

Comparative Analysis of Meaningful Proverbs in English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: Proverb is a genre of oral creativity of the people, short and concise, figurative, grammatical and logical phrase of wisdom, a deeply meaningful genre. Has a certain rhythmic shape. The articles cover the life experiences of the ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mental state, boots and aesthetic appeal, positive qualities. For centuries, it has been polished among the people and has taken a compact and simple poetic form. Such lines of artistry, which demonstrate and can achieve with an amazing power the vision of each language, the subtlety of our speech, the logic of our intellect and thought, are a mirror of the centuries-old life experiences of our people and the rush of a way of life. In this article is Comparative analysis of meaningful articles in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Uzbek language, English, proverb, education, genre, meaning, translation, compare.

It is known that the attitude of proverbs to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-educational, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, are fully manifested in himself and himself. That is why proverbs have been widely used in thought, and have been constantly used and used for centuries in live colloquial and colloquial relations, in artistic, historical and scientific works, in political and public literature.

Year after year, the period when their new ones were created, the old ones — in live circulation, the meaning of the existing ones in the language became narrower or narrower. Even a certain part of them is forgotten. Since proverbs are expressions of centuries-old life experiences, constant daily observations in a strict polarity in the style of complete thought, in them the meaning diversity of each word, stagnation of expressions, formal stability prevails. But depending on the place of application, their meaning circle is constantly distorted. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to each word in the proverb. There are such words in them, these words have historically meant completely different meanings. In addition, each nation has its own religion, way of life, culture, worldview, which is partially reflected in the articles studied in folklore studies.

Proverbs has a long and illustrious history all around the world. Among the people were ancient proverbs. The comparison of Uzbek and English proverbs involving the word "money" and their etymology, as well as two countries with distinct characteristics, is the focus of this problem. During the conversion, the word "money" is commonly used depending on the situation, and proverbs regarding money are also used in most cases to represent the people's predicament in an appealing manner. The Uzbek language has been evolving for a long time, and during that time it has amassed a large number of phraseological units that are regarded as successful and well-known in the context of the culture and national traditions. A language's function in representing a nation's culture is significant, especially proverbs' importance in conveying national features and culture. Because people in English-speaking countries frequently utilize proverbs in their speech, such proverbs will be of great assistance to the language's sophisticated speakers. English proverbs are

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appealing because they include a tiny amount of content that is easily accessible. Furthermore, proverbs are simple to arrange and apply. Proverbs are so frequent among Englishmen that it is often adequate to repeat just the beginning of a proverb in conversation, with the rest easily supplied by the other collocutor. We can learn about the history of a country by studying English proverbs. We give an overview of the country's political, economic, and social life. Furthermore, our topic is intertwined with people's tradition and culture, and it explains the genesis of a huge number of phraseological units and proverbs with a monetary component. When we look at them, the most common subtype of phraseological units and proverbs, we can see that they contain elements that are relevant for a variety of reasons: natural elements, being a good or terrible man, important features of everyday life, and so on.

The oral creativity of the people, which is inherent in this people, is one of the characteristics that demonstrate and represent the nation's culture, the national values of the people's identity. Proverbs are an important issue in linguistics and folklore studies since they are one of the most important genres of folk in speech invention. Today, the study and investigation of Proverbs, one of the most important genres of folklore R, and folk creativity in general, is crucial. For years, folklore experts have organized trips to their countries' remote villages based on Proverbs, and they have summed up repeated articles on various aspects of folk language from year to year.

Proverbs are examples of wise Proverbs, collected over the years by the peoples of the world. From the proverbs, people come up with the concepts inherent in educational matters, using honor in the account of the most important wealth remaining from the ancestors. Folk Proverbs, which have arisen as a specific phenomenon of language, philosophy and artistic creativity, are a genre in which folklore has a compact form, but thoughtful meaning.

In Uzbek folklore, interest in the proverb from a literary point of view, its use to increase the artistry of the work and ensure the fluency of the artistic language was the focus of attention of all modern vocabulary artists. Interest in the article from the point of view of literature, its use to increase the artistry of the work and ensure the fluency of the artistic language was the focus of attention of all contemporary speech artists. If the works of Yusuf Khoshib, Ahmad Yassavi, Rabb, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulghazi Bahodirxon, Munis, Ogahiy, Nadira, Muqat, Furqat, Avaz, Hamza, Sadridin Ayniy, Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Qadiri, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom and dozens of other artists are studied meticulously, how many proverbs exist in their composition, sometimes exactly, sometimes changing. English folk Proverbs, just like Uzbek folk proverbs, are perfect and one of the best examples of folk in speech's creativity. Due to the main purpose of our work, the history of studying English folk proverbs in English linguistics is very important. Scientists who have been working in this field, and studying what they have done, will further strengthen our subject. Let's take the work done by English scientists below on this place.

Usually the proverbs of nations, whose language and culture are the same, are also close to each other. The role of the so-called "Bible", that is, the book of proverbs, in the spread of English and folk creations of all Western European countries as a whole, is great. The book contains English folk Proverbs, which are given exactly the proverbs told by the ancestors of ancient times. The following comments are made to the article by many English scientists. Famous English philanthropist, professor Mayder explains the proverb as follows:

"Proverbs are used in a wide range of situations and no limits to the use of the proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, manipulate other people, rationalize our own shortcomings, question certain behavioral patterns, satirize social ills, poke fun at ridiculous situations".

What language is the totality of which nation, we can see both interrelated similarities and significant differences. The sides of the similarity are that the issue of upbringing is very similar to

each other, no matter what religion, what nationality it is. Upbringing is the same as we say in every family. But the diversity of religions and the freedom of the nation make the difference.

Below we will analyze a number of English and Uzbek articles:

"Early to bed and early to rise" – "Erta turganga xudo beradi."

It is about the blessing of the day of the man who woke up early in both nations.

You have made bed, and you must lie on it. "Har kim ekkani o'rar"

"The nearer the Church, the farther from God" translation of the article into Uzbek - cherkovga yaqinlashgan sari Xudodan uzoqlashar- gives meaning. This is in Uzbek: "Besh vaqt namozini tark etmas, Harom-xarishni farq etmas" expressed through the proverb.

Above, we are limited to a little bit of the analysis of Proverbs. But the number of Proverbs that are worth analyzing is incomparably similar in religion, culture, morality, especially in English and Uzbek articles. Looking at the genre of the proverb, which is considered the folklore of each people, we will witness how incomparable this genre is. In conclusion, we are sure that the proverbs from which language, culture will be, will be considered a rich genre with a very deep meaning. To summarize, proverbs have become an important component of the English and Uzbek languages.

Conclusion. They differ from one another in terms of semantics, structure, style, and even pragmatics. Many flaws in a nation's culture are addressed in Proverbs. The purpose of proverbs is to characterize, identify, and reflect the culture of the language in which they are found. National concepts, items, attitudes, traditions, well-known forebears, and even place names - cultural points - can all be found in a language's fund. Proverbs' purpose is to instruct and counsel people on what they see in their daily lives. Many English proverbs advise people on how to have a positive attitude toward life and how to get along with others. Other proverbs instruct individuals on what to do and how to do it, guiding their daily lives. People can increase their knowledge from the adage to prevent making mistakes, and people can benefit tremendously from careful observation. Proverbs are short sayings of folk wisdom that compendiously communicate well-known facts or truths in a form that is easy to recall. On the one hand, the cognitive perspective allows access to the universal principles that underpin proverbial cognition. The social and pragmatic perspective also enables us to delve beyond the linguistic structure of proverbs to investigate the vast amount of background knowledge and cultural beliefs they represent.

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