



PECULIARITIES OF THE ORIGIN OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR PRIMARY SOURCES

Idiyeva Lola Ismatovna

Assistant of "Languages" department

Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization

Bukhara branch

ABSTRACT

As we know proverbs and sayings provide an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with the life and culture of the people for whom the given language is the native one and convince us that different peoples may have the same views and moral values. The article is about the peculiarity of the origin of proverbs and sayings is that they originated from the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, and that they were created on the basis of various realities and facts of English history.

Key words: Proverbs and sayings, phraseology, neologisms, winged expressions, structure, value system, problems and experiences.

INTRODUCTION

The peculiarity of the origin of proverbs and sayings is that they originated from the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, and that they were created on the basis of various realities and facts of English history. In general, proverbs and sayings in the English language, as well as in other languages, are the creation of a nation, a manifestation of its wisdom and linguistic sense.

By origin, they can be divided into major groups:

- natively English;
- borrowed from the Bible and other literary sources;
- borrowed from foreign languages;

Originally English proverbs and sayings

The creators of most of the Native English proverbs and sayings remain unknown.

MAIN PART

The origin of original English proverbs and sayings is related to customs, traditions, realities, historical facts, etc.

Examples of such widespread proverbs and sayings created by the people are:

bite off more than one can chew «взять в рот больше, чем можешь проглотить», т. е. «взяться за непосильное дело»; «не рассчитывать своих сил»; «орешек не по зубам», «дело не по плечу»;

in for a penny, in for a pound «risk for a penny, risk for a pound» (comparing: «назвался груздем, полезай в кузов», «взялся за гуж, не говори, что не дюж»);

beat the air (or the wind) «to try in vain, to waste energy in vain»; «переливать из пустого в порожнее», «толочь в воду в ступе» the expression comes from the medieval custom to wave weapons as a sign of victory when the opponent did not come to the court of honour to settle the dispute with weapons);

good wine needs no bush literally, "good wine does not need a label"; "good goods praise themselves" (the old custom was that taverns would hang ivy branches as a sign that wine was on sale);

rob Peter to pay Paid "to support one to the detriment of another," "to take from one to give to another," "to give some debts, and to climb into the other" (comparing: «тришкинкафтан») (the expression goes back to the old custom of the clergy to pass on various church utensils from rich churches to poor churches

Proverbs and sayings related to the English reality:

carry coals to Newcastle "take coal to Newcastle," i.e. "take something where it's enough." Newcastle - the center of the English coal industry); (comparing: «ехать в Гулусо своим самоваром»; come Yorkshire over somebody rarely "to cheat, to fool someone";

play fast and loose "to lead an unfair, double game", "to act irresponsibly", "to violate one's obligations", "to play with somebody's affections" (the expression is related to an ancient game played mainly at fairs in England. A belt or rope was wrapped tightly on a finger or blown, and the spectators could not catch a clever manipulation and invariably lost the bet); put somebody in the cart "to put someone in a difficult position" (the word cart called a cart in which criminals were taken to the place of execution or drove around the city with disgrace).

Proverbs and sayings related to beliefs:

a black sheep "lousy sheep", "shame in the family" (the old belief is that a black sheep is marked with the seal of the devil);

The rotation of **hide one's head in the sand** and **play the ostrich** "hide one's head and think that you are not seen" and an ostrich policy "ostrich politician", "the desire to escape from reality, to ignore it" reflect the medieval opinion about the behavior of a frightened ostrich.

The appearance of some phraseologists in a number of countries was associated with astrological delusions. False astrologers claimed that the location of celestial bodies affect the fate of man.

be born under a lucky star «родиться под счастливой звездой»;

be born under an unlucky (or evil) star «родиться под не-счастливой звездой»;

believe in one's star «верить в свою звезду, в свою судьбу»;

be through with one's star «испытывать неудачи» (после успеха), «утратить популярность»;

bless (или thank) one's stars (also **thank one's lucky stars**) «благодарить свою счастливую звезду»;

curse one's stars «проклинать свою судьбу»;

one's star is in the ascendant «его (ее и т. д.) звезда восходит», «он (она и т. д.) преуспевает, идет в гору»;

the stars were against it «самая судьба была против этого».

Proverbs and sayings taken from fairy tales and fables:

Fortunatus's purse "inexhaustible wallet" (Fortunatus is a fairytale character).

From medieval fables expressions of **the whole bag of tricks** "all arsenal of tricks" and **(in) borrowed plumes** "a crow in peacock feathers" are taken.

Proverbs and sayings related to legends:

have kissed the Blarney stone "to be a flatterer" (according to the legend, everyone who kissed a stone at Blarney Castle in Ireland received the gift of flattering speech);

a peeping Tom "too curious a man" (the legend of Lady Godiva, wife of the Count of Mercia, tells us that the Count imposed an unbearable tax on the people of Coventry. When Lady Godiva stood up for them, the

Earl said he would cancel the tax if Lady Godiva dared to drive through the city naked at noon. So as not to embarrass her, all the residents had closed the shutters of their houses. The only one who started peeking in the snap was tailor Tom, who was immediately struck by blindness.).

Proverbs and sayings related to historical facts:

as well be hanged (or hung) for a sheep as for a lamb (or as a lamb) "if you are destined to be hanged for a sheep, why not at the same time steal the lamb" (an echo of the old English law according to which stealing a sheep was punishable by death by hanging);

The use of the word **Dutch** in a number of negative phrases goes back to Anglo-Dutch competition on seas and wars in the 17th century.

a Dutch bargain "one-sided bargain"; Dutch comfort (or consolation) "weak consolation"; a Dutch concert "cat concert"; Dutch courage "bravery in hops", "drunken luck";

Proverbs and sayings of naval origin:

A great ship asks deep waters "to a great ship is a great sailing";

Any port in a storm "in a storm any harbor is good," "in trouble any exit is good."

between wind and water "to the most vulnerable point"; "not the eyebrow but the eye" (letters "below the waterline"; part of the hull below the waterline is the most vulnerable);

plain sailing "easy, simple way", "good progress"; "everything goes as if by oil" (changed plane sailing "sailing by loxodromia". Loxodromia is a line that crosses all the meridians at the same angle. A vessel that sails on the same course all the time, follows the loxodromia. Navigation along the loxodromy is not a problem.);

trim one's sails to the wind "hold your nose in the wind", "know where the wind blows";

when one's ship comes home "when his happiness (her, etc.) will smile" (letters, "when the ship comes back to the harbor") and so on.

CONCLUSION

Many English proverbs and sayings are of literary origin, from the Bible.

So in this article we learnt about the origin of proverbs and their peculiarities. And by the way we compared it with Russian proverbs too.

REFERENCES

1. Английские и русские пословицы и поговорки, М.И. Дубровин. Москва: Просвещение, 1993 год;
2. Русско-английский словарь пословиц и поговорок, С.С. Кузьмин, Н.Л. Шадрин. Москва: Русский язык, 1989год;
3. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь, А.В. Кунин. 4 издание, Москва, 1984 год;
4. Крылатые слова: их происхождение и значение, Н. М. Эльянова Ленинград: Просвещение, 1971 год;
5. Практикум по фразеологии современного английского языка. Пособие для студентов пединститутов (на английском языке). Ленинград: Просвещение, 1971год.
6. Экспрессивность текста и перевод, М.А. Козырев. И-во казанского университета, 1991.
7. Интернет-ресурс wikipedia.org.

9. Интернет-портал «Энциклопедия «Кругосвет» раздел «Культура и общество»
10. Интернет-портал www.lunn.su «Лингвистический университет», раздел «Перевод пословиц и поговорок в процессе межкультурного общения»
11. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3410874
12. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3410881
13. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=23581229>
14. Gafarova, Z.Z.; Bozorova, M.A.; Jumayeva, Sh.Sh.; Idiyeva, L.I.; Radjabova, L.U. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation . 2020, Vol. 24 Issue 1, p403-407. 5p.
15. <https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR200143/9299/>

