

## NOTEWORTHY EQUIVALENT PROVERBS

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## NOTO'LIQ EKVIVALENT MAQOLLAR

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## НЕПОЛНЫЕ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНЫЕ ПОСЛОВИЦЫ

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**Abstract:** Proverbs and sayings, which include anthroponomy, have bright national specificity for recipient of other culture. In these texts anthroponomy acts as a proper name, a rich variety of associative and connotations, but already has a figurative meaning, and are used for a variety of situations.

**Key words:** proverbs, sayings, philology, anthroponomy, English.

**Annotatsiya:** Antroponomiyani o'z ichiga olgan maqol va matallar boshqa madaniyatni oluvchi uchun yorqin milliy xususiyatga ega. Ushbu matnlarda antroponomiya o'ziga xos nom, boy assotsiativ va konnotatsiyalar vazifasini bajaradi, lekin allaqachon majoziy ma'noga ega va turli vaziyatlar uchun ishlatiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** maqollar, matallar, filologiya, antroponomiya, ingliz tili.

**Аннотация:** Пословицы и поговорки, в состав которых входит антропонимия, имеют яркую национальную специфику для реципиента иной культуры. В этих текстах антропонимия выступает как имя собственное, богатое разнообразием ассоциативных и коннотативных значений, но уже имеет переносное значение и используется для самых разных ситуаций.

**Ключевые слова:** пословицы, поговорки, филология, антропонимия, английский язык.

**INTRODUCTION.** It does not apply to your particular carrier, as it were, «absorbs» in all the inherent features and gives them to any other object that characterizes his actions, deeds, bringing to the forefront not the name itself, and its assessment as to the attitude of the speaker the object being named, and the new object to which the name is transferred. Conceptually proverbs and sayings with an element anthroponomy complicated because for the isolation of their values, and comparing them with the values of equivalents in the native language of the recipient, as a rule, additional background knowledge in linguistics. There is a specific interest to a group of proverbs and sayings, one component of which is the traditional English name or surname, as for example, Betty, Tom, Jack, Dick, John, Mary, Brown, Jones, Smith, etc. For example, anthroponomical names-Tom, Dick, Harry are consolidated in the saying, «Tom, Dick and Harry»,

and anthroponomy-names - in the saying «Brown, Jones and Robinson», both sayings are synonymous, as implement the same meaning - average, mediocre, ordinary people, the first counter. The equivalent sayings will cause in the minds of the recipients of other cultures like different images to their national pictures of the world, i.e., in this case, ordinary, average people in Britain will vary in material status, rights, habits, clothing, etc. and, accordingly, will be different images of these people's minds representatives of two compared linguistic and cultural communities.

**METHODS AND RESULTS.** These proverbs also show us the popularity of these names in Britain. The most common anthroponomy, found in English proverbs and sayings - anthroponomy Jack. It can be assumed that the frequent use of the name in the English proverbs and sayings due to its high prevalence among the English people. Because of its



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prevalence in many cases it becomes a household name. As the saying «Jack-of-all-trades», later gave birth to a more specific one - the proverb «Jack of all trades and master of none», given a proper name used to refer to a person who is taken for different activities, but really did not know how to. The value of the English proverb defines its negative connotation. This provision does not deny the fact of the applicability of the English proverb to a person with any name, if it is taken for a lot, but did not know how to do it (as a result of the generalization of the token «Jack» in this adage used to mean «a fellow»). It merely points out, first, to ease identification of nationality of English proverbs as it contains real anthroponomy, and, secondly, show that the basis for the expression of the same concept as different people put completely different principles and different lexical items. An English proverb «Before one can say Jack Robinson» genetically served as the prototype of the real historical character, Jack Robinson, who inflicted a quick visit to their friends and leave before announcing his arrival. Anthroponomy presence in the English proverb makes it difficult to identify the meaning of the text: it refers to the national selected text, and requires additional background knowledge on linguistic and cultural studies. This proverb is transmitted by the speed of the image, which expresses the action much longer than duration of action.

**DISCUSSIONS.** The saying «The vicar of Bray» provides a link to the semi-legendary Vicar of Bray, who lived in the XVI century, who had changed his religion: twice was a Protestant and a Catholic twice. «The vicar of Bray» represents the name of character, which was created not just to name a person, and for the shaped object characteristics. Name-response in this case emphasizes the property is condemned man as unprincipled. According to this saying, unprincipled for the British - is inconsistency in the faith. The symbol is a lack of principles specific historical person that has a language of its own implementation. To analyze the concept of such proverbs recipient of other culture in linguistic and cultural communities it's necessary to understand the pattern of fragments of the world, which are referred to proverbs and sayings that contain an

anthroponomy-features, including the features of the relationship of a people to certain behavioral traits of character or any other person, including the national estimate. The study of English proverbs and sayings, containing in the structure of toponyms which showed that proverbs and sayings often do not have their equivalents in other cultures. Besides, proverbs and sayings by virtue of its uniqueness as a rule belong to the culture of one nation and have no analogues in the culture of the other. The existence of the English culture, proverb with toponym like «The carry coals to Newcastle» explained through the coincidence of mental association in terms of the concept of committing unreasonable actions. An English proverb «To carry coals to Newcastle» verbalizes the meaning «to do inappropriate things», analyzing the historically-cultural aspects: Newcastle is the noteworthy town of England and was the part of royal citadel. English saying «To be on the high-road/highway to Needham» has the meaning of «being on the verge of bankrupt/insolvency». To define the concept of saying it is necessary to identify the prototypical stage, which should be linked to such a settlement, as Needham. Bringing data geography does not give any special characteristics that existed near the town of Ipswich, a small village - Needham Market. This suggests that for the figurative metaphorical realization of the concept of ruin/bankrupt of the British, probably created the toponymical word «Needham», to gain a foothold in this saying, and which is a derivative of the noun «need» (destitution, poverty). The proverb «The send to Coventry» has the meaning of «to turn away from anyone,» incorporates the place-name calling really existing realities, and is used to convey the idea of boycotting, neglect and hostility towards anyone. A genetic prototype of the text reflects the following information: first, a prison in the city of Coventry in the XVII century was a place of exile and banishment royalists, and secondly, the hostility.

**CONCLUSION.** Here we can see that other toponymical proverbs and sayings are represented in first position and property specific location (the first picture of the world), and then transformed into a figurative expression of a larger concept (the second picture of the world). Thus, the

lack of conceptual equivalents of proverbs and sayings of another language confirms the explanation that the representatives of the different communities perceive surrounding normal reality in different ways, according to their own views of the world, so the foundation of proverbs and sayings in different languages. The saying «To talk Billingsgate» has the prototype of big fish market in London - Billingsgate. In English proverb is characterized by illustrative and specific images, as it refers to a specific place - Billingsgate - very noisy due to its large area. There is an idea that people there swear making, expressing that market is the place of noise.

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