

THE PECULIARITIES OF PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation:

In the translation of phraseological units, it is important to clarify whether the image embodied on their basis is alive or vivid, and to choose language tools suitable for the linguistic units in the original version in terms of content and style in the translated language.

In translation, the process of turning proverbs and sayings takes a special place. Here, sharp intelligence and great skill are required from the translator. Because not being able to explain the translation of proverbs and sayings in a beautiful way can spoil the content of the work of art. Each proverb and matal has its own characteristics in terms of meaning, form, and function. But the issue of generality is also important.

It should be mentioned that many proverbs have similarities in form, meaning, or common functions in different languages. Some Uzbek proverbs are functionally equivalent to English proverbs or vice versa.

Keywords:

Proverb, arbulmasal, naql, ata , qawlun, typological, peoms, folklore, typologicy, lexeme.

Proverbs in education and language learning Importance has expressed his reaction to the events taking place in the environment. This relationship was realized primarily through various actions, voices, and passions. Later words, phrases, dances expressed feelings. Later, people invent their own woven stories explaining the emergence of the world, nature, animals, plants, mountains, and waters. Boys and girls sing love songs. There are legends and stories about the brave young men of the clan, about the extraordinary heroic deeds of the tribe. All this is popular among the people who live in communities before the writing culture . Today, we are used to calling ulama "the oral creation of the people".

The advice of our ancestors, the requirements of being a good person, the bravery of the great children of the country, such as Alp Ertonga, Tomaris, Shiroq, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik , the traditions of our people, our national qualities are expressed in proverbs, songs, fairy tales, epics, works dedicated to

children and other genres, consisting of word systems raised to the level of art. That's why it was customary to call folk art as national values . Folk art is called folklore in science. This term was proposed by the English scientist William Thoms in 1846 , and its meaning is the concept of "folk wisdom". Basically, folklore means all the art examples created by the people. Examples of architecture, painting, jewelry, goldsmithing, music, dance, oral literature - all are accepted as folk lore. Every specialist working in the field of art calls his chosen term "folklore". For example, a musician considers folk tunes, a choreographer folk dances, an architect folk architecture, a folklorist scientist folk epics, fairy tales as works of folklore. Since we work in the field of studying the secrets of the art of words, we record and analyze proverbs, riddles, praises, anecdotes, songs, fairy tales, epics as examples of folklore.

When we pronounce the term "folklore", we understand the oral creation of the people. A scientist who studies folklore is a folklorist. Folklore is now a part of literary studies. Fiction begins with the oral creation of the people. Therefore, the first part of the history of literature is folklore.

Folklore is the basis of speech art . At the same time, folklore works are always connected with live performance. Therefore, fairy tales, songs, epics and a number of other works of oral creativity are examples of syncretic art during performance . The word syncretic means to unite, to mix, to mix. When the epic is sung, music, words , and performing arts mix and harmonize. That is, he plays the bakshi do' mbira and sings the story in a pleasant voice as a singer. The epic consists of text - words , and because it is performed on a musical instrument, it becomes a song and a musician. At the same time, the events of the saga are told with sound recording - stage art - acting skills. As a result, a sample of syncretic art is created (we will tell you more about this in the following topics). Also, dancing and stage actions are performed in the performance of songs or works related to folk drama . Consequently, as the basis of the performed piece is the word, we cannot imagine its presentation to the audience without connection with other forms of art. So, we can say that most of the art forms that have become complicated today appeared in the initial stage during the performance of works of folk art, were formed, developed and later became their own art form. we will not make such a big mistake.

In the works of representatives of written literature, folk proverbs are important at the level of a bridge of creative cooperation of oral and written literature. Every creator is a representative of the people , whether he was born in the period of classical literature or in the present time. He is a talented person, first of all, he grows up under the upbringing of an Uzbek . He lives with the people , adopts the mentality of the representative of the nation . At the same time, he wants to convey to the public that he is a representative of the people .

A proverb refers to wise words consisting of artistic and figurative reflections that summarize the socio-historical, life and household experience of the people. In Uzbek, a proverb is called a proverb, in Tajiks it is called zarbulmasal, in Russians it is poslovitsa, in Arabs (in live conversation) it is called naql, in Turks it is called ata. The term proverb is derived from the Arabic word - qawlun - to speak, to say. In proverbs, the value of words is particularly vividly expressed. Because it is impossible to replace a word in proverbs with another, or to add any word. They appear in the structure of the national language. This genre exists in the oral works of all peoples of the world, and it is considered common according to the size, shape, and purpose of its creation. Even in the name, the closeness is clearly felt. For example, "qavlun" in Arabic means speech, word, example in Tajik terms "zarbulmasal", in Russian "poslovitsa" expressing opinion with words, and in Turks in 64 "father words" to remember the thoughts of ancestors. meaning leader. In Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" the term "sav" is mentioned as a reminder of the word fathers.

Proverbs are even more remarkable because they have their own and figurative meanings. Proverbs like "It's better to be single until you get a bad wife", "Your daughter is nice to you", "Try hard until you get married, and when you get married, pee a lot" have their meaning. will be Some proverbs are used only figuratively. When we get acquainted with proverbs such as "If there is no wind, the tip of the tree does not move", "The plow of the curve does not sink into the ground", "The ax that cut the wood remains in the field", you will feel that the figurative meaning is hidden. At first glance, it seems that the proverb "If there is no wind, the tip of the tree does not move" is also used in its meaning. But almost no one uses this wise word in its meaning. In fact, it is customary to recall this proverb in order to emphasize the truth of various rumors encountered in life. It seems that a somewhat strange idea is put forward in the proverb "The slanderer's plow does not sink into the ground". There is a thought that the slanderer can have anything to do with the fact that the plow does not sink into the ground. But in this very place, the word "plough" does not directly mean the tool used in plowing the land, but the result of the slander. The word "earth" is used for a faithful, truthful person. That is, it is emphasized that the slanderer's slander cannot have any negative effect on an honest and pure person. Therefore, when we get acquainted with the text of the proverb, or when we hear it, we should pay attention to what purpose it is used. Otherwise, we may not understand the true meaning of the proverb.

The artistic perfection of folk proverbs is recognized by famous scientists, poets and writers. In this respect, proverbs deserve to be evaluated as the highest example of the art of words. The fact that they are small in size, rich in content, and

vital in terms of subject matter are the factors that have ensured that proverbs have been passed from mouth to mouth for centuries . The most demanding test that determines the value of a work of art is time. It is especially important that the oral cavity responds to the test of time . Despite all the campaigns, the life of my article, which praised the advantages of the collective farm in the Soviet system, was short-lived. Folk proverbs are a genre close to matals in terms of form and content. Matals are similar to proverbs in that they have a concise text . Language is usually a component of a speaker's speech, but does not represent a complete thought when used independently .

So, the term proverb is generally connected with the concept of " word ". In the oral works of all peoples of the world, there is almost no genre that is close to each other in terms of form and content. For example, Russian " Shilo c meske what utaish " (we can't hide our hair in a bag) - Uzbek "You can't cover the moon with a skirt"; in English "East and West, home is best" - in Uzbek "O 'z uying, oian toshagin"; In Vietnam " Risoval drakona , poluchilsya chervyak " (I worked on a picture of a dragon, a worm came out) - in Uzbek "I said thirty - God said nine", in Ossetian " Ego i c you what pus kayut , a on delicious c komnatu " - Uzbek "O 'one who cannot be defeated, one cannot be defeated by another"; in Tatar "The chicken does not lay eggs, the owner wants to sell a chick" - in Uzbek "Date the chick in the fall"; in Russian " Na chujoy foreign i spring what krasna " (spring is not beautiful in a foreign country) - Uzbek means "Until there is a king in another country, you will be rich in your own country". Folklore scientists call the field that studies proverbs and sayings paremiology. Paremia is a Greek word with a deep meaning, a wise word , a phrase, a proverb, a proverb. The genre features of my article are as follows:

1. The volume of my article is short and limited.
2. Proverbs express a wide and deep meaning.
3. Folk proverbs are poetic and prose in form . But prose proverbs are also reminiscent of poetic verses. For example:

A jar breaks in a day, not in a day.

4. In proverbs about life events: strict judgment is expressed. This judgment is reflected in positive or negative content.

5. The proverb summarizes the private situation in a person's life from the point of view of the people, the masses, and life.

6. The text of a proverb is a generalized sentence in linguistics. The history of folk proverbs is measured by tens of centuries. In Orhun-Enasoy's writings, "If (someone) knows a thin and a fat bull by its dung, one cannot tell the difference between a thin and a fat bull", "If it is thin and thick, it is a crushing price, and if it is thin and fat , we read a fragment that reminds us of a proverb like "sucking is the

price that breaks." In Yusuf Khos Hajib's work " Qutadg' u bilig" we find dozens of wise words:

"If he eats and drinks, he will be hungry in the end,

" He will put his eyes on you when you die of hunger."

"Shame is good for a person,

He is always free from unnecessary work."

A similar idea appears in Ahmed Yassavi's poem: "Al hayayu minal iman" - the Prophet said", that is, a passage from the hadith: "Hayo is a sign of faith". Ahmad Yugnaki writes the poem "If you wear satin, don't forget it" in the epic " Hibatu-l:haqayiq ". This verse corresponds to the wise sayings "If you are rich, don't forget your life", "Don't forget the day you saw in frost, don't dry your life". Mahmud Koshg'ariy in his study "Devonu lug'oti-t-turk" cited the text of 268 proverbs that he recorded during field trips. Among these examples, we can find the following who live with a slight change :

" Fire cannot be extinguished with a brush" - Fire cannot be extinguished by flame.

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