

## ENGLISH ANTHROPONYMS AS PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE SYSTEM OF NOMINATIVE UNITS

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### **Abstract:**

The article confirms phraseological units where anthroponyms are considered as main part. The purpose of the work is to analyze phraseological units with the components of forenames or surnames, their etymology and semantics. From the research was identified groups of phraseologies containing such anthroponyms like biblical, mythological, literal, legendary names which are relevant to the history of the England, US, Australia and other English speaking countries. Novelty of the article is seen in systematization of etymology and semantics of anthroponomical phraseologies.

### **Key words:**

Anthroponomy, phraseology, phraseological units, first name, surname, mononym, eponym, nickname.

A conversation between two people usually starts from asking each other's names. Names and naming have been played a crucial role in human's life since early periods. Personal names are extremely important for communication and mutual understanding of people. Thus, proper names become support point in interlingual communication, as well in in the study of a foreign language and theory of translation. Proper names really help to overcome language barriers, while in original language environment they have a complex semantic structure, unique features of form and etymology, the ability to modify and word formation, numerous connections with other units and categories of the language.

Anthroponomy is considered as one of the big branches of onomastic. It studies human's names their types, etymology and semantics. On the strength of etymology, structure and semantics names are divided into following categories: Given names- also known as first names, is a part of the personal names which identifies a person and potentiality with a personal name as well helps to differentiate a person from other members of a group who have a common surname. Surname- is the part of a personal name that indicates a person's family or community or tribe depending on any culture. Clan name, Mononyms, Matronyms, Patronyms, Eponym, Nickname, Ethnonym and etc.

Anthroponyms are "any proper names that a person or any group of people could have. <...> "[1,p.90]. the presence of personal names as a part of personal names or surnames as parts of phraseological units makes it possible to distinguish them into a separate group.

Phraseological units are the object of the study of phraseology. Phraseology is a "section of language consciousness, studying the phraseological composition of the language in its current state and historical development"[3,p.610]. The phraseology of the English language reflects to the history of the English people its traditions, literature, the origin of culture and life [6]. Among the stable phrases there are many phraseological units with anthroponyms as one or two components.

The relevance of the work is determined by the fact that the systematization of phraseological units carried out by author indicates their diversity and makes it possible to access the specifics of the English phraseological unit, to better comprehend and the history and the traditions of the people.

Scientific novelty lies that the phraseological units which include anthroponyms organized into groups according their etymology and semantics.

The purpose of the article is to study phraseological units with anthroponyms as well, to describe their origin and definition of semantic meanings.

In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve following tasks:

1. Observe anthroponyms and phraseological units in English language;
2. To single out phraseological units, which include anthroponyms;
3. To systemize phraseological units which include personal names or surnames, taking into account their etymology and semantics.

To solve the set tasks author used a descriptive scientific method.

The practical significance of the work lies in the systematization of personal names and surnames containing phraseological units, allowing them to be used in oral and written speech in English language, based on their etymological description and semantic meaning.

The etymology and semantics of phraseological units with anthroponyms in its composition are based on the etymology and semantics of the personal name and surname.

Analyzing the origin and semantic meaning of phraseological units with anthroponyms one can select several groups. These are first of all phraseological units, parts of which are biblical personal names (ill.). "...For centuries the Bible has been the most widely read and a book quoted in England; not only individual words, but also whole idiomatic expressions entered into English from the pages of the Bible"[9,p. 110]. The first edition of the Bible in English appeared in 1539 by order of King Henry VIII of England. The phraseological units which include personal names, the origin which can be clearly traced include the following: Adam's ale / wine (-water, a joking expression) where Adam-ill., the first man created by God- the who drank only the water in the garden of Eden; Balaam's ass(- a silent, submissive person who suddenly spoke up, protested), where Balaam-ill., according to the biblical story, a donkey of the soothsayer Balaam spoke to him after seeing the angel.[4; 11.]

The next group of the phraseological units with personal names can be attributed to phraseological units taken from ancient Greek and Roman mythology, since ancient culture influenced the English language and other languages of the people of Europe. For example: a Herculean labor (- is a heroic feat, a great deed associated with extraordinary difficulties), where Hercules is a hero of ancient Roman mythology (Hercules in ancient Greek mythology had performed twelve heroic deeds); a banquet of Lucullus( Lucullus feast, abundant treat- the abundance and sophistication of the table, many dishes), where Lucullus is ancient Roman military leader whose feasts were famous for their extraordinary luxury. [4;11.]

Phraseologisms, the components of which are the personal names of folks, legends and songs, express the peculiarities of the national character of the British people:

- *A peeping Tom*- too curious person; According to legend, Lady Godiva in order to save the inhabitants of the city Coventry from the overwhelming tax imposed by her husband the Earl of Mercia, one of the influential magnates of 11<sup>th</sup> century Britain, rode in the afternoon on horseback naked through the streets of the city. Showing respect for lady Godiva, all residents of the city closed the shutters of their window so as not to look at her. Only Tom, the tailor, began to secretly peep behind her, and for this was struck with blindness.
- *A Beau Brummel*- handsome, dandy; where Beau from French translated as handsome and dandy, Brummel is the first name. This phraseologism is originated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century trendsetter in Great Britain, George Brain Brummel, who introduced such an element of a men's wardrobe, like a black suit with a tie, belonging to the official business style of clothing;

*Mother Bunch*-fortune teller; where Bunch is a surname of a fortune teller who lived in England in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The writers of the time referred to her for fun as a notorious woman, which sold strong ale and was known with her rude jokes. In folk legends and tales of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, she already figured as a wise old rural dweller who could learn both spells and magic recipes; [5;8;12] Common English personal names, often used in speech, are also a components of many

phraseological units. Of note are names such as Jack, meaning "simple a man of the people, a sailor", John is a law-abiding citizen, Tom is an ordinary person. For example:

- Jack Frost (Santa Claus), where Frost is frost, cold is a fabulous hero who is responsible for frosty weather and patterns on the windows, pinching of the nose and finders in winter;
- Jack in office (arrogant official, bureaucrat), where office is the chancellery, department;
- Union Jack (state flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), where union is a union, union. The name arose in 1604, the personal name "Jack" in it is associated with the sea etiquette, as British sailors call the flag of a naval ship;
- John Doe and Richard Roe - fictional plaintiff and defendant in a lawsuit, which included in lawsuits for the seizure of property in England in the 19th century. In this phraseological unit, Richard (Richard) - ill., Doe and Roe are surnames meaning "unknown, anonymous";
- John Q. Public (general public; ordinary, average American) is a generalized type of simple person in society, where Q - denotes a surname, public - population, society. Used by law enforcement officers to law abiding citizens; - Tom o'Bedlam (mouth) - Tom from Bedlam, a madman, where the word "Bedlam" (Bedlam) comes from the word "Bethlehem" (Bethlehem) - a city in Palestine. In 1547, a psychiatric hospital in London was named - the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem. The official name is currently - Bethlem Royal Hospital;
- Tom fool (fool, blockhead), where fool is a fool; Tom Tailor (tailor), where tailor - cutter, trader men's clothing [10; 12]. Among phraseological units with anthroponyms, there are those in which two names are combined between themselves the union "and", which means "and". In these phraseological units, the components are semantically related, each phraseological unit is a single unit of language and expresses a single concept. As examples include the following phraseological units: - David and Jonathan (David and Jonathan, inseparable friends), where David and Jonathan - ill., Who, according to the Bible, they were faithful friends and their relationship became an example of ideal friendship;
- Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (dual personality, in which both good and evil wins), where Jekyll and Hyde are surnames, Dr. - Doctor (doctor), Mr. - Mister (Mister) - appeals that are placed before the names. Phraseologism arose from the fantastic psychological story of Robert Louis Stevenson, The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, written in 1886, in which the kind-hearted Dr. Jekyll at times becomes the wicked Mr. Hyde;
- Jack and Gill (Jack and Jill, boy and girl, couple in love), where Jack and Gill - silt. This is a phraseological unit rooted in an English children's song of the 18th century, first published in the 1760s in the collection "Tales of Mother Goose" by the publisher of English children's literature John Newbury;
- Punch and Judy (Punch and Judy are the main characters of the street puppet show), where Punch and Judy - ill. This phraseological unit means "street puppet theater", which was popular in Great Britain in the 19th century during the reign of Queen Victoria [10; 13]

The etymology of individual phraseological units with anthroponyms over time was so lost, that the personal name became a household name, and they began to write it with a lowercase letter, for example, turn Charlie became turn charlie (zarg.) - turn into Charlie, chicken out, where Charlie (Charlie) - ill., one from the meanings of which - enemy soldier; even Stephen (Steven) became even-steven (colloquial) - even Stephen, equal chances of success and failure, in half, equally, where Stephan (Stephen), Steven (Stephen) - ill. [eleven]. Thus, having considered the phraseological units, which include personal names and surnames, having studied their etymology and semantics, we can conclude about the diversity of such phraseological units based on various sources of their origin and the variety of semantic meaning. Phraseological units with personal names and surnames reflect the cultural and historical development of English people, their way of life and traditions make the English language more expressive.

## Conclusion

A sufficient number of phraseological units with anthroponyms made it possible for the author to systematize them, revealing at the same time, groups of phraseological units, part of which are personal biblical names, names, taken from ancient mythology, folk legends and legends. To phraseological units with personal names and surnames include phraseological units associated with the history and traditions of English people that arose in the United States and Australia, appeared in the English language from world famous works of fiction, borrowings from other languages, and also slang expressions. It is necessary to highlight such groups of phraseological units, the components of which are English personal names often used in speech, and two names connected by the conjunction "and". Separate group compiled phraseological units with anthroponyms, the etymology of which is unclear or has been lost.

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