

# THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF PROVERBS WITH OTHER GENRES

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**ABSTRACT**--*The proverbs are the cultural heritage of the people. It reflects all the thoughts, worldviews, lifestyles, character and beliefs of the people. Since each nation has its own characteristics, it does not affect on their proverbs. Even though the topics in the proverbs are similar, their images are unique. These images provide the national color of the proverbs. In analyzing linguocultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, it is important to note that the language and culture of both peoples are interrelated. In this article, some of the proverbs are analyzed linguoculturologically and revealed their peculiarities, sometimes with the same or sometimes totally different expressions. In this case, the English and Uzbek proverbs reflected in all Uzbek and English traditions, from the past to the present day, and the proverbs in this article are examples of folklore. In examining the mentality of the Uzbek and English people, the Uzbek and English proverbs can highlight the similarities and differences between the two nations. By analyzing the Uzbek and English folklore in a thematic manner, we conclude that all the proverbs in Uzbek can be found in English folklore. It is possible to find the equivalent proverbs in both languages on the same topic.*

**Key words**--*Folklore, proverb, sayings, culture, traditions, equivalency, difference, similarity, reflection.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Anyone who reads one or two letters in English will understand how far the two languages are. It is very easy to translate almost all phrases from English into Uzbek. If you just want to know the translation of the words, they will find their place. English-speaking artist must be a master of Uzbek.

From the point of view of phraseology, we find it very difficult to translate English proverbs, parables and idioms. The structure of English proverbs is very different from ours. The biggest difference is that in English proverbs rhyme, poetry, and melody are not so strong. What I want to say is just a thought. The same sentence can be used in everyday conversation. When he reads, he does not hear beautiful, melodic, poetic like our proverbs. For example, First catch your hare and then cook it (Avval quyoningni tutib ol, keyin qovur), A small leak will sink a great ship (Arzimagan suv tomchisi katta kemani cho'ktiradi), Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you (O'zingni hurmat qil, bo'lmasa hech kim seni hurmat qilmaydi).

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## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2000, Karomatkhon Karomatova and Hamidulla Karamatov published a large collection of articles in Uzbek, Russian and English at the same time. In this book, simply called "Proverbs - Proverbs - Poslovitsy," the proverbs are organized in alphabetical order, trying to cover every aspect of life. Each English-language article is first translated into Uzbek, followed by an alternate version in Uzbek and Russian. Gaybulla Salomov, the author of translation studies, has done a great job of translating articles. The book may also be the last contribution of the teacher to the translation studies. In any case, we can say that the book has given a new spirit to the Uzbek translator and enriched our vocabulary.

## III. ANALYSIS

In short, the difficulty of translating from one language to another, especially poetic translation, is that some formal elements in languages are incompatible, and that is how to express the meaning expressed in the specific categories of certain languages. Some scientists have come to the wrong conclusion that it is impossible to translate from one language into another.

The fact that some proverbs and parables, especially idioms, cannot be translated from one language to another, has led them to this conclusion. Indeed, to prove that phraseology cannot be translated from one language to another is based on translations from English into Uzbek, and that such a "theory" is groundless and inaccurate, including any complicated text from English to any language in the world. The translation shows that it is possible.

Is there an equivalent in articles in Uzbek and English? A number of Uzbek researchers who have come up with the answer to this question have done a lot of good in recent years.

Examples for equivalency of proverbs are: Easy to say – Aytishga oson, Like mother, like daughter. – Onasini ko'rib, qizini ol, Money begets money – Pul pulni topar. Usually, not only the meaning of the equivalent compound, but also the shape, and even the objects, coincide.

But in English there are many proverbs, parables and idiomatic expressions that are not always found in Uzbek. For this reason, we have called phraseology an "alternative combination" whose meaning can only be interchangeable in a particular context. Sometimes a Russian combination may fit more than one compound in the same context. Such compounds are known as "alternative options."

While alternatives can be interchangeable only within the context, they are often mismatched in form and especially objects.

The translator decides which alternative words to choose based on the process, events, character of the image, and so forth. That is why translators often find variations in their choice of alternatives. Certain phraseological equivalents may be an alternative to other compounds.

Despite the fact that the book is generally accepted as a novelty in translation studies, it is not without errors. First and foremost, it is astonishing that the English proverbs have been corrupted for unclear reasons. For example, Absent is always in the wrong, the; Fat is in the fire, the; Hard nut to crack, a; Leave in the lurch, to. The use of a and the articulation in these articles does not make any sense. Even the auxiliary verb does not respond to English

grammar. It is not difficult to ascertain if their use is completely incorrect. We think the publisher made a mistake in publishing the book. In any case, for no other reason.

The same year, the Gafur Gulom Literature and Art Publishing Office published a small-scale English-Uzbek proverb and proverb. The collection, compiled by Sharif Mirzo, contains 266 alternative phrases in English articles and illustrations. The collection contains some of the most popular, common, and popular uses of English folk tales. Its articles can be found in many other collections. The success of this publication is that it has chosen an alternative to those popular English proverbs from popular, popular Uzbek proverbs.

Karakalpak and Uzbek people have been living side by side for centuries. Their language is no different than ours. The Karakalpak language is also part of the Turkic language family. However, the two nations cannot be considered one nation. They have their own nationality, their folklore and articles. In 2003, her daughter Gulsha Musaeva, studying at Karakalpak State University, read English, Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Russian proverbs, proverbs and idioms in her first book, "English, Uzbek, and Russian Equivalents". The conflict has been adapted to alternatives. To be able to analyze 400 phrases, one must understand the national identity of the four peoples. It is a great honor for the student. The study of English, scientific analysis has developed since independence in our country. In recent years, there has been an increase in English language studies, doctoral theses and even doctoral studies. It is not so difficult for anyone looking for a source of English phraseology. First of all, the English translation of English proverbs, their equivalents, the articles on English phraseology, and those who want to study English folklore in general are not without difficulty.

However, there are many more doors that have not been opened in the study of the direct connection of Uzbek folklore with the English folklore, and in the comparison of the works of these two peoples. One of these doors was opened by the Uzbek linguist Xontra Yusupov. This book, translated into English, is translated into English. The equivalent is also given to existing phraseology. Translating Uzbek articles into English was a major innovation in our linguistics. Up to that time, no translator dared to do so. If you look at the contents of the forthcoming book, you will see that the articles are grouped first and foremost by the nature and content of the articles. A number of groups, such as correctness and curvature, oppression and inequality, peace and tranquility, can find Uzbek articles on any topic and use their English translation. The book is about to be published. We are sure that this collection will be one of the greatest achievements in translation and dictionary in recent years.

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

Some proverbs are so simple and popular that their translation in different languages also retains their meaning and makes them easier to use as an article. A bad workman quarrels sense tools are also included. His translation always seems to be zero on the device. Generally speaking, no one can doubt if its territory is presented as an article. Duchess of the dictionary chose the article for him as an excuse for a horse that could not be broken. Sharof Mirza cites an alternative proverb: An evil cosplay. Words like booze and bigiz make the article more popular and more impactful.

Better the devil you know more than the devil you know in this article is one of the big differences between Uzbek and English articles. Uzbek proverbs have a two-pole. This is not so common in English proverbs. In the Uzbek language there is an article called "Good Satan" from an angel who is not very close to the English proverb.

The double devil's presence in the English article does not make any sense. The interaction between the angel and the devil ensures that the idea is clear. In general, just as any truth can be compared, comparable, the true essence of the article is revealed in the comparison.

Blessing argues that happiness does not go unnoticed until it is gone. The sentence has a deep sense of philosophy, real life, and does not challenge anyone. The Uzbeks have the same meaning in the same sense as the water that flows before you. Comparing two articles that propose the same idea, the Uzbek proverb is a metaphorical one. The figurative art gives the article an artistic power, inspires the people, and gives new thought to its thinking. The fact that the English proverb is so simple and dry does not penetrate the psyche of the person, but is only remembered as a clever idea.

When the cat is away, mice will play The article means that if a cat leaves, the mouse will fall into play. This could be an alternative to our article on Horse Death - a dog holiday. Gulshan Musaeva chose a different equivalent to this article. If the hunt runs, it will grow stronger. In both versions the essence of the English proverb is clear. Finding two or three equivalents in an article in Uzbek shows the richness of Uzbek folklore.

At times it is astonishing that two nations draw the same conclusion and produce the same article. We have an article to think first and then to ask. In the same sense, our proverbs, such as eight, not nine, seven, and seven-dimensional cuts, are used in the same sense. In English there is a proverb: first think, then speak. Health - The wealth of the district has been used by media workers and has been widely heard. Gulshan Musaeva offered her the English word Wealth is nothing without health as an alternative. Note that in both articles, the same object is selected for health and wealth. Only the Uzbek proverb says that health is the key to wealth, and the English proverb admits that wealth is nothing without health. All is not gold that glitters. – Yaltiragan hamma narsa oltin emas.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. – Ko'chmanchi odam qo'nim topmast.

A bad workman quarrels his tools. – Ustaningh yomoni anjomidan nolir.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. – Har kim ekkani o'rar.

When in Rome do as Romans do. – Har joyning o'z tosh-u tarozisi bor.

Coat according to the cloth. – Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat.

Everything is good in its season. – Har narsaning o'z vaqtida bo'lgani yaxshi.

He laughs best who laughs last. – Mag'zini chaqqan oxirida kuladi.

Little strokes feel great oaks. – Toma-toma ko'l bo'lur

No fire without a smoke. – Shamol bo'lmasdaraxtning uchi qimirlamaydi.

Never judge from appearance. – Tashqi ko'rinishga qarab baho berma. / Odam olasi ichida.

## V. CONCLUSION

In Uzbek and English folklore, proverbs differ from other genres, especially parables or puzzles, with their conclusions and conclusions. In some instances, proverbs and puzzles can be similar in form or tone of voice. But the proverbs are important because they have a meaningful meaning, expressiveness, and purity, based on the rich experience of our ancestors.

The proverbs are the cultural heritage of this people. It reflects all the thoughts, worldviews, lifestyles, character and beliefs of the people. Since each nation has its own characteristics, it does not affect their proverbs. Even though the topics in the articles are similar, their images are unique. These images provide the national color of the articles.

In analyzing the linguocultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, it is important that the language and culture of both peoples are interrelated. In this chapter, some of the articles analyzed linguoculturologically reveal their peculiarities, sometimes with the same or sometimes totally different expression. In this case, the English and Uzbek proverbs are reflected in all Uzbek and English traditions, from the past to the present day, and the proverbs in this task are examples of folklore. will do. In examining the mentality of the Uzbek and English people, the Uzbek and English proverbs can highlight the similarities and differences between the two peoples.

By analyzing the Uzbek and English folklore in a thematic manner, we conclude that all the articles in the articles in Uzbek can be found in English folklore. It is possible to find the equivalent of articles in both languages on the same topic. As a result, do not take an article on any topic, it has its own alternatives in both languages.

The English and Uzbek proverbs are multifaceted, with almost identical themes in both languages. However, articles on certain topics may be more common than a second language. This is because the topics covered by so many articles are the main link in people's lives.

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