Semantics of eponymous phraseological units

| | |
|---|---|
| Folk legends and myths | Achilles’ heel, Pandora’s box, Herculean task, Trojan horse, Lancelot’s loyalty, to cross the Styx. |
| Religion/From religious books | Garden of Eden, the tower of Babel, as old as Methuselah, Good Samaritan. |
| Peculiarities of the geographical locations of American/ British people | London fog, San Francisco fog, lake Tahoe serenity. |
| Lingua cultural | Hamlet without the prince of Denmark, carrying coals to Newcastle, when in Rome (do as the Romans do). |
| Battles | to cross the Rubicon, to meet one’s Waterloo, pyrrhic victory. |
| Pragmatic features | Conservative Republicans have called the amendment to the bill a Trojan horse designed to stop the bill from passing. The governor finally met his Waterloo in the last election. |

Eponymous phraseological units with the semantic components folks, legends, and myths (*Achilles' heel*, *Pandora's box*, *to cross the Rubicon*, *Herculean task*, *Trojan horse*, *Lancelot's loyalty*) demonstrate the heroic deeds, mysterious facts about events. Eponymic phraseological units, the components of which are personal names associated with folk traditions, express the peculiarities of the national character of American/British people. Such phraseological units reflect the long process of cultural development of the people. For instance, *Lancelot's loyalty* refers to someone who is extremely loyal, a knight of the Round Table and lover of Queen Guinevere. With the help of this eponymous phraseological unit, we gain information about the epoch of King Arthur, Camelot, ancient England.

Eponymous phraseological units with the religious semantic component show how religion was dominant at that time and was integrated into the daily lives of people. For instance, *Good Samaritan*. Samaritans lived in the area north of Judea. A good Samaritan is usually called a person who helps those who find themselves in trouble. This expression is related to the story or parable that Jesus Christ mentioned. *As old as Methuselah* comes from the Bible. Methuselah was the oldest person mentioned in the Bible and thereby Methuselah was the oldest person on record in human history.

Eponymous phraseological units with the semantic components of geographic features of American/ British people prove that eponymous phraseological units were created based on geographical locations and their features. For example, *London fog*, *San Francisco fog*. London is foggy due to the location of the British Isles. It symbolizes confusion or mystery, inspired by the famous fog in London. California is foggy as it is located near the Pacific Ocean. It can be used as a metaphor for mystery or unclear situations, inspired by the fog that often envelops San Francisco.

Eponymous phraseological units with the lingua cultural semantic components inform us about the culture through the language. For example, *Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark* demonstrates W. Shakespeare's work "Hamlet" and via this eponymous phraseological unit, people can get cultural, and literary information about the British people. One more example, *when in Rome, do as the Romans do*, which means every country has its own rules, and if you are there, then follow them. It was quite informative especially in the past when people visited Rome, they had to keep some principles of communication, they made an effort to learn the language and the customs of the people where they lived and worked.

Eponymous phraseological units with the component of pragmatic influence depend on contextual analysis, presupposition, and implicature. For instance,

Conservative Republicans have called the amendment to the bill a Trojan horse designed to stop the bill from passing.

In this context, the eponymous phraseological unit is used properly to show that there might be some obstacles that impede the bill from passing. The author intentionally uses *a Trojan horse* instead of ordinary words in order to make a high impact on the audience. One more example,

The governor finally met his Waterloo in the last election.

The meaning of this eponymous phraseological unit is to be defeated. The author of the given speech properly uses to create associative, sensitive, historical effects and to make people think about how the opponent was defeated in that battle. Unarguably, people/readers must have presuppositions in order to comprehend and have an impact from the author.

Analyzing the origin and semantic meanings of eponymous phraseological units with anthroponyms and toponyms, several inferences can be distinguished:

First of all, eponymous phraseological units based on biblical personal names were an integral part of the linguistic community. The next group with personal names and place names includes phraseological units taken from ancient Greek and Roman mythology since ancient culture influenced the English language.

Conclusion

As shown above, with consideration of the eponymous phraseological units, which include personal names, surnames, toponyms their etymology, and semantics, we can conclude about the diversity of eponymous phraseological units based on various sources of their origin and meanings. Eponymous phraseological units with personal names, surnames, place names reflect the cultural and historical development of mankind, in particular English people, their way of life and make the English language more colourful, vivid. An adequate amount of eponymous phraseological units with components of anthroponyms and toponyms made them possible to systematize, revealing groups of eponymous phraseological units, an integral part of religious personal names, place names taken from ancient mythology, folk legends, and myths.

Eponymous phraseological units are a vital aspect of language, blending structural diversity, semantic depth, and functional versatility. They enrich linguistic expression and serve as cultural artifacts, reflecting shared human experiences and values. This study underscores the importance of eponymous phraseological units in linguistic theory and practical communication. By understanding their semantics, classifications, and origins, we can appreciate their complexity and their role in bridging language and culture. The results of the work emphasize the importance of eponymous phraseological units as one of the key elements of the language of science and technology.

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АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ЭПОНИМДІК ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕРДІҢ СЕМАНТИКАСЫ

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің семантикасы, атап айтқанда антропоним және топоним компоненттерінен тұратын эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің семантикалық ерекшелігі қарастырылады. Топонимикалық компоненті бар эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктер хороним, ойконим, гидронимнен тұратын субтоптарға бөлініп, олардың семантикасы қарастырылды.

Мақаланың мақсаты – таңдалған тақырып бойынша Politico Америкалық қоғамдық мерзімді басылымынан, сондай-ақ әлемге әйгілі Cambridge, Webster сөздіктерінен эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктерді

жинақтау, зерделеу және ағылшын тіліндегі материалдардағы эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің семантикасын саралау.

Эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктерді зерттеу ағылшын тіліндегі мәдениетті толық түсінуге, қабылдауға ықпал ететін ерекше мәдени және әлеуметтік лингвистикалық аспектілермен сипатталады. Жұмыстың практикалық маңыздылығы жұмыс нәтижелерін ономастика, ағылшын тілінің фразеологиясы, терминология, лексикология бойынша дәрістерде қолдануға болатындығымен анықталады.

Нәтижелерді анықтау үшін дескриптивті талдау, семантикалық категориялау, контент талдау және квантитативті талдау секілді ғылыми әдістер қолданылды.

Эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің семантикасы негізінен халықтық аңыздарды, мифтерді, дінге немесе діни кітаптарға негізделген ақпаратты, Америка/Ұлыбритания халықтарының географиялық орналасуына байланысты ерекшеліктерді, әскери, лингвомәдени және прагматикалық контексттік ерекшеліктерді қамтиды.

Антропонимдерден, топонимдерден жасалған эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің жинақталған қоры оларды жүйелеуге мүмкіндік берді, семантикалық компоненттері Библиядан (Киелі кітаптан) алынған жалқы есімдер, ежелгі мифологиядан, халықтық аңыздардан алынған есімдер мен жер-су атаулары екендігі анықталды.

Берілген зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығы – ғылыми мақалада эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктердің семантикасы алғаш рет талданып, зерттелгендігімен және эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктермен айналысатын болашақ ғалымдарға сөздік құрастыруға пайдалы болуы мүмкіндігімен анықталады.

Тірек сөздер: эпоним, эпонимдік фразеологиялық бірліктер, ономастика, антропоним, топоним, семантика, мәдениет, коммуникация

СЕМАНТИКА ЭПОНИМИЧЕСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается семантика эпонимических фразеологизмов, а именно семантическая специфика эпонимических фразеологизмов, состоящих из антропонимических и топонимических компонентов. Эпонимические фразеологические единицы с топонимическим компонентом были разделены на подгруппы, состоящие из хоронимов, ойконимов, гидронимов, и рассмотрена их семантика.

Целью статьи является составление эпонимических фразеологизмов из Американского периодического издания Politico, а также из всемирно известных словарей Cambridge, Webster и исследование семантики эпонимических фразеологизмов в англоязычных материалах.

Изучение эпонимических фразеологизмов характеризуется уникальными культурными и социолингвистическими аспектами, что способствует более полному восприятию англоязычной культуры. Практическая значимость работы определяется тем, что результаты работы могут быть использованы на лекциях по ономастике, фразеологии английского языка, терминологии, лексикологии.

Для определения результатов были использованы научные методы, такие как дескриптивный анализ, семантическая категоризация, контент-анализ и качественный анализ.

Семантика эпонимических фразеологизмов в основном включает в себя народные легенды, мифы, информацию, основанную на религии или религиозных книгах, особенности, связанные с географическим положением народов Америки/Великобритании, военные, лингвокультурные и прагматические контекстуальные особенности.

Отобранный материал эпонимических фразеологизмов, производных от антропонимов, топонимов позволил их систематизировать, оказалось, что семантическими компонентами являются имена собственные, заимствованные из Библии, имена из древней мифологии, антропонимы и топонимы, основанные на народных легендах.

Научная ценность данного исследования определяется тем, что выбранная научная тема, семантика, компиляция эпонимических фразеологических единиц анализируются и исследуются впервые и может быть полезна будущим ученым, которые могут составлять словари эпонимических фразеологизмов.

Ключевые слова: эпоним, эпонимические фразеологические единицы, ономастика, антропоним, топоним, семантика, культура, коммуникация

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