

COMPARATIVE-SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

In this article was discussed, the proverb, which is one of the oldest examples of folklore, differs from other genres by its short, concise, figurative and deep meaning. Proverbs show the ancient and rich spirituality of each nation. Moreover, phraseological units of English and Uzbek languages and a comparative study of the conceptual layers describing the social, physiological and psychological nature of female and male concepts in this article, and the disclosure of their similarities and differences were mentioned in this article.

Keywords: proverb, phraseological unit, alternatives, similar equivalents, linguoculturology

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada xalq og‘zaki ijodining eng qadimiy namunalaridan biri bo‘lgan maqol o‘zining qisqa, ixcham, obrazli va teran ma‘nosi bilan boshqa janrlardan ajralib turilishi. Maqollar har bir xalqning qadimiy va boy ma‘naviyatini ko‘rsatilishi shu bilan birga, ingliz va o‘zbek va rus tillaridagi frazeologik birliklari va makollarida ayol va erkak harakatlarining konseptlarining ijtimoiy, fiziolog va psixolog xarakterini tasvirlovchi konseptual katamlarni qiyosiy tadqiq etish hamda ularning o‘xshash va farq qiluvchi tomonlarini ochib berishga harakat qilingan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: maqol, frazeologik birlik, muqobillar, o‘xshash ekvivalentlar, lingvomadaniyat.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье пословица, один из древнейших образцов фольклора, выделяется среди других жанров своим кратким, емким, образным и глубоким смыслом. В пословицах отражена древняя и богатая духовность каждого народа, а также проведено сравнительное изучение понятийных пластов, описывающих социальную, физиологическую и психологическую природу понятий женского и мужского движения в английских и узбекских и русских фразеологизмах и пословицах. было сделано, чтобы выявить сходства и различия.

Ключевые слова: пословица, фразеологизм, альтернативы, подобные эквиваленты, лингвокультурология.

The language reflects the specific culture of its own nation, especially the role of proverbs in reflecting the national characteristics and culture of that nation.

The proverbs reflect not only the customs and national concepts of the people, but also historical places, famous people and famous characters of the people.

A proverb (from the Latin “proverbium” - proverb) is a word that is known to the public, repeated, and defined by a complete word; they express the truth based on reason or people’s practical experience. Well-known linguist V. Mayder in his book describes the proverb as follows: “A proverb is a short, well-known sentence that contains metaphorical, fixed, and memorable forms of the people’s views on wisdom, truth, morality, and tradition. passed down from generation to generation” [1, p. 27]. The proverbs are mainly didactic in nature, as Bahodir Sarimsakov points out, “Proverbs have the potential to be used both figuratively and figuratively. This feature determines the thematic scope of the article and its level of application expands.” [2] Folklore researcher V.P. Anikin writes: “A historian studies important events of the distant past and ancient times from proverbs and sayings, a lawyer values proverbs and sayings as customary laws in society, an ethnographer sees traditions and norms that disappear in folk wisdom and figurative characters. The philosopher tries to study the thinking of the people in proverbs and parables” [3, 7]. V.P. Fully agreeing with these views of Anikin, it can be said that a linguist, unlike



other researchers, as a linguist, has the ability to study all aspects of language mentioned above.

As can be seen from the description however, proverbs are usually based on metaphor and have a figurative meaning. Although many scholars have given many definitions for the concept of proverbs, V. Mayder's definition is considered the best definition among them. Since the proverb is not a simple unit of language, it is a ready-made sentence that conveys the meaning of a metaphor with words of wisdom or the traditional thoughts of people or a nation. Moreover, they were created by a single person in a short time. The proverb has long been a product of the exact nation as a folk saying. They have been left for years and centuries as frames or models of ordinary situations in human life. Ch. C. Doyle suggests examining them as minimal folk poems [4, p. 4] in the literature because they enliven dialogues or gives emotion and emotion to poetry or prose in a variety of ways.

Proverbs are ethical and in certain social contexts is a source of linguistic information about a person from a spiritual point of view. Language is inextricably linked with culture. People today, economic-political, cultural and scientific relations between peoples, countries, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics. led to the emergence of a new field – linguoculturology, which has a specific direction and subject. The result is a new branch of linguistics that aims to study the problem of language and culture by the end of the twentieth century lingvoculturology developed rapidly. Linguoculturology - events that reflect the integral relationship of "language and culture", its formation and development - language and culture is a separate field of study that we study together.

It is important to note that the two languages have the same meaning the sentences they describe do not exactly match. Seeing the hidden aspects of femininity and masculinity in everyday life through the phraseological layer of language allows us to research the basis of gender in the process of knowledge and education for centuries. Since the purpose of our study is to determine the meaning of linguistic means that describe the worlds of women and men, the plan of expression is the topic of articles about men and women with gender indicators were selected and classified according to the thematic principle.

Phraseologisms, proverbs and sayings from one language to another



it is difficult to find alternatives or similar equivalents. Because they do not immediately come to mind. The following examples confirm our opinion:

Let's discuss Russian proverbs with English and Uzbek equivalent

	Russian	English	Uzbek
1	Гром не грянет -- мужик не перекрестится.	Unless the thunder strikes, a peasant won't cross himself	Shamol bo'lmasa daraxtnig uchi qimirlamaydi
2	И на старуху бывает проруха	Everyone makes mistakes	Beayb Parvardigor
3	Любопытной Варваре на базаре нос оторвали	Curiosity killed the cat.	Podadan oldin chang ko'tarma.

It is clear from the proverbs that the words бабушка (buvi, grandmother), старуха (qari kampir, old woman), мужик (kishi, man), which express gender relations, are not reflected in the Uzbek and English translations of the proverbs, and because they are expressed by other word units, it is difficult to identify their alternative forms.

	English	Russian	Uzbek
1	No women, no cry	Баба с вóзу -- кобы́ле лёгче	Sevgi yoq, muammo yoq
2	Geese with geese, and women with women.	Гусь сви́ньё не то́варищ.	Teng tengi bilan
3	One man's meat is another man's poison.	Что ру́ССкому здо́рово, то нёмцу сме́рть.	Otning o'limi itning bayrami

Gender in articles in English culture has been changed to animal names or other genealogical terms in the language of other people.

	Uzbek	Russian	English
1	Shoshilgan qiz erga yolchimas	Поспеши́шь -- люде́й насмеши́шь	Hasty climbers have sudden falls
2	Qizim sangha aytaman kelinim san eshit	Бабушка гада́ла, на́двое сказа́ла.	No one can know for certain
3	Chala quvurdoqqa chol yiqilar, xotinni so'ksang obro' to'kilar	Уж лаяла бы собака чужая, а не своя	He that speaks ill of his wife, dishonours himself

The same process occurs with Uzbek proverbs, where terms such as girl, bride, and old are expressed in other words in the English and Russian equivalents, and the



meaning expressed in the Uzbek proverb is more difficult to understand in Russian and English proverbs.

However, there are proverbs in our speech, the translations and equivalents of which in Uzbek, Russian and English are very close to each other and their meaning is easy to understand. Such as:

	Uzbek	Russian	English
1	Takrorlash bilimning onasi	Повторение -- мать учёнья.	Repeating is the mother of learning.
2	Inson odobi bilan go'zal	Не место красит человека, а человек -- место	It isn't the place that graces the man, but man the place.
3	Nonushtani o'zing baham ko'r, tushlikni do'sting bilan baham ko'r, Kechki ovqatni dushmaningga ber.	Завтрак съешь сам, обед подели с другом, ужин отдай врагу.	Breakfast like a king, lunch like a queen and dine like a pauper.

The world of proverbs and sayings is a "productive area" for the study of scholars - linguists, literary critics, paremiologists, folklorists, ethnographers. This is natural, because the proverbial form, although compact and simple, can be considered from different points of view. Proverbs, as a semantically and structurally complete text, also attract the attention of text linguistics, a relatively young branch of linguistics. Different sentences in the same language, even in languages that are close to each other and not related to each other at all, may belong to the same logical type and show the same sign. They are therefore directly related to logical semantics and semiotics.

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