

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROVERBS EXPRESSING EVIL IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract.

The following article provides some findings about linguostatic features of English and Uzbek proverbs about badness. Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore, combine the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, their attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings. They have been polished over the millennium to form a concise poetic form. Linguistic statistics is a branch of linguistics that is used to study, analyze, and classify language sources using a statistical method. Linguostatic research has revealed some similarities and stark differences between English and Uzbek folk proverbs.

Keywords: linguostatic, badness, folklore, similarities, differences, folk proverbs.

1. Introduction.

There are many languages around the world, among them Uzbek and English languages are rich potential languages. The figurative expressions of these languages is richness and richness is also reflected in the proverbs. National culture, mentality and vocabulary are shown by proverbs.

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. Proverbs are very rich and varied in subject matter, and can be used in their own right or in their figurative sense.

Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore, combine the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, their attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Proverbs have been polished over the centuries to form a concise and simple poetic form. A proverb is a set of wise sayings that represent the conclusion of a person's life experiences.

According to Uzbek Proverbs and Sayings, "Each nation compresses its own experience into proverbs, but how often it coincides with the experience of other nations. That is why it sometimes turns out that the multilingual proverbs seem to be downright scalped with each other" [1].

According to G.L. Permyakov, "Similar proverbs and sayings, regardless of their linguistic material, are figurative versions of some typical situations, and these typical situations in relation to specific proverbs are invariants"

Objects for proverbs are taken as individuals, objects, and at the same time, animals. The proverbs are mainly didactic in nature, as Bakhodir Sarimsakov points out " Proverbs can be used both figuratively and non-figuratively. This features expands the thematic scope and scope of the articles "

The aim of this article is to determine the place of proverbs in culture and to study the linguistic and cultural significance and impact of proverbs in two languages, Uzbek and English.

Research questions?

- 1 What is the impact of proverbs about evil on culture.
- 2 What are the similarities between English and Uzbek proverbs

Literature review

As linguist Eugene Nida noticed that in order to learn the language of a nation ,it is important to study it's culture. He emphasized that language and culture are interrelated. He explained it as follows:"Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language ".

The scientist of linguistics Veronika Telia (PhD,Dr.habil.,Prof) calls proverbs as "direct cultural signs " and believes that proverbs are factors that reflect the culture of the people. In Telia's (PhD,Dr.habil.,Prof) opinion each proverb is a mirror that people's way of life can be fully expressed .She wrote:"After having described the interaction between language, culture and proverbs,seems also important to mention the ways in which culture is implemented through language. Each culture has a set of proverbs that could be defined as basic, when they enter the lexicon and the language, it is possible they act as "direct cultural signs".

METHODS

In this passage we make on attempt to analyze proverbs expressing evil semantically and try to explore the different aspects.

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. This attitude is that when we analyze proverbs in various ways [Palmer, 1981]:

1. Morphological;
2. Lexical;
3. Etiological;
4. Stylistic.

We can clearly see differences between them in the analysis. One of the first differences between the two languages is the images used in them. In many English proverbs, the expression of human nature is often used by animal images:

Eagles do not catch flies (eagles do not hold flies).

The higher the monkey climbs the more he shows his tail (the more the monkey looks up, the more tail it looks)

In contrast, Uzbek proverbs refer as a simple human lifestyle without getting an animal image. For instance:

-O`xshatmasdan uchratmas (They do not meet who do not look like each other).

Here, we should mention a few variations in translating proverbs from one language into another. It helps to translate proverbs from the English language to the Uzbek language through these types of translation. There is equivalent form of the above mentioned Uzbek proverb in English: O`xshatmasdan uchratmas (They do not meet who do not look like each other)- Birds of a feather flock together.

There are several types of proverbs that can be translated into other languages :

- Using phraseological Equivalent;
- Absolute Equivalent;
- Similar Equivalent.
- Use direct translation

There are the same proverbs in English and Uzbek which can be translated into absolute style. A watched pot never boils - Kutilgan qozon qaynamas.

Wisdom is the beauty of men - odam bezagi aql (beauty of man is his wisdom).

Manners make the man - insonni fazilatlar ulug`laydi (Manners earn reputation for man).

In conclusion, many Uzbek's and English's proverbs on Evil have the same meaning. Only words in both languages are different. Proverbs that have different meanings in the process of semantically analysis are observed the same meaning. In all English and Uzbek proverbs evil

is shown as the most vile and disgusting side. We can mention that there are some proverbs which are very difficult to translate, in some cases almost impossible, as they are narrowly linked to the cultural and social system of the society. Comparison of two nations' proverbs reveals that proverbs reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas which related with work, lifestyle and culture of people. Using proverbs correct and appropriate makes speech unique originality and the expressiveness.

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