

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS INVOLVING ANIMAL IMAGES DEPICTING HUMAN IDENTITIES

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Annotation: The following article gives a piece of information related to proverbs involving animal images depicting human identities in both languages which are English and Uzbek, as well as, differences between languages for proverbs are discussed.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada inson xususiyatlarini ko'rsatuvchi hayvon obrazlari qatnashgan ingliz va o'zbek maqollarining tahliliga tegishli ma'lumotlar va shuningdek ikki tildagi farqlar muhokama qilinadi.

Keywords: Proverb, Paremiology, English and Uzbek languages, animals, metaphorical, united, carefulness, evil.

Kalit so'zlar: Maqol, paremiologiya, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, hayvonlar, metafora, birlashgan, mehribonchilik, yomonlik.

First and foremost, we should know the definition of proverbs in both languages. A common question that what are the proverbs? A proverb is a single and exact saying popularly known, which expresses a truth, based on the practical experience of humanity in lifestyle as well, it is also called the metaphorical way of building our sentences as informal and the meaning of the proverbs is the same in not only English but also Uzbek. As well, Proverbs are used by speakers for a variety of purposes. Sometimes they are used as a way of saying something gently, in a veiled way. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion; a weak person is able to enlist the tradition of the ancestors to support his position, or even to argue a legal case. This term is learned as well as studied in the space which is a unit of Paremiology. Also, it is divided into three main types of proverbs that universal, regional, and local proverbs. Each type of this section is used in science to express an important point of view. Besides, proverbs have a special space in education. Especially, the emphasis is thought through the image of an animal shows the richness of the English and Uzbek languages sources. The second name of the proverbs is also called fixed compounds, as the internal source of every nation that has been used for a long time. Proverbs involving the images of animals used have ways of being used in the same sense in both languages, for instance

- Every bean has it's black - Har zog'da bir dog',
- a man can only die once – bir boshga bir o'lim,
- A blot is no blot till it is hit - O'g'ri **bitta gumoni mingta**

We can cite enough of such examples in both languages. However, the main emphasis is on how the speaker's goal is conveyed to the listener, namely whether it is simple or figurative. Nevertheless, there are proverbs involving the image of an animal that cannot be used in the same sense in both languages.

For example: *a cat has nine lives – mushukning 9 ta hayoti bor.*

English form: cat can survive seemingly fatal events. Uzbek form: “*Joni qattiq*”.

The translation of this proverb doesn't give a beautiful translation when it is transferred from one language to another and also, its meaning is used to other contexts according to situations.

In general, the image of an animal is used in proverbs in two different senses which are positive and negative, as well as animals that have these meanings are similarly separated and when spoken the meaning of an entire proverb is equal to the one word. Also, there are so many animals that give the articles a positive and negative image and retain such a meaningful color. That is, proverbs involving these animals are divided according to the character traits of the animals. for example, we can interpret proverbs involving a dog differently, to illustrate, we can express them in proverbs by including them in images of loyalty, stubbornness,

kindness, and resentment. It also has the meaning of a special pattern that gives such articles to several other animals. In these proverbs we give an example of the idea which we mentioned above:

Dog doesn't eat dog – It itni yemaydi. – Positive, also it is equal to the word that **united**.

Feed a dog for three days,

Dogs look up to you. – Positive, **carefulness**

The great fish eat up the small. – Negative, **evil**

English and Uzbek proverbs with animal figures have the same semantic meaning. But we cannot say that they all have the same opinion. For example: "The great fish eat up the small", a proverb in Uzbek "Katta baliq kichigini yeydi", provide translation. In this way, based on this proverb's inside meaning that the oppressive, greedy rich always cause material and moral damage to poor people. Although how many bad people are there in the Uzbek version of "There is a great misfortune" they will be punished, no matter how evil. So, in the English version of the proverb, rich people have domination over poor and weak people. However, in the Uzbek version, the rich and powerful people have their own set of concerns. This is the analyzed proverb that cannot be semantically equal in both languages. The depicting animals' image of proverbs for both English and Uzbek languages doesn't give the same goal in both variants.

For example:

English: *Let sleeping dogs lie*. The translation of Uzbek version: *Uxlab yotgan kuchuklarni uyg'otmang*.

The Uzbek equivalent: *Yotgan ilonning quyrug'ini bosma*.

The English version of the proverb uses "dog", which means "it". The image of a "snake" was used in the variant. But this is the Uzbek version of the proverb or the meaning in English does not change. Ignorance in general, carelessness is expressed.

In the above, we have considered the general similarities and differences of the proverbs involving the image of the animal in both languages. Therefore, these proverbs affect the grammar of the language in terms of its meaning in both languages. According to in science, proverbs involving the image of these animals help to attract the reader's attention and understanding more. For example, there are separate arts in Uzbek and English literature based on proverbs involving the image of an animal. One of this art is "irsoli masal", especially this art is based on proverbs.

In conclusion, just as each language has its own source of enrichment, so in Uzbek and English, proverbs are one of the factors of internal enrichment of the language. Proverbs are a broad concept namely, there are types according to science and the meaning of the text. The proverbs that embody the image of the animals we have analyzed above are the main parts of science. Also, every negative, positive, and neutral image involved in it serves to enhance the spiritual image of the proverbs. Science without proverbs, in general is like a flawed bowl. Translate English articles into Uzbek or Uzbek articles into English in the process of making and quoting alternative versions of proverbs it is very important to preserve the meaning that is why each of them, first of all, their semantic features, working with proverbs requires an in-depth study of the original meaning of the proverb.

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