

USING PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The article discusses Customs, profession, and life of the people's spiritual culture, and as short, concise meaningful units.

Keywords: National concepts, things, emotions, customs, well-known ancestors, even place names - cultural points.

Introduction

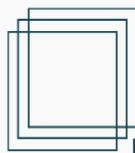
When talking about English and Uzbek proverb systems, it becomes clear that their essence is different from each other, because they developed in different historical, social and economic conditions. And in the comparative-cognitive analysis of these proverbs, we should pay attention to several theories and study them. A proverb (from the Latin "proverbium" - proverb) is a word that is known to the people, repeated and clearly said in full; they represent reason or truth based on people's practical experience. The well-known linguist V. Maider defines a proverb in his book as follows: "A proverb is a short, generally known sentence that contains wisdom, truth, morals and traditional views of the people in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form. is passed from generation to generation" [1, 2]. As you can see from the definition, proverbs are usually based on metaphor and have a figurative meaning.

Although several scholars have given many definitions for the concept of proverb, Mider's definition is considered to be the best among them. Since a proverb is not a simple unit of language, it is a ready-made sentence that conveys a metaphorical meaning with words of wisdom or traditional thoughts of a people or a nation. In addition, they are created not only by an individual in a short period of time. A proverb is a product of a specific nation as a folk saying for a long time. They have been left for years and centuries as frameworks or models of the normal situations of human life. Ch. C. Doyle suggests examining them as minimal folk poems [1] in literature because they enliven dialogues or give poignancy and emotion to poetry or prose in various ways. It can be seen that the emergence and formation of proverbs, as well as their inclusion in a lively conversation by the people, sometimes takes a long time. English and Uzbek languages are believed to have a long history.

English comes from Latin, so a lot of English paremiological stock has Latin roots; some of them are similar to the historical forms, and some have undergone a change from the old ones. Other languages have influenced English over the years. As a result, some proverbs are often borrowed from them when translating proverbs into English. W. Meider presents four main sources, including 6 English proverbs from four European

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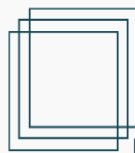


countries, Greek and Roman antiquity, the Bible, and medieval Latin translations [1]. The Uzbek language also has a long history. True, this language has recently been given the name "Uzbek language", but this language has been around since the 10th-11th centuries. Many proverbs, sayings and aphorisms are a great wealth of Uzbek culture. The main sources can be classified as follows: some symbols from religious sources and derived translations (mainly from Arabic, Tajik, Persian and Russian languages).

In addition, there are some proverbs that originate from proverbs created by mass media (television, radio or social networks), expressions from movies and songs, and even advertising slogans in all languages, including English and Uzbek. However, it takes some time for them to become or form new proverbs. Proverbs are a large part of the English and Uzbek languages. They differ from each other semantically, structurally, stylistically and even pragmatically. Proverbs cover many shortcomings of a nation's culture. Proverbs serve to describe, define and express the existing language culture. National concepts, things, emotions, customs, well-known ancestors, even place names - cultural points can be seen in the paremiological fund of the language.

Proverbs are directly related to the customs, profession, and life of the people's spiritual culture, and as short, concise meaningful units, they correspond to the spirit of the times. Because the current period of independence and restoration of national values requires the speaker to master the language, especially the Uzbek literary language, which has the status of the state language, and foreign languages, to express thoughts in a concise, reasonable, figurative and impressive way. This once again proves the relevance and importance of research on proverbs and sayings. Proverbs and proverbs, which have attracted the attention of scientists since long ago, have become the object of study of folk art and ethnography. In the next 30-40 years, linguistics began to deal with this field. A number of works dedicated to the study of proverbs and sayings from a linguistic point of view are a clear proof of this¹⁰. The use of proverbs and sayings that are expressive of words increases the vocabulary of every person of the pen, makes his speech sharp and impressive, and gives it an artistic polish¹¹. Proverbs are widely used in journalism, popular scientific texts, and especially in works of art. They are an important tool in the speech description of characters and in increasing the stylistic effectiveness of speech. ¹⁰ Paremiology Uzbekistan. Samarkand. Vypusk I., 1978. Vypusk.II., 1980. . Vypusk III., 1981 ¹¹ A. Shomaksudov, I. Rasulov, R. Call, Kh. Rustamov. Stylistics of the Uzbek language. Tashkent. "Teacher" publishing house. 1983 Page 71

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESEARCH IN EDUCATION
International scientific-online conference 200 PAGE –The methodological tasks of proverbs and sayings are diverse and colorful, some of them are –natural, arising from the inner nature of proverbs. The rest have an individual character and are related to the aesthetic goal, desire, and skill in using language tools of one or another word artist. The first of these can be called linguistic (usual) stylistic functions of proverbs and sayings, and the second one can be called speech (occasional) stylistic functions¹². The methodological task of proverbs and sayings is mainly to summarize thoughts. Such



phrases are very short and add some meaning to the text. The text uses artistic tools such as simile, comparison, irony, and pun. The rhyming of words in proverbs is alliteration, that is, the awakening and repetition of consonants in words, the joining of words with opposite meanings is also one of the characteristic features of proverbs. Folk proverbs reflect the entire history of this nation, the way of life, that's why writers often refer to proverbs. Folk proverbs are an alternative methodical tool to make the language of the artistic work juicy and impressive. Figuratively speaking, as an eye is an ornament to a ring, a proverb gives life to the speaker's speech and the writer's image - epigraphs in some works serve to clearly express the idea and purpose of the work¹³. Proverbs should be used appropriately, paying attention to who the speech or work is intended for, how it illuminates the idea, and the scope of influence. Proverbs and sayings are an inexhaustible wealth in the life of writers and journalists. They are distinguished from other forms of written and oral style by their compact form and deep content. Proverbs, whose ideological content is diverse and colorful according to its spiritual and moral conclusion, have their own characteristics in terms of stylistic function. Expressing a broad and deep idea in a short, concise form in proverbs teaches people to pay attention to speech and be demanding. It helps to think correctly and logically. When using proverbs, special attention should be paid to their comprehensibility, proper use, and clear and effective speech. Similar features are also present in English proverbs, and we will analyze them through the following examples: - The absent is always in the wrong - There is no accounting for tastes - Everyone drinks what he likes. Actions speak louder than words. - Advise none to marry or go to war-Everyone's intention is his own companion. Translation of the most commonly used proverbs in English: -While there is life, there is hope - there is a small choice in rotten apples – blessing

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

In the comparative analysis and translation of English and Uzbek proverbs, linguists and translators face the problem of finding a suitable version of proverbs in Uzbek, the problem of adequacy of proverbs. As we mentioned, a linguist who has a good understanding of the national-cultural concepts characteristic of the English people in proverbs can correctly find an alternative version of English folk proverbs in Uzbek. Because it is natural that such cultural units are difficult to translate for a common speaker.

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