



PROVERBS WITH NUMBER COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR UZBEK EQUIVALENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the diversity of methods of translating proverbs into two languages, and the semantic characteristics of each proverb in the translation process. Proverbs differ from people's appearance to their worldview. There are also some proverbs that can be translated directly from English into Uzbek because they can interpret one language into another.

INTRODUCTION

A proverb is a simple and concrete saying popularly known and repeated, which expresses a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humanity. They are often metaphorical. A proverb that describes a basic rule of conduct can also be called a maxim. If a proverb is characterized by a particularly good phrase, it can be called an aphorism. Proverbs are often studied as a unit of paremiology. Paremiology can be traced back to Aristotle. Paremiography is a collection of proverbs. A proverb is a short, universally recognized saying of the people, which embodies wisdom, truth, manners, and traditional views, and is passed down from generation to generation in an unchanging, memorable form. Subgenres include proverbial comparisons ("busy as a bee"), proverbial interrogatives ("does a chicken have lips?"), and twin formulas ("give and take") [4, 4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Proverbs have special functions that lead them to be beneficial for regular purposes. They are compact, poetic, generally concrete, and used as oblique comments. They have the awareness and wisdom of many humans in the back of them, and that they carry out categorization and pragmatic functions. These characteristics strongly endorse that they may be used to facilitate memory, train and persuade. Of course, those aspects are exactly why many proverbs expand in cultures within the first place [2, 301].

Different scholars classify English proverbs in different ways. According to the level of distribution, proverbs can be classified as follows:

Universal proverbs - proverbs of culturally unrelated parts of the world, several proverbs have not only the same main idea, but also the same form of expression and words. These are basically simple expressions of simple observations that have become proverbs in every language.

Regional proverbs - culturally related areas - in the form of loanwords - in addition to these students, many of your loanwords will appear. A significant part of them goes back to

the past classical literature of the region, Greco-Roman classics in Europe, and Sanskrit and Korean classics in the Far East.

Local proverbs - cultural regions, classics are not considered as the source of proverbs in every language. Geographical proximity also gives rise to another set of common local proverbs. These ideas are expressed in several European and Far Eastern languages such as English and Korean.

The history of the creation of all proverbs differs from one another depending on the way people express their way of life. There are similarities between proverbs in English and Uzbek. When we analyze this attitude articles differently:

1. Morphological;
2. Vocabulary;
3. Etiological;
4. Stylistic.

In the process of analysis, we can clearly see the difference between them. One of the first differences between the two languages is the images used in them. In many English cases, the expression of human nature is often used by images of animals: Eagles do not catch flies (eagles do not hold flies).

The higher the monkey climbs the more it shows its tail (the more the monkey looks, the more its tail appears). The character of pride is described in the first article, and ignorance in the second article using the image of animals. But, of course, there are people. In the Uzbek proverb, an ordinary person is accepted as a way of life without taking the form of an animal. These differences can be seen in the examples from Uzbek and English. There are a number of changes that need to be made when translating proverbs from one language to another. It helps to translate articles from English into Uzbek through these types of translations. There are several types of proverbs that can be translated into other languages:

1) Use of phraseological equivalent:

- a) absolute equivalent;
- b) similar equivalent.

2) Use of analog vocabulary:

- a) using the "Shield" method;
- b) using a direct translation.

All translations are used in the translation of proverbs. In some cases, English and Uzbek proverbs are pragmatic and methodological, the image they represent is homogeneous, and English and Uzbek proverbs are the same and are translated into an absolute style. The following are examples of this: A watched pot boils - Kutilgan qozon qaynamas.

All the words in these bilingual articles were translated using absolute translation because they had the same grammar and the same meaning. There are articles that have been partially translated into Uzbek, and we will use a partial translation of the phraseological translation. But in both languages the meaning remains the same, but the meaning of some words is not the same: Wisdom is the beauty of men - odam bezagi aql (the beauty of man is his wisdom). Manners make the man (manners earns reputation for man) [3, 512].

RESULTS

There are some types of articles in English that cannot be translated directly into Uzbek. In this case, we need to find and translate the articles in this language into Uzbek. Different

vocabulary Used in two languages: A rotten apple destroys a barrel - bemaza buzoq podani buzar (a skinny lamb destroys a herd). The English proverb that a bad person can affect a whole group is "spoilt apple" in English, while the Uzbek proverb says "skinny lambs ruin a herd". There are several examples of this article: Forty Stupid is eternally stupid - He who is old will not be wise (a man will not be wise even when he is old). One of the ways to translate other articles is the Shield method. The words in the prose are translated directly, as some words occur directly from English into Uzbek. 'Leopard can change its spots', since the word leopard in this article is not from Uzbek, it is directly translated into Uzbek and translated into Uzbek is a word in the language.

Another way to translate proverbs is "visual translation". In some proverbs, the English lexicon is not available in Uzbek, so the proverb is translated into Uzbek to explain whether the proverb is equal or similar: Be aware of the Greeks bearing a gift. If the above proverb is not translated literally, the meaning of the proverb will be unclear unless it has a historical basis.

Proverbs are often appropriated by language, religion, and even time. For example, a proverb in the approximate form of "No flies enter a mouth that is shut" is now found in Spain, Ethiopia, and many countries in between. It has been accepted as a genuine local proverb in many places and should not be deleted from any collection of proverbs because it is shared with neighbors.

Proverbs are used by speakers for different purposes. Sometimes they are used to say something in a soft, hidden way. Other times they are used to add more weight to the discussion; a weak person can invoke ancestral tradition or even argue a legal case to support his position. Proverbs can also be used to make a conversation or discussion livelier. In many countries of the world, the use of proverbs is a sign of good public speaking. Proverb learning is used in several fields. Those who study folklore and literature are no doubt interested in them, but scholars in various fields have found ways to usefully combine academic texts. For example, they have been used to study children's abstract reasoning, immigrant culture, intelligence, various mental processes in mental illness, cultural themes, etc. Proverbs have also been incorporated into the strategies of social workers, teachers, preachers, and others. even politicians.

DISCUSSION

Proverbs were spoken by adults to children, partly because adults knew more proverbs than children. Also, the correct use of proverbs is a skill developed over the years. Because adverbs are indirect, they allow the speaker to disagree or offer advice in a less offensive way. Studying actual proverb use in conversation is difficult because the researcher has to wait for proverbs to occur.

Proverbs refer to common experience in proverbs more than aphorisms and are often expressed by metaphor, alliteration or rhyme, for example, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush", "When the cat goes, the mice play".

The analyses of proverbs showed that, the structure of English and Uzbek proverbs mainly partially corresponds:

Measure thrice before you cut once -Yetti olchab bir kes;

A man can only die once " Bir boshga bir olim;

Every bean has its black " Har zogda bir dog";

The moon is not seen when the sun shines ☐ Yetmish yulduz yarim oyga tanimas;

Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day: show him how to catch fish, and you feed him for a lifetime.

This proverb has fallen foul of the spurious etymological rule: 'if you don't know the origin of an enigmatic proverb, say it is ancient Chinese'. May you live in interesting times and a picture is worth a thousand words suffer the same fate. There's no evidence to link 'Give a man a fish...' with China. A further confusion over the origin is that the authoritative and generally trustworthy Oxford Dictionary of Quotations says it is of mid-20th century origin [1, 34].

CONCLUSION

To sum up, through this method of translation we will be able to translate English proverbs into Uzbek. In the process of translation, we can identify the differences between articles in two languages and learn how they differ using appropriate translation techniques. Our research focuses on studying the structural and semantic features of English proverbs with numerical components

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