



EQUIVALENCE OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, as part of the comparative study of proverbs, their linguistic and cultural aspects are widely covered. Thus, an attempt was made to show the similarities and differences of proverbs in the languages we are studying, the specific culture and specific mentality of the peoples who speak this language. In the analysis of the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, an attempt was made to describe the relationship between language and culture, to consider the thematically similar aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, and to take a deeper approach to issues such as mentality, expressions of national character.

KEYWORDS

linguistics, activity, initiative, conscientiousness, passion and satisfaction, intellectual power.

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs and proverbs appeared in ancient times and were created by many generations of people, developed over the centuries, and since then have accompanied man in everything throughout his life. Knowing the proverbs and sayings of different countries enriches the vocabulary, introduces people to folk wisdom, helps to master many

features of the language, and develops memory. Proverbs help to master the figurative structure of the language, "to see the unity and uniqueness of language units" and help to understand the attitude of representatives of certain nations to certain areas of human life. They are the most interesting genre of folklore. It is also easier to



remember new foreign words in these short, figurative sentences that contain a complete thought. We can single out the following characteristics of proverbs: instructive content and the ability to express in a concise form an observation summarizing the experience and way of life of the cultural community in question.

A proverb is a wise proverb made up of generalized artistic and figurative reflections on the socio-historical, life and household experience of the people. The word "proverbs" corresponds to the Russian "makol" in the Uzbek language is derived from the Arabic word *qwk* and means "a small work, article, word, speech" [1, 569]. In folklore, the field that studies proverbs, proverbs and other languages is called paremiology. A proverb is a traditional, colloquial, didactic genre with a general meaning, potential in free speech and, in most cases, a figurative meaning. Proverbs are people's judgment, wisdom and education, and are passed down from generation to generation. They figuratively provide the answer to the question "what is good and what is bad" [2]. Translation of proverbs from one language to another is of special importance for modern linguistics in order to comparatively study some aspects of the change of units, and this is connected with the need to analyze the cultural factors affecting the translation of proverbs, because in recent years there is a need to analyze the cultural factors affecting the translation of proverbs. Over the years, the science of translation has been developing, and it has a connection with other sciences, first of all, linguistic and cultural studies. Therefore, today it

is difficult to imagine the process of learning and comparing languages without taking into account the cultural factors of the languages being studied.

Proverbs in different languages rarely correspond to each other, we see that different peoples on different continents re-evaluate similar life situations, different objective reality phenomena in the same way and at the same time characterize them. We are happy; unique features. Each culture has its own characteristics, which are reflected in proverbs. Proverbs and proverbs will accompany us throughout our lives. This educational work is devoted to English, Russian and Uzbek folk proverbs and proverbs on the topic of "work", their similarities and differences. It allows us to get closer to the national culture of England, Russia and Uzbekistan, to understand how and how similar these nations are, what are their differences. Studying folk proverbs and proverbs of the cultures in question will give you the opportunity to improve your knowledge of the English language, get acquainted with the customs of England, deeply understand and learn your native language (in our case, Russian and Uzbek). as well as understanding the national characteristics of each nation, it helps to form feelings of tolerance and respect for one's own and other cultures. In the process of studying proverbs in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, it is interesting that despite the fact that cultures are different and have their own characteristics and values, there are many proverbs in different languages that are similar in meaning. Comparing the proverbs of different peoples allows us to



identify and reveal the spiritual and moral character of the peoples, their aspirations and ideals, and the way of life of the people. We studied 100 English (29), Russian (30) and Uzbek (17) proverbs. A comparative analysis of the considered proverbs makes it possible to observe the attitude of a person to work in different cultures, to demonstrate a person's physical and intellectual strength, and to use his knowledge and experience to achieve certain results. English, Russian, and Uzbek proverbs developed in different historical conditions, social organizations, belief and action systems, and socio-economic development. "Employability" or "Positive attitude to work" subgroup. In this subgroup, it is understood that the attitude is manifested in the best qualities and characteristics of a person. The main aspect of this small group is the love of work. As an example, the following proverb in English can be cited: He working best who knows his craft (The one who knows his craft works well). And in Uzbek, there is a proverb: Ish is afraid of the master (The master's work is afraid). This proverb reflects character traits such as conscientiousness, skill, and the need to not just do the job, but to do it in the best way possible. Here we see a person's attitude to his work, love for work, respect for his work and diligence. You can also see that Uzbek and English proverbs differ in word formation, but have the same meaning and meaning. The second interesting fact is that the Uzbek proverb has been literally translated into Russian, and this proverb is the original Russian proverb.

Proverbs in this subgroup reflect such qualities as a positive attitude to the work process, activity, initiative, conscientiousness, enthusiasm and satisfaction with the work process in a person: Measure the cloth ten times, you can cut it. measure it once (Measure the fabric ten times before cutting it), Measure it seven times and cut it once, Measure it once and cut it seven times (Measure it seven times and cut it once.) Belong to this subgroup the following possible proverbs are Russian proverbs: Spring pouring water into the river, he added the value of human labor in the Uzbek proverb: The spring carries the water of the river, the drink increases the value of a person (The spring fills the river and glorifies human labor). It can be seen here that in all three cultures you can find analogues for some proverbs, but there are similar proverbs, because the characteristics of cultures are different and it is not always possible to find similar ones. Proverbs in different languages. It is related to the historical development of the countries, their cultural values, as well as their different origins and areas of future use. Subgroup "laziness" or "negative attitude to work". This subgroup can also be called an indifferent attitude, it can include such characteristics as laziness, carelessness, indifferent attitude to work, analogues in the Russian language: there is honey - a nest of growth. This phrase is part of a group of proverbs equivalent to the Russian proverb, which means "You can't pull a fish out of a pond without difficulty", which proves that a result can be achieved only with a little effort, and sometimes if something is sacrificed. The Russian proverb has



an equivalent in Uzbek: You can't catch a fish in a pond without a cocktail (You can't pull a fish out of a pond without difficulty). Similarities can be seen in the analogs of English and Russian proverbs, where honey is used as a desired result, and honey is translated as honey; In Russian and Uzbek proverbs, the word "fish" is translated as "fish" in Uzbek. Honey and bees are also found in another proverb: Without bees, there is no labor (No honey without honey, no money without labor). Analogue in Russian: They don't eat honey without difficulty. This proverb, which appeared among the couples of England, the homeland of heather honey, reflects the simplest causal relationship between work and payment for it. Here, water is related to man, because it moves constantly and regularly, that is, it flows, and therefore it can destroy the stone over time. Similarly, if a person is patient and works a little, he will achieve a lot. The Uzbek people associate patience with embroidery, which every woman is engaged in. Proverbs about work occupy an important place in the cultural heritage of English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. An analysis of Russian proverbs shows that work is positively valued in Russian society. Idleness and laziness are used only in the negative sense of proverbs. The analysis of Uzbek proverbs shows that work is one of the main components of the Uzbek people.

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