

PROVERBS ARE REFLECTION OF NATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article the importance of Uzbek proverbs and sayings (Matal) and their English equivalents are analyzed. There are given a few Uzbek proverbs and sayings and their English equivalents, which are commonly used in speech.

Keywords: Proverb, saying, concept, context.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, a great attention is given to learning an overseas language by using majority of human beings. Especially English language is considered as a second language in most countries. However, gaining knowledge of language is not always just studying the words in target language but additionally being acquainted with phrases, idioms, proverbs and phraseological devices of it. Proverbs and sayings assist us to analyze English, because they are accurate instance of English tradition and language. In old times, people were studying Latin via using proverbs. Proverbs and sayings – are useful method to show, how one concept should be understood in several extraordinary ways. They can make our both orally and written speech alive, colorful and interesting. English proverbs and sayings have one-of-a-kind meaning, every proverb will be used in exceptional situations, they may be understood generally by using English speaking part of the world, but now not via any other people, because if foreigner translate them into his local language he is going to get something strange, however they cannot be translated word by word from one language to other one.

Theoretical part

A proverb (from Latin: proverbium) is a simple and concrete pronouncing popularly recognized and repeated, which expresses a truth, primarily based on common feel or the practical enjoy of humanity. They are frequently metaphorical. A proverb that describes a fundamental rule of behavior may be known as a maxim. If a proverb is outstanding via in particular proper phrasing, it can be referred to as an aphorism. Different scholars classify the proverbs of the English language differently. According to distribution degree, the proverbs may be classified within the following way: *Universal proverbs* - on comparing proverbs of culturally unrelated elements of the world, one finds numerous ones having not simplest the equal fundamental concept but the form of expression, i.e. the wording is additionally equal or very similar. These are especially simple expression of easy observations became proverbs in every language. *Regional proverbs* - in culturally related regions - on the pattern of loan words - many loan-proverbs appear except the indigenous ones. A sizable element to them can be traced lower back to the classical literature of the location's past, in Europe the Greco-Roman classics, and within the Far East to the Sanskrit and Korean classics. *Local Proverbs* - in a cultural area frequently internal variations appear, the classics (e.g. The Bible or the Confucian Analects) are not equally seemed as a supply of proverbs in every language. Geographical area offers also upward push to any other set of commonplace local proverbs.

These issues are illustrated in numerous European and Far-Eastern languages, as English and Korean [2, P. 153].

Every nation has its own way of life and cultural, national features and unique traditions. From life experience it is known that the cultural beliefs and awareness of the nation highly depend on what they have witnessed throughout the history. Folklore is the most important aspect to make people acquainted with other nations' lifestyle and traditions, commonly required facts about their daily life. Brief and morally high evaluated genres of folklore are proverbs and expressions.

The proverb is defined as the genre of folklore; a brief, expressive, figurative, grammatical and logical, all-roundup word, deeply rooted. It is known for all members of the nationality and expresses the nation's peculiar features. It has a certain rhythmic shape, which makes it easy to understand. The biological experience of the generations, the attitude, history, spiritual state, ethical and aesthetic emotions and positive qualities of them can be learned. Throughout the centuries, people have been crafted in a compact and simple manner.

Their utilization sphere of proverb is so broad and varied in terms of theme. There are proverbs on topics such as motherland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and love, and negative emotions. The dialectical unity of the content and form is often characteristic of rhyming, sometimes rich in meaning, rich in figurative meanings. The antithesis is most common in proverbs such as "*Kattagahurmatda, kichikkaizatda bo'l*" and so on.

It is stated that the roots of proverbs goes back to a long history. The samples of the Turkic peoples are first mentioned in M. Koshghari's "*Devonu lug'otit Turk*". Some of these examples are still used in different forms among the Uzbek people.

Sometimes it is referred to by names such as wisdom, wise proverb, wise words, fathers' words. The socio-political and educational significance of the minerals is very significant. Another kind of folklore is Matal. It is a description, its characteristic is given, and in matal complete idea is given. Matal is a figurative expression that clearly and accurately defines a certain vital phenomenon. It uses artistic means, such as emulation, comparison, cunning, and scribble. There must be a sense of closeness and logical linkage between the meaning of the phrase and its meaning.

Speakers utilize proverbs for quite a few purposes. Sometimes they may be used as a way of pronouncing something gently, in a veiled manner. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion; a weak individual is capable of enlist the tradition of the ancestors to help his position, or even to argue a prison case.

Practical part

Proverbs can also be used to really make a conversation and discussion lively. In many elements of the world, the usage of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator. Saying is a familiar expression that is regularly repeated. Also known as, an adage, a pronouncing is something that was stated in the beyond and has emerge as famous to be regularly repeated in each day lifestyles of common people. If you appearance up a dictionary, you would find that the synonyms given for a saying are aphorism, proverb, maxim, adage etc. Something that is said is a pronouncing.

Sayings are clever expressions that keep their fee and significance even today even though they were said and used in historic times. It is difficult to trace the origins of sayings, as they have been there in view that time immemorial, exceeded down to successive generations. Sayings are short and direct. Most of them make use of simple language to make them without difficulty understandable. Of the different styles of sayings, it is proverbs, which can be the most popular.

Take a look at the following sentences that are sayings to understand their hidden value and wisdom.

- *A stitch in time saves nine*
- *Where there is smoke, there is fire*
- *Honesty is the best policy*

Difference between proverbs and sayings

Main difference between proverb and saying is that proverb expresses common thinking, and pronouncing expresses simplest taking into account partial character. A saying is something that has been stated, and there are numerous different kinds of sayings such as adage, maxim, aphorisms, proverbs, etc. Out of all of the sayings, the proverbs are believed to be the most popular around the world. Sayings are pithy statements that specific a universal value. Proverb is mostly common sense wisdom even as announcing may be broader to incorporate maxim and adage too. Therefore, all proverbs are essentially sayings, however not all sayings are proverbs.

The analyses of proverbs showed that, the structure of English and Uzbek proverbs especially partly corresponds:

Eat poison for your friend- Do'sting uchun zahar yut;

- *The sun heats the air, a friend heats a soul - Quyosholamniisitadi- do'stqalbni;*
- *Measure **thrice** before you cut **once** -**Yetti** o'lchab **bir** kes;*
- *A man can only die **once** - **Bir** boshga **bir** o'lim;*
- *Every bean has it's black - Oyda ham dog' bor;*
- *The moon is not seen when the sun shines - **Yetmish** yulduzyarimoygatatimas;*
- *"Do'st- do'stingoynasi" it is translated as " Friends are the reflection of each other"*
- *"Aqlaqlanquvvatolar" - knowledge is empowered by knowledge.*
- *"Beshikdanqabrgachailmizla" - live and learn. All proverbs are centered to teach people in all humanly values such as friendship, wisdom, knowledge, loyalty, homeland, brevity and other various issues.*

Complete correspondence of proverbs with numeral component is rarely observed:

- ***Two** heads are better than **one** - **Bittakalladanikkita kalla** yaxshi;*
- *There are **two** sides to every question- Haryaxshida **bir** ammo bor, Har yomonida **bir** lekin;*
- ***Two** of a trade never agree - **Ikki** qo'chqorningkallasi **bir** qozondaqaynamas;*
- *Have more brains in one's little finger than **one** has in his whole body- **Yuzta** axmoqdan **bitta** aqllizo'r;*
- ***Two** blacks do not make a white - **Ikki** yomonqo'shilsakengdunyoga sig'ishmas;*
- *Hear **twice** before you speak **once**- **Ikki** martatinglab, **bir** martagapir;*
- *The voice of one man is the voice of no **one**-**Bir** daraxtdan bog' bo'lmas, yoki yolg'iz otning changi chiqmas;*
- ***One** fool makes many-Axmoqelchi **ikki** tarafnibuzadi and others.*

Some English proverbs not containing numerals have numeric elements in Uzbek equivalents:

- *No great loss without some small gain -Har **bir** qiyinchilikningrohatibor;*

- *Much cry little wool* - **Bir** tomchisuvchumoligadaryoko 'rinar;
- *Murder will out* -Qing'irishningqiyig'i **qirq** yildankeyin ham chiqadi; *Nothing stings like the truth* -Haqiqatqilni **qirq** yorar;
- *Art is long, life is short* -Ilmsizbiryashar, ilmli **ming** yashar;

In its turn some other English proverbs do not contain numerals in Uzbek equivalents:

- *Six of one and half a dozen of the other* - Alixo'jaXo'jaali;
- *It takes all sorts* - Odamningodamdanfarqibor, **Yuz ikki xil narxi bor**;
To take one down a peg or two -Kekkayganyigitninggerdayishiniishgako'r;
- *To have to strings to one's bow*- Ehtiyotingbo'lsahtiyojingbo'lmas;
- *Two wrongs don't make a right*-Yomongayaxshibo'l, yutasan.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, English proverbs have become important sources of inspiration just because they contain truth, wisdom, counsel, rule of conduct. That is why we need to use many colloquial proverbs and sayings in our speech. It is clear that, the morality and national peculiarities can reflect themselves in proverbs. So they are treasures of folklore.

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