



## Semantics and Structure of Proverbs Expressing Human Character in English and Uzbek

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**Abstract:** *This article deals with the role of proverbs in English and Uzbek, the semantics, structure of proverbs expressing human character, the meaning that comes when translated from one language to another, and so on. In this process, information and conclusions are given on a scientific basis about issues such as national views and re-reflection of the original in translation.*

**Keywords:** *Proverb, semantics, content, translation, folklore, folklore.*

### INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, including comparative linguistics and folklore, the deeper study of proverbs is gaining importance in comparative linguistics today. Its important feature is that it has an interdisciplinary character and is being researched in every field of science. As a result, paremiology, that is, the study of proverbs, emerged as a separate field in linguistics.

Of course, each language has its own customs, oral and written sources of historical and cultural history, and monuments about the special aspects of the ancient civilization related to human society. Proverbs have long been an example of creativity, where there is a combination of verse and prose that expresses a rich meaning in a short context.

The most perfect books on proverbs created by English scholars have been thoroughly researched, mainly Honek, R.'s "A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom." theoretical foundations of English proverbs from his work, the semantic analysis of the most famous proverbs in the English language from the book "Proverbs: A Handbook" by Professor Maider was used. Arora, S.'s work "The Perception of Proverbiality" shows the use of artistic arts in English proverbs. Used from The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs, 5th edition by John Simpson and Jennifer Speaks.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In English, the term proverb is mainly expressed by the word "proverb". Sometimes, in many literatures, we can give the meaning of a proverb through the words: adages, distums, maxims, mottoes, precepts, saws, truisms. Like Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs are one of the most widespread genres of English folklore. It often shows common aspects similar to Uzbek proverbs in terms of structure, study in folklore, and other aspects. Below, the semantics and structure of a number of proverbs describing human character will be considered.

One of the Uzbek folk proverbs, "The rich feed the rich, the water flows into the stream", it is difficult to understand at a glance in which period of society and by which class representatives were spoken. If the proverb is used in the speech of the working people, it serves the interests of this class or vice versa. Or if we look at the English proverb "A fool's bolt is soon shot". Translation of the proverb - the arrow of a fool shoots quickly. The Uzbek alternative version is "If you glue a mind to a fool's head, he will copy it with his hand." If we judge from the



translation, we have no doubt that the proverb was created in the distant past. It is noticeable that the "bolt" or "bow arrow" used in it was created in the past, during the war.

The absent is always in the wrong.

There is no accounting for tastes - Everyone eats the food he likes.

Actions speak louder than words.

Advise none to marry or go to war-Everyone's intention is his own companion.

Most proverbs consist of two parts, one part is illustrative, and the second part is a conclusion:

After dinner sit a while, After supper walk a mile.

Eat food before you are full of snow, wipe your hands before you are full of snow.

Art is long, life is short.

One life without knowledge, one thousand lives with knowledge.

In the Uzbek language, there are sometimes 4-component proverbs. However, 4-component proverbs are rare among English proverbs.

Time will teach you

He scolds with a stick.

If you don't know your lesson,

It's gray in the store.

## RESULTS

People's religion, politics, traditions, social class, lifestyle, history and even geographical location are closely related. When we talk about nationality in English proverbs, we cannot help but talk about the character of the English people. Among the nations of the world, representatives of this nation are distinguished by their pride and respect. This aspect is also seen in proverbs:

English: Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion.

Uzbek translation: A dog's head is better than a lion's tail.

Uzbek variant: The dead of the lion is the alive of the lion.

English: Better go to heaven in rags than to hell in embroidery.

Uzbek translation: It is better to go to hell wearing a kimhob, than to go to heaven wearing a turban.

Uzbek version:

Until you're rich, you're a slave.

English: Better untaught than ill-taught

In general, taking into account the similarity of the formal structure of English and Uzbek grammar, even in the process of mechanical translation of some proverbs, a small number of changes are observed in the derivative of semantic analysis. It also depends on the origin of the language and family background. For example, the similarity of some words in the Persian language (Tajik language) with the Russian language in terms of form and meaning is often observed, in the end it finds its spiritual reflection in proverbs and creative examples.



## CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

When studying the specific aspects of the mentality of the Uzbek and English people, Uzbek and English proverbs can show the similarities and differences between these two peoples. Analyzing Uzbek and English folk proverbs thematically, we came to the conclusion that all the topics in Uzbek proverbs can also be found in English folk proverbs. Similar equivalents of proverbs in both languages can be found on the same topic. As a result, do not take a proverb on any topic, it has its alternative version in both languages. So, the subject range of English and Uzbek proverbs is diverse and there are almost the same topics in both languages.

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