

ABOUT PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION: Proverbs and sayings are more than just witty rhymes and catchy phrases. They are windows into the soul of a culture, offering nuggets of wisdom gleaned from generations of experience. Comparing English and Uzbek proverbs reveals fascinating parallels and divergences, reflecting the unique histories and values of each people. Both English and Uzbek proverbs emphasize the importance of hard work and perseverance. "A rolling stone gathers no moss" finds its Uzbek counterpart in "Taqiyon tosh suv yiymaydi" (A spinning stone doesn't drink water). Similarly, the value of patience is enshrined in both cultures: "Rome wasn't built in a day" echoes the Uzbek saying "Tomchi tomchi ko'l bo'lar" (Drops by drop a lake forms). Both languages highlight the significance of family and community. "Blood is thicker than water" resonates with the Uzbek proverb "Uka uka o'g'ri bo'lsa ham bir-birini tashlamaydi" (Even if brothers become thieves, they won't abandon each other). The importance of hospitality is also shared: "The guest is always right" finds its Uzbek counterpart in "Mehmon Xudo mehmoni" (The guest is a guest of God). However, comparisons reveal intriguing differences too. English proverbs often reflect a pragmatic, individualistic spirit. "Every man for himself" stands in contrast to the Uzbek saying "Yolg'iz o'yin - to'y emas" (A solo game is not a wedding) highlighting the importance of communal joy. Uzbek proverbs often emphasize respect for elders and tradition. "Oq soqollilarning kalomi – oltindir" (The word of the white-bearded is gold) embodies this reverence, while "Qadimga qarshi yangi - yangidir" (What is new against the old is new) suggests a balance between embracing innovation and honoring tradition.

Key words: proverbs, sayings, idioms, expressions, phrases, common expressions, popular sayings

Decoding the Duo: proverbs and sayings

Proverbs and sayings are short, pithy expressions that convey wisdom, advice, or truths about life. They are passed down from generation to generation, often reflecting the culture and values of a particular society.

Proverbs are typically concise and easy to remember, making them powerful tools for communication and education. They can be used to offer guidance in difficult situations, to provide comfort in times of hardship, or simply to add a touch of humor or insight to everyday conversation

There are proverbs and sayings for every imaginable situation, from love and relationships to work and money, from death and dying to the meaning of life. They can be funny, serious, wise, or even downright strange, but they all offer a unique perspective on the human experience.

Some of the most famous proverbs and sayings include:

"A stitch in time saves nine."

"The early bird catches the worm."

"All that glitters is not gold."

"You reap what you sow."

"A picture is worth a thousand words."

These proverbs have stood the test of time because they contain nuggets of truth that are universally relevant. They remind us that hard work is rewarded, that appearances can be deceiving, and that we are ultimately responsible for our own actions. Proverbs and sayings are not just empty platitudes. They are powerful tools that can help us to live better lives. By taking the time to learn and understand them, we can gain valuable insights into the human condition and find guidance for our own journeys through life.

Here are a few more examples of proverbs and sayings from around the world:

Chinese: "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."

African: "It takes a village to raise a child."

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Native American: "Speak when you are angry, and you will make the best speech you will ever regret."

Irish: "May the wind always be at your back, and the sun upon your face."

French: "To live is to learn."

Expressions: The term "expression" can have different meanings depending on the context. The term "expression" in linguistics can refer to a few different things, depending on the context. Here are a few of the most common meanings:

1.A word, phrase, or sentence: This is the most general sense of the term. Any sequence of words that can be used to convey meaning can be considered an expression. For example, the word "dog", the phrase "the quick brown fox", and the sentence "The cat sat on the mat" are all expressions.

2.A fixed expression: This is a sequence of words that has a specific meaning that is not predictable from the meanings of the individual words. Idioms, proverbs, and phrasal verbs are all examples of fixed expressions. For example, the idiom "kick the bucket" means "to die", and the phrasal verb "look up" can mean "to search for information".

3.A metaphorical expression: This is a type of expression that uses language in a non-literal way to create meaning. Metaphors, similes, and personification are all examples of metaphorical expressions. For example, the metaphor "life is a journey" suggests that life is like a trip with a beginning, middle, and end.

4.A referring expression: This is a type of expression that is used to identify a specific object or person. Proper nouns, definite noun phrases, and pronouns are all examples of referring expressions. For example, the proper noun "John" refers to a specific person, and the definite noun phrase "the book on the table" refers to a specific book.

Expressions can be of various types and sizes, ranging from single words to complex phrases and sentences. Here are some examples of expressions in linguistics:

Single words: Words like "dog", "love", "happy", and "run" are all single-word expressions that have meaning on their own.

Phrases: Phrases are groups of words that function together as a unit but do not form a complete sentence. Examples of phrases include "the red car", "to go swimming", and "very beautiful"

Deciding to idioms: Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative, non-literal meaning. This means that the meaning of the idiom cannot be understood from the individual words themselves, but rather from the way they are used together. For example, the idiom "kick the bucket" does not mean to literally kick a bucket, but rather to die.

There are many different types of idioms, but some of the most common include:

Proverbs: These are sayings that express a general truth or piece of advice. For example, "the early bird gets the worm" means that it is important to be early and proactive.

Similes: These are comparisons that use the words "like" or "as." For example, "she was as happy as a lark" means that she was very happy.

Metaphors: These are comparisons that do not use the words "like" or "as." For example, "life is a journey" means that life is a series of experiences and challenges

Hyperboles: These are exaggerations that are not meant to be taken literally. For example, "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" means that I am very hungry

Popular sayings in the Uzbek and English language

Both Uzbek and English languages have a rich collection of popular sayings and proverbs that offer wisdom, humor, and insight into their respective cultures. Here are some examples of popular sayings in Uzbek and English, along with their English equivalents:

The early bird catches the worm. - Uzbek equivalent: "Er turgan er yeydi." (The one who wakes up early eats the land.)

A rolling stone gathers no moss. - Uzbek equivalent: "Qo'zg'almaydigan daryo loylanadi." (A river that doesn't move gets muddy.)

All that glitters is not gold. - Uzbek equivalent: "Altin emas, baqiranglashi mumkin." (It might not be gold, it might just be copper.)

Birds of a feather flock together. - Uzbek equivalent: "O'xshatmasdan uchratmas." (They don't meet who don't look like each other.)

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. - Uzbek equivalent: "Meva dardni davolaydi." (Fruit cures sickness.)

Conclusion:

Exploring proverbs and sayings across languages is a beautiful way to bridge cultures and gain a deeper understanding of shared human values and diverse perspectives. They remind us that despite geographical and linguistic differences, proverbs act as threads connecting us all to the tapestry of human experience. So, let us continue to cherish these tiny pearls of wisdom, learning from the past and enriching our present with their enduring messages.