

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF UZBEK PAREMIES AND THEIR SPECIFIC PECULARITIES

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the importance and advantages of essays in teaching English in a specialty, teaching speaking skills, and is important for the student's language learning. This article also discusses the educational value of articles and the benefits of using them. Russian and English translations of articles on a specific topic in Uzbek are given and analyzed. The use of these proverbs serves to shape the spirituality of the youth.

Keywords: *folklore, proverbs, treasures, folklore, literature, written literature, proverbs, aesthetic taste, patriotism, love, spiritual heritage, wise words, portable meaning, political system, friendship, diligence, generosity, patience, advice, counsel, completed thought, tone, humanity, kindness, prose form, poetic proverbs.*

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek people are a nation with a great spiritual heritage. The spiritual heritage left by our ancestors serves as an invaluable treasure for us. We, the younger generation, need to be able to use this spiritual treasure wisely and effectively. Uzbek folk art is an example of such a golden treasure. With that, I would like to share my thoughts on the most common and widely used type of folklore.

Folklore is a creative process of the people, the way of life, living conditions, the level of social work of the people, from time to time, from generation to generation, from teacher to student, polished over the centuries, complicated and passed down from generation to generation.

Folklore has come down to us through a number of historical sources, in the works of historians and writers, with the help of rock paintings (Zarautsoy, Sarmish river), and architectural monuments.

Folklore is also called folklore. It appeared many centuries before the emergence of written literature and writing, and served as the basis for written literature. After the emergence of written literature, it came together the oral art of the people, which has expanded and developed by interacting with each other, mainly reflects the life of the people, the events in it, the actions of historical significance. According to this feature, more and more artistic images appear in the folklore. Due to this, the folklore has a progressive character. It is directly connected with the way of life of the people, its vital needs. It includes the spiritual and enlightenment way of life of the people, their broad outlook, scope of thinking, the philosophical world of humanity.

In addition, the samples of folklore contain vivid images and plates, images of nature, various ornaments, which plays an important role the study of the artistic aesthetic experience. Samples of folklore enrich the human spiritual world, art whitens the taste.

For those of us who are eager to learn a language, it is very easy and convenient to diligently study special types of folk oral art. This ensures that our speech is fluent and clear, perfect and rich. I would like to dwell on the most popular types of folklore: folk proverbs and sayings. I think I would be happy to add deep study of national traditions, our values, the introduction of our Uzbek identity, at least a small contribution to the humanization of education.

MAIN PART

Proverbs are one of the most ancient forms of Uzbek folklore. The proverbs are characterized by their mass character. The proverbs describe the broad worldview, manners and ethics of our people, the expression of

their thoughts. The educational value of the proverbs in our lives is incomparable. If we look at the history of thousands of years, we can see that our people have been using proverbs for a long time.

I hope that the reader, who studies our proverbs and sayings in his native language, Russian and foreign language, will make a worthy contribution to the formation of good manners, perfection, and the abandonment of bad habits and qualities.

For example

1) It is all in the day's week.

Ertalabgi vaqt –naqdgina baxt. Кто равно встает- тому бог падает

2) While there is life, there is hope.

Umidim dunyo-noumid shayton. Надежда умерает последний .

3) Where there's a will, there's a way

Intilganga tole' yor. Где хотенье, там и уменью

4) A bad excuse is better than none at all.

Yaxshi gap bilan ilon inidan chiqar,

Yomon gap bilan musulmon dinidan.

Худой мир лучше доброй даки.

5) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Do'st boshga kulfat tushganda bilinadi.

In proverbs, as it is mentioned above, is the analysis of the spiritual enlightenment of the people, their dreams and aspirations is not only an example of life experiences, but also an expression of the truth with the help of images.

A proverb is an example of logical opinion , a wise saying that is the collection of the rules of human morality. Proverbs are short words expressed by our wise people and are deeply meaningful phrases.

Proverbs are a genre of folklore that is widely used in speech and has a constant and stable form.

There will be no redundant words or sentences in the proverbs.

For example, the following proverb can be used both literally and portably:

"Strike while iron is hot"

Temirni qizig'ida bos.

If we analyze this proverb, by its own real meaning, it means that to stretch it into a different shape, to strike the iron while it is red like coal, to make it thin or thick, it is necessary to use it at this time. . In a portable sense, it means that everything must be done on time and without delay.

In the following proverbs which is used in the speech process to express one's thoughts in a clear, concise, figurative way, and is used in works of art rather than proverbs of this type.

1) First think then speak.

Avval o'yla, keyin so'yla.

2) Know enough to come in out of the rain.

Bilimliga dunyo yorug', bilimsizga qorong'u

3) The shortest answer is doing.

Ko'p gapdan oz bo'lsa ham ish yaxwi.

4) Look before you leap.

Yetti o'lchab ,bir kes.

We can find them in poetic form in poetic works , because proverbs express life in a concise, clear way based on reality.

Proverbs come in two forms:

a) Prose proverbs.

1.It is all in-the-day's work.

Ertalabki vaqt-naqdgina baxt.

2Give as good as one gets.

Nima eksang shuni o'rasan.

b) Poetic proverbs.

1) Every oak has been an acorn.

Gul g'unchaligida xordir.

Ochilsa o'zgaga yordir

2) The boys keep kicking my dog a round.

Makes no difference if he hound

The got to quit kicking my dog around.

Elga bersang oshingni

Erlar silar boshingni,

Itga bersang oshingni,

Itlar g'ajir boshingni.

Proverbs appear in two different ways:

a) Based on centuries of socio-economic, political experience and observations of the people.

1 Had cook and bottle-washer.

Yigitga yetmish hunar oz

2 Better late than never.

Hech bo'lmagandan kech bo'lgan yaxshi.

3 Go father and fare worse.

Boriga rozi bo'l yo'g'iga sabr qil.

4 Knowledge is power

Bilim –kuchda,kuch-bilimda.

b) Based on the dissemination and popularization of exemplary ideas in the works of some poets and writers

1 Say no ill of year till it be past

“Berdisi”ni aytguncha, belini bukma .

2 All bread is not baked in one oven.

Har surpaning noni bor.

3 The higher the ape goes the more he shows his tail.

Echki yugurib, kiyik bo'lmas.

The change and development of our way of life, the character of the political system, the emergence and application of proverbs also have an impact. As a result, many of the proverbs created over the years have served to perfect human virtues such as patience, generosity, diligence, patriotism, and friendship, while maintaining their original meaning.

1 Good counsel does not harm

Ko'p bilan kengash, ma'quliga yondash.

2 It is dogged that does it.

Sabrli yetar murodga , sabrsiz qolar uyatga.

3 Venture a small fish to catch a great one.

Saxiyning qo'li ochiq, qo'li ochiqning yo'li ochiq

4 Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.

Do'stlik oltinga sotilmas, mehnat pulga.

Proverbs are of great importance in terms of education. They give advice and recommendations to people, warns and rebukes people from doing bad things, in some ways criticizes, encourages them to work, and exposes some bad flaws through humorous laughter.

1 No pains, no gains.

Mehnatsiz rohat bo'lmas.

2 Catch the bear before you sell his skin.

Jo'jani kuzda sanaymiz

3 Nothing is impossible to willing heart.

Tog'ni baland dema, istasang chiqasan.

CONCLUSION

In short, in proverbs, each word is used clearly, in its place, and they have tone, rhythm, composition. Folk wisdom proverbs affirm human qualities such as patriotism, friendship, diligence, courage, loyalty, science, evil, despair, cruelty, cowardice, lying, which are associated with life events, evil vices such as greed, laziness are condemned. Such flaws show that Uzbek proverbs are ideologically rich and colorful. They teach readers and listeners to express their thoughts clearly, concisely and figuratively, to help the younger generation to acquire national and human qualities, acts as an important engine.

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