

THE CONCEPT “COUNTRY” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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Annotation: The article gives information about proverbs and sayings in general. It describes several types of proverbs and sayings in English and Uzbek. And also it proves that all the concepts in English and Uzbek can not give the same meaning in the proverb and sayings. The article examples the concept "country" to prove the statement.

Keywords: Country, proverbs, sayings, culture, folklore.

Аннотация: В статье дана информация о пословицах и поговорках в целом. Описаны несколько видов пословиц и поговорок на английском и узбекском языках. А также доказывает, что все понятия в английском и узбекском языках не могут придавать одинакового значения в пословицах и поговорках. В статье приводится пример понятия «страна» для доказательства утверждения.

Ключевые слова: Страна, пословицы, поговорки, культура, фольклор.

Annotatsiya: Maqlada maql va matallar haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar berilgan. Unda inglez va o'zbek tillarida maql va matallarning bir qancha turlari tasvirlangan. Shuningdek, maql va matallarda inglez va o'zbek tillaridagi barcha tushunchalar bir xil ma'noni bera olmasligini isbotlaydi. Maqlada bayonotni isbotlash uchun "mamlakat" tushunchasi misollari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yurt, maql, matal, madaniyat, xalq og'zaki ijodi.

In the process of globalization and intercultural communication, the problem of understanding and adequate perception of people who speak a different language and have a different mentality arises. Of particular difficulty is the translation from one language to another, in particular from Uzbek into English or from English into Uzbek. Studying a foreign language, one cannot but study the culture of a given people. In the process of studying culture, it is also necessary to study the peculiarities of the speech behavior of native speakers, because, not knowing the culture and traditions, you can get into a difficult situation, as a result of which you will feel embarrassed. "Even now we have our ancestors' messages in the form of songs, fairy-tales, and ceremonies. But the most brief, informative and perhaps the most frequently used messages are proverbs and sayings. Proverbs and sayings are an integral part of the process of mastering a foreign language".¹ So it requires foreign language learners to learn proverbs and sayings as a part of their culture. In this article, information about concept "country" in Uzbek and English proverbs and sayings. First of all, information about proverbs and sayings is given here.

¹ Sh.R. Samatova. (June 14, 2020). National culture implied in English and Uzbek proverbs. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/8RFJX>

"Proverbs, one of the most important genres of folklore and one of the most important genres of folklore, are one of the most important topics in linguistics and folklore".² "Every language has its unique collection of proverbs, and proverbs in one language now reflect every generation and historical period. It includes sharp observations of ordinary life, popular philosophy of life, and insights into human behavior and character".³

Proverbs are a form of literature (genre) that is essentially different from promises. One of the common mistakes that many Christians make when they read the proverbs is to take them as promises. Some are promises as well as proverbs, when the proverb expresses a truth that is always consistent, but it is important to be able to distinguish a proverb from a promise. Promises are straightforward statements of assurance that guarantee that stated effects will inevitably follow. Some promises are conditional, and others are unconditional. Proverbs and promises are really different forms of expression, and different types of literature.

Proverbs are statements that paint a small word picture of what life is like or should be like. Thus a proverb is a snapshot of life. However, as with every snapshot, a proverb does not always represent what life always looks like. One picture does not capture everything. A good proverb, like a good snapshot, captures what is typical. There are exceptions to the proverbs. They are not always true, but they are usually true. They represent life accurately, but not completely.

Different scholars classify the proverbs of the English language differently. According to distribution degree, the proverbs can be classified in the following way:

Universal proverbs — on comparing proverbs of culturally unrelated parts of the world, one finds several ones having not only the same basic idea but the form of expression, i.e. the wording is also identical or very similar. These are mainly simple expression of simple observations became proverbs in every language.

Regional proverbs — in culturally related regions — on the pattern of loan-words — many loan-proverbs appear besides the indigenous ones. A considerable part of them can be traced back to the classical literature of the region's past, in Europe the Greco-Roman classics, and in the Far East to the Sanskrit and Korean classics.

Local Proverbs — in a cultural region often internal differences appear, the classics (e.g. the Bible or the Confucian Analects) are not equally regarded as a source of proverbs in every language. Geographical vicinity gives also rise to another set of common local proverbs. These considerations are illustrated in several European and Far-Eastern languages, as English and Korean.

A saying is any concisely written or spoken expression that is especially memorable because of its meaning or style. Sayings are categorized as follows:

Aphorism: a general, observational truth; "a pithy expression of wisdom or truth".

Adage, proverb, or saw: a widely known or popular aphorism that has gained credibility by long use or tradition.

Apothegm: "an edgy, more cynical aphorism; such as, 'Men are generally more careful of the breed of their horses and dogs than of their children.'"

Axiom: a proposition that commends itself to general acceptance; a well-established or universally conceded principle; a maxim, rule, or law.

Cliché or bromide: an unoriginal and overused saying.

Platitude: a cliché that is unsuccessfully presented as though it were meaningful, original, or effective.

² Karimova Hulgar Akram qizi. (2022). UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS AND ENGLISH FOLK PROVERBS EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(1), 581–583. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/1085>

³ N.A. Tashatova. (2022). Proverbs in Uzbek and English with semantic features expressing good and evil. Journal of Advanced Research and Stability.

Epigram: a clever and often poetic written saying that comments on a specific person, idea, or thing; it especially denotes such a saying that is conspicuously put at the beginning of a text.

Epitaph: a saying in honor of a decedent, often engraved on a headstone or plaque.

Epithet: a descriptive word or saying already widely associated with a specific person, idea, or thing.

Idiom, Idiomatic phrase or, Phraseme: a saying that has only a non-literal interpretation; "an expression whose meaning can't be derived simply by hearing it, such as 'Kick the bucket.'

"The proverbs of each country are different from one another, depending on the history of creation and the ways which people express in their lifestyle. There are similarities between proverbs in English and Uzbek".⁴

The usage of the concept "country" in English and Uzbek proverbs and sayings is a bit different from each other. Because "country" means "land" or "place" in English proverbs although it means nation, homeland, state in English dictionaries. There are 2 sample English proverbs to follow whether this statement is right.

Happy is the country which has no history.

Here the concept "country" means "land" and this proverb can be interpreted like happiness is the land which has no history in foreign language learners' minds.

In every country, dogs bite.

This proverb can be an equivalent of the Uzbek proverb "The cock crows in the same way everywhere" ("Xo'roz hamma yerda bir xil qichqiradi"). The concept "country" in this proverb can be defined as a place.

However, the concept "country" is regarded as a homeland. It can be seen the following Uzbek proverb.

If your country prospers, you prosper.

The word "country" means homeland in this proverb.

We cannot argue that proverbs in Uzbek and English have exactly the same context of application. We just want to clarify if the topics that appear in English and Uzbek proverb sexistin the proverbs of both languages. If we analyze the proverbs on culinaronyms separately, we can see that their meaning is not the same in all the contexts as seen above that the concept "country" has a different meaning in English and Uzbek proverbs.

Thematic groups were named using synonymous words, i.e. "motherland", "homeland" and "country". Also, the names of synonymous groups were chosen in contrast to the antonymic groups in the book "Uzbek Folk Proverbs" by T. Mirzayev.

In conclusion, in the process of working on the semantics and linguostatistics of proverbs related to the homeland and motherland in Uzbek and English languages, the semantics and etymology of proverbs in both languages include various concepts based on the rich historical past of the peoples of these languages, culture, It was clearly witnessed that he was influenced by his mentality and customs. Also, it should be mentioned that the development of linguostatistics and the increase of scientific works written in the Uzbek language in paremiology should be given more importance to the expansion of this field. In the future, it is planned to work not only on proverbs related to the motherland and motherland group, but also on proverbs related to other topics.

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⁴ Ahmedov Umidjon. (2020). Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek And English Proverbs. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 2(10), 161–164. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajse/Volume02Issue10-26>.

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