



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek folk proverbs. The semantic features of some articles are based on examples.

Key words: proverbs, phrases, folk, language, customs, origins

INTRODUCTION

Every people and nation has its own proverbs, expressions, dialects (dialects) based on their language, way of life, customs and traditions. Proverbs, which are a great and incomparable example of the wisdom of the people, have a special significance in the way people live in harmony with nature and society, in expressing their attitude to existence. They have been carefully preserved and passed down from generation to generation, from ancestors to generations, along with ancient legends and stories, wise sayings, as a rare and priceless treasure of the people. There is not a single conversation between people, no large or small work written, in which folk proverbs show their mature methodological power.

do not participate. People do not look down on a person who does not know and does not use proverbs in vain.

MAIN PART

Below, we will share with you some of the proverbs that have the same meaning in Uzbek and English, and look at their similarities and differences based on examples. Therefore, although they differ from each other in their phonetic features, they are very close in meaning, that is, they can mean the same things.

1. East or West home is best – if we translate this proverb literally, gives meaning “Шарқдами ёки Ғарбдами энг яхши жой – уй”, but if we pay attention to the Uzbek equivalent of it, it means “Ўз уйинг – ўлан тўшагинг”. This suggests that semantically, proverbs have exactly the same aspects.
2. An apple a day a doctor away – a literal translation of this proverb can be “бир кунда битта олма доктордан узоклаштиради”, but its meaning in Uzbek close relationship is understood as “Касални даволагандан унинг олдини олган афзал”.
3. No rain no gain – “оғриксиз ютук йўқ” The proverb is in Uzbek comes in sync with the article “Тоққа чикмасанг дўлона қайда”.
4. As you make your bed, so you must lie upon it – proverb in the Uzbek language is “Краватингга ўзинг жой тузадингми, устида ўзинг ётасан”, recalls the proverb “Ўзинг пиширган ош, айланиб ҳам ўргилиб ҳам ўзинг ейсан”.

5. Easy come, easy go – “Осон топилган нарса осон кетади”, meaning in Uzbek is “Харомдан топилган нарса ҳаромга кетади” or meanings such as “Осон топилган нарсанинг кадри йўқ”, “Меҳнат қилиб топганинг –қанду новвот тотганинг”.
6. All good things must come to an end- Бу кунлар ўтар кетар.
7. There is no time like the present- Олдиндан оққан сувнинг кадри йўқ.
8. Necessity is the mother of invention- Мусулмончилик аста секинлик билан.
9. Two heads are better than one- битта калла –калла иккитаси-махалла.
10. The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill- Ялтираган ҳамма нарса ҳам олтин бўлавермайди.
11. You can't always get what you want
12. Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst- Ўйнашга ишониб эрсиз қолма.
13. Better late than never- Ҳечдан кўра кеч яхши
14. You can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs- Уруш қурбонсиз бўлмайди.
15. God helps those who help themselves- Сендан ҳаракат менадан баракат.

MATERIAL METHOD

We can go on with dozens, if not hundreds, of proverbs like this, but it is certain that we will not be able to achieve our goal by continuing these proverbs and quoting their meanings. For this reason, let us dwell on the essence of the matter. We can find both the above proverbs and their Uzbek meanings, as well as a number of other equivalents in the same language. Now let's consider why there is a need for multiple articles that express the same meaning in the same language? What may have caused these to appear in our language?

In fact, it is no secret to any of us that proverbs are taken from folklore. Therefore, we can say that the concept of time and space comes first in their formation. For example, here are two proverbs that express the same meaning in Uzbek: “Ёмғирдан қочиб тарновга тутилди” or “Ўйнашга ишониб эрсиз қолди”.

We can say that the origin of these two proverbs depends on the situation in which it is created.

Now let us compare the proverbs in the two languages mentioned above: East or West home is best – if we translate this proverb literally it means “Шарқдами ёки Ғарбдами энг яхши жой – уй”, but if we pay attention to the Uzbek equivalent of it we said we could get that as “Ўз уйинг – ўлан тўшагинг”. I would like to draw your attention to the Uzbek version of this article. An element “ўлан тўшак” that is alien to other peoples here, that is, this thing does not exist in the English, which is probably why their proverbs are different from ours.

Let's move on to another article. If you noticed above, I did not cite the Uzbek equivalent of this article: “You can't always get what you want”. Because it has the right meaning even when translated literally in Uzbek. That is “Доим ҳам сен хоҳлаган нарса бўлавермайди”.

It is true that a number of researchers on this subject have quoted their personal opinions before us in their scientific work, and I hope that if I use their valuable opinions in the coverage of this article, I will not offend them.

The following scientific results have been obtained in the study of one or another aspect of the use of proverbs in world linguistics:

the structural semantic functions of proverbs and phrases are revealed (Oxford University, UK; Finnish Academy of Sciences, Finland); artistic and aesthetic functions (Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia; Saarland University, Germany; St. Petersburg Institute of Oriental Manuscripts; Novgorod State Pedagogical

Institute, Russia); A comparative analysis of international and national characteristics of proverbs and phrases was made (Entry Moritz Arndt Graysfield University, Germany; Moscow State University, Institute of Russian Language of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg State University, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia; Kazakhstan University, Kazakhstan) ; based on the mental characteristics of proverbs and phrases.

(Indiana University, University of Vermont, University of California, USA); studied the linguopragmatic aspects of paremas (Institute of Philology, Journalism and Intercultural Communication, Belgrade State National Research University, Gorky Institute of International Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Lomonosov Moscow State University, etc.); Research work on the linguocultural features of proverbs (Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after AlisherNavoi, Institute of Uzbek Language Literature and Folklore under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan).

In foreign linguistics, only the study of the peculiarities of the proverb is carried out in the following main areas; determine the diachronic and synchronous state of proverbs and their appearance in speech;

study of articles in the linguoculturological and linguopragmatic cognitive aspect;

comparative typological study of articles in several languages; psychological analysis of articles;

description of articles for methodological and didactic purposes, etc.

Linguist BibishJuraeva in her essay "Linguistic bases and pragmatic features of the formation of Uzbek folk proverbs" focused on the origin, basis and features of proverbs. Linguist D.Turdalieva defended her dissertation on "Linguopoetic features of Uzbek folk proverbs." It is obvious that folk proverbs are multifaceted and attractive. No matter what ethnic group the proverbs belong to, the values and eternal aspirations of the people will be understood.

We can be sure that this opinion is very correct if we refer to the examples of all the scholars in the world who have done scientific work on folklore, reflecting the worldview of the nation, its attitude to life and natural phenomena. The article "If a fox looks at its nest, it will be itchy" reflects the opinion of our ancestors that respect for their homeland should be protected, not plundered. The article "Whoever smokes will catch himself" emphasizes the need to work together.

CONCLUSION

The example of the proverb "The sign of time is science" reflects the attitude of our people to science for thousands of years. The proverb "A hasty fly falls into the milk" implies that everything should be done thoughtfully and thoughtfully. The article "Language cannot be opened with a tooth" reflects the call for loyalty on the one hand, and on the other hand it emphasizes the need to resolve conflicts between people, families and countries through negotiations. In each of these proverbs, the issues of life and death, the nature of man, and the fact that only a tolerant man deserves respect among the people are repeatedly mentioned.

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