# LINGUOCULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH PROVERBS WITH PROPER NAMES

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# ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПОСЛОВИЦ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ

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# INGLIZ TILI MAQOLLARIDA ATOQLI OTLARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

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***Annotation:*** *This article explores the manifestation of the anthroponymic code of culture in proverbs. The anthroponymic code, a subset of linguocultural codes, encompasses the system of proper names within a culture and reflects its historical, social, and cultural dimensions. Each ethnic group, over different historical periods, develops a unique register of personal names and an anthroponymic model that varies between folk and canonical names.*

***Key words:*** *anthroponymic, proper names, proverbs, types, figures, linguocultural, historical.*

***Annotatsiya:*** *Maqolada madaniyat antroponimik kodining maqollardagi namoyon bo'lishi o'rganiladi. Antroponimik kod, lingvomadaniy kodlarning kichik to'plami bo'lib, madaniyat ichidagi o'ziga xos ismlar tizimini o'z ichiga oladi va uning tarixiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlarini aks ettiradi. Har bir etnik guruh turli tarixiy davrlarda shaxs ismlarining o'ziga xos registrini va xalq va kanonik nomlar orasida o'zgarib turadigan antroponimik modeli o'rganib chiqiladi.*

***Tayanch so'zlar:*** *antroponimik, o'ziga xos ismlar, maqollar, turlar, figuralar, lingvomadaniy, tarixiy.*

## INTRODUCTION

We will define a proverb as a complex hybrid linguistic sign possessing the structure of a sentence, a reinterpreted generalized meaning, textual characteristics, and pragmatic functions [1]. In this article, we will examine the manifestations of the anthroponymic code of culture in the structure and semantics of English proverbs and their translated

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[1] Abakumova O.B. Biblejskije frazy i ih transformy – russkije i anglijskije poslovitsy i ih otrazhenije v lingvokulture //

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equivalents. We will define the cultural code as M.L. Kovshova and D.B. Gudkov do in their "Dictionary of Linguocultural Terms," where it is understood as "a system of signs of the material and spiritual world that have become carriers of cultural meanings; a means of preserving and transmitting cultural information, a type of cultural memory"[2]. Different researchers identify a varying number of linguocultural codes. In this article, we will examine the manifestation of the anthroponymic code of culture in proverbs.

## MAIN PART

*Anthroponyms* are proper names. Each ethnic group, during a specific historical period, has its own register of personal names and its own anthroponymic model. Folk and canonical personal names, as well as different forms of the same name (literary and dialectal, official and unofficial), are distinguished. Different researchers identify a varying number of linguocultural codes. In this article, we will examine the manifestation of the anthroponymic code of culture in proverbs. The term "anthroponyms" refers to proper names. Each ethnic group has its own unique register of personal names and a specific anthroponymic model that reflects the cultural and historical context of that group. These names can vary significantly depending on the time period and cultural influences.

*Anthroponyms* are classified into different types:

1. **Folk Names**: These are commonly used names that often reflect everyday life and cultural traditions. They are widely recognized within the community and may have roots in folklore or local customs.
2. **Canonical Names**: These names have religious or historical significance and are often associated with saints or notable historical figures. They are typically more formal and carry specific cultural or religious connotations.

3. **Different Forms of the Same Name**: **Literary Forms**: These are the versions of names commonly found in literature and formal texts. They are often standardized and used in written language. **Dialectal Forms**: These are regional variations of names that may differ in pronunciation or spelling. They reflect the linguistic diversity within a culture. **Official Forms**: These are the names used in official documents and formal contexts. They are typically more formal and standardized. **Unofficial Forms**: These include diminutives, nicknames, or colloquial versions of names used in everyday conversation. They often reflect familiarity and informality.

Understanding the use of anthroponyms in proverbs helps to reveal the deeper cultural meanings and values embedded in these expressions. It also highlights the way different cultures preserve and transmit their unique identities through language. In proverbs, anthroponyms serve as a key element in conveying cultural wisdom and societal norms, reflecting the collective memory and historical context of the ethnic group. Examining the linguocultural peculiarities of English proverbs with proper names offers a fascinating insight into the values, beliefs, and historical contexts of these distinct cultures. Proper names in proverbs often carry deep cultural significance, reflecting social norms, historical figures, and collective values.

**Historical and Cultural Figures**: **"As rich as Croesus"**: Refers to Croesus, the ancient king of Lydia known for his wealth. This proverb highlights the association of extreme wealth with historical figures and the importance of economic prosperity in English-speaking cultures. **"An apple a day keeps the doctor away"**: While not directly featuring a proper name, the phrase "doctor" is a culturally significant term indicating a person of importance in health, reflecting the value placed on healthcare and prevention. **Mythological and Literary References**: **"Achilles' heel"**: Refers to the Greek hero Achilles and his single point of vulnerability.

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[2] Kovshova M.L., Gudkov D.B. Dictionary of Linguoculturological Terms. Moskva: LENAND, 2017. P.45. (in Russ.)

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This illustrates the English cultural tendency to draw from classical mythology to convey deeper meanings about human nature and weaknesses. **"To carry coals to Newcastle"**: Refers to Newcastle, a city historically known for coal mining. It signifies doing something redundant, reflecting local historical and economic contexts. **Moral and Ethical Teachings**: **"To meet one's Waterloo"**: Refers to the Battle of Waterloo where Napoleon was defeated. It suggests facing a final and decisive defeat, reflecting the cultural importance of historical events in teaching moral lessons. **"Keeping up with the Joneses"**: Refers to the imaginary affluent family, the Joneses. It addresses social competitiveness and the pursuit of material success, indicating the value placed on societal status[3]. **"To carry coals to Newcastle":** To do something unnecessary or redundant. **Proper Name**: Newcastle. Newcastle was a major coal mining center, so bringing coal there would be redundant. This proverb reflects the cultural emphasis on practicality and the avoidance of unnecessary actions, rooted in specific historical and economic contexts. **"Gone to London to seek one's fortune"** To go to a large city or capital in search of opportunities or success. **Proper Name**: London. **Cultural Context**: London has historically been seen as a place of opportunity and prosperity. This proverb highlights the cultural significance of urban centers as places of potential success and advancement.

**"All roads lead to Rome":** Different methods or actions can achieve the same result. **Proper Name**: Rome. This phrase references the extensive road system of the Roman Empire, where all roads were said to lead to the capital. It reflects the cultural importance of Rome as a symbol of centrality and connectivity in Western civilization.

**CONCLUSION.** In this study, we explored how personal names, known as anthroponyms, are used in proverbs to reflect and convey cultural meanings. We found that each ethnic group has a unique set of names that change over time, including everyday folk names and more formal, historical, or religious names. By looking at different forms of these names, such as those used in literature, dialects, official contexts, and informal settings, we see how proverbs use them to share wisdom and societal values.

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[3]ШитоваЛ.Ф.Proper Name Idiomsand Their Origins. Санкт-Петербург: ООО «Антология», 2013. - P.89.

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