

COMMUNICATIVE USE ENGLISH PROPER NAMES WITH PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

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Abstract

The article considers a question of communicative use of English own names with proverbs and idioms with examples.

Key words: proper names, proverbs, English, idioms, information, phraseological units.

The world around us is always painted and for this reason now and again we use colorful terms in our daily speech. During life we can meet many new things, and every time when we want to receive something new to ourselves. When we want to learn something new first of all we want to know about its origin. Really, we accumulate sociohistorical, intellectual and emotional information of concrete national character.

In all spheres of linguistics we can notice that proverbs and idioms are the basic part of communication. Proverbs and idioms gained popularity among linguistics and represent what can probably be characterized as the most attractive, picturesque, substantial, colorful and expressive part of the dictionary of language. As proverbs and idioms are characterized by double sense and they are well-known around the world as combinations of words creating a certain picture, but the actual meaning of all combination has a little or at all to do nothing with this image. Now I want to explain it with examples. Thus, *dark horse* is not actually a horse, and the person about whom nobody knows anything certain and therefore one isn't sure that it is possible to expect from him.

In linguistic proverbs differ from sayings which were discussed above. The first distinctive feature which is evident is structural dissimilarity or a structural order. Proverbs and idioms are some kind of ready blocks which fit a sentence structure, carrying out defined syntactic function. If to compare proverbs and sayings and idioms in semantic aspect, the difference, apparently, becomes more and more obvious. By these comparison of proverbs could be best mentioned with minute fables for, like the latter, they sum up the collective experience of the community. As it is familiar to us, we can meet it in classification by Kunin. The system of classification of proverbs and idioms offered by professor A.V. Kunin is the last outstanding achievement in Russian theory of phraseology. The classification is based on combined structural-semantic principle, and it also considers a factor of stability of phraseological units, proverbs and idioms. Communicative phraseological units are presented by proverbs and sayings. These four classes are divided into subgroups according to type of structure of phraseological unit.

Proverbs have figurative meaning. When someone says: "The devil is in the details" one doesn't express faith in demons, and means rather that things can look good on a surface, but when checking, problems are revealed. In linguistics, idioms, as a rule, assume, the figures of speech contradicting to the principle of sequence. This principle says that sense in general has to be constructed of meanings of parts. In other words, it is necessary to be able to understand the meaning of the whole.

Common name - a noun which usually doesn't precede article or other limit modifier as any or some, and it is randomly used for designation of the specific person regardless of any descriptive meaning the word or the phrase can have the place, a subject as Lincoln, names of Beth Pittsburgh. Common are also told proper names. There is another large group of idioms in English - with names of places (crossing the Rubicon, Himalayan blunder, New York minute, Shipshape and Bristol fashion, Dunkirk spirit, on Carey Street, not for all tea in China, Saigon moment, send someone to Coventry, coals to Newcastle. Considering the idioms with place names, we can find out the most

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common place name used in idioms is Rome (all roads lead to Rome, fiddle while Rome burns, Rome was not built in a day, when in Rome, do as the Romans do).

According to Valeika "Proper name is a name of the specific member of a class or a set of certain members". Also Valeika introduces the idea that function of a proper name is the same as of a definite article because both particularize: Smith means the man Smith/the Smith man. Thus, the presented idea shows a difference between an article and a proper name as addition of the corresponding name of the reason to become the common name semantic unnecessary and dropping in structure of a surface.

One more difference added by Valeika two modes of a name concern a way to explain a problem of uniqueness of the reference: proper names are not always correct because they can concern to an individual. As a result, it shows that proper names can function as uniform names. Next when proper names have no unique reference they behave as the common names.

The sense of the word or the words making proper names can be not connected with object to which the proper noun belongs. For example, someone can be called "Tiger Smith" despite the fact that he is neither a tiger, nor the smith. For this reason, proper names, as a rule, aren't translated are not translated into other languages though they can be transliterated. For example, the German surname of Knodel becomes Knodel or Knoedel in English (not literal Trickle pastries). Nevertheless, transcriptions of place names and names of monarchs, fathers, and without modern writers are the general, and sometimes universal. For example, the Portuguese word Lisboa becomes Lisbon in English; the English London becomes Londres in French; and the Greek (Aristotel3s) becomes Aristotle in English. A proper name first of all a kind of noun. As well as the person, the place or a thing can mark other nouns; a proper name can designate concrete object or abstractions. The majority of proper names concern the specific people - Julius Caesar, in a certain place - Istanbul, concrete establishment or the organization - the Red Cross, or a concrete event - Renaissance. In English there are several typical characteristics which allow being nouns recognized. A proper noun typically:

1....has its initial letter capitalized?

2....is not used in the plural.

3....is not preceded by adjectives, articles, numerals, demonstratives, or other modifiers.

Philosophical consideration of proper names finds three properties:

- Uniqueness of referent. According to S. Mill's J proper names identify a concrete thing that is unique. Differentiation, therefore, between the common names, and also individual or special names, is initial; also can be considered as the first grandiose division of names. The general name was closely praised, the name which is capable to bring really has confirmed, in the same sense, each of uncertain quantity of things. The natural person or a separate name is a name which is only able to be really confirmed, in the same sense.

- Specificity of label. D. Locke. I have noted that this property comes from how proper names are used for division of one concrete point from all others. In the same way people, countries, cities, rivers, mountains and other distinctions of the place have, as a rule, found peculiar names.

- Does not impart connotation or attributes.

According to S. Mill's J proper names don't bear sense, except as a tag for concrete object, and they aren't translated. Thus, the person is capable to be Ioann, Pyotr, Georgy and other people who don't have the appointed limits: and it is confirmed that all of them in the same sense; for names of people expresse certain qualities, and when we predicate these people, we categorically declare that all of them own these qualities. But John is only capable to be really confirmed one certain person, at least, in the same sense. Because though there are many people who bear this name, it didn't grant to them to specify the qualities, or everything that belongs to them generally.

Proper names can be divided into several groups: place names, personal names and diacritics.

Using idioms every day makes the person wise and clever, the reason we can guess, someone's opinion very quickly. In English idioms express a sound it is free and easy to communicate with others speaking English. Well, that is why we can give or

explain actually to you any idioms with the final answer to this question as they are used.

English proverbs are very rich and have big history. This way we can notice their semantic, syntactic, grammatical categories. As we know, in grammar the main thing we can learn are grammatical categories, parts of speech and their functions in sentences. For a long time proverbs and sayings help us to learn English because these proverbs entered history of the country, their lives, traditions, customs and culture, by the way, they are a good examples of the English culture and language. In former times people learned Latin by means of proverbs. At that time and now proverbs were useful material to show how one thought can be understood in several various ways, and we can distinguish sense of proverbs. They make our speech live and interesting. The English proverbs also have exclusive meaning, each proverb can be used in various situations, they can be understood generally in English-speaking countries and other parts of the world, but not with other people because if the foreigner translates them into the native language he will get something strange. Very small part of the English proverbs and sayings can be translated into another language and stay clear. In most cases the English proverbs make the same sense, as sayings in other languages. On their translation we can see similarities and distinctions of proverbs.

Proverbs often have several meanings and, therefore, depend on a context and will have to be analysed as they are found in any context. Other features of sayings belong to style. We can define some stylistic features which are applicable to proverbs. Phonic markers, such as alliteration, a rhyme and meter concern them, for example, *Practice makes perfect; A little pot is soon hot*. Semantic markers, such as overlapping, irony, paradox, for example: *Easy come, easy go; The longest way around is the shortest way home*, and lexical markers like archaic words. Traditional function of proverbs is didactic as they contain "wisdom, however, morals and traditional views". Proverbs are generally colloquial, as are usually met in colloquial and written communication, for example, in lecture, newspapers, performances, books, fairy tales and verses. Proverbs are used in the wide range of situations and there are no restrictions for use of a proverb.

Idioms with personal names are more often used, than idioms with the place names. Geographical or place names are nouns which belong to concrete places and geographical features.

At the end I want to say that proverbs and idioms are used for communication. Generally authors use idioms or proverbs for colouring the opinion.

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