



## The Analyses of English Proverbs

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**Abstract:** *The article examines the role of "proverbs" in English and Uzbek cultures. This article briefly outlines the work of famous writers and researchers on proverbs, as well as the role and meaning of proverbs in human life. When we compared proverbs in different languages, we found differences and similarities between them. In this article, the proverbs and sayings of different languages are analyzed linguistically, revealing the difference in culture among these languages.*

**Keywords:** *proverbs, explanation, different circumstances.*

Many proverbs are easily translated into Russian: seize the bull by horns - take the bull for the; others need an explanation, because, on the contrary, they have nothing to do with our Russians expressions, although you can sometimes guess what the British want to say. For example, the most a common saying between the devil and deep blue sea, which in Russian sounds like "between two re fires In America, the literal "between two fires" sounds like "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

Proverbs and sayings reflect cultural values widely accepted in the society and contain widely used and accepted evaluations of human behavior and actions or deeds in various situations and in different circumstances. Surrounding phenomena often become part of proverbs. It's Monday morning, and you're sitting in a meeting with coworkers and your manager, who wants to get her team fired up for the week ahead.

"We need to strike while the iron is hot!" your manager insists, slamming her fist against the table and accidentally spilling her coffee. "The early bird catches the worm, after all."

"It's going to take some work; Rome wasn't built in a day, but when the going gets tough, the tough get going!"

What is all this talk about irons, worms, and Rome? Surely, there's no use for riddles this early in the workweek. In fact, these are not riddles but proverbs.

It should be noted that many English and Russian proverbs and sayings have multiple meanings, which makes them difficult to interpret and compare. When selecting Russian correspondences of an English proverb the obligatory criterion was the coincidence of one of the values (usually the main one). However, it's important remember that, taking shape in various historical conditions, English and Russian sayings and proverbs often used different images to express the same or similar thoughts, which, in turn, reflect the different social structure and way of life of the two peoples and often are not absolute equivalents.

Proverbs were divided into the following categories:



1. English proverbs that are completely translated into Russian in the same way. English D version fully corresponds to Russian;
2. English proverbs, which are partially translated in the same way into Reus, English. The variant is somewhat different from the Russian;
3. English proverbs that are completely different in translation into Russian, The English version does not match the Russian one.

One of the main phraseological units which are included in Phraseology by Koonin A. V. as phraseological units are proverbs and sayings. 'A proverb', as Arnold defines in her book "The English word", 'is a short familiar epigrammatic saying expressing popular wisdom, a truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imaginative way. They have much in common with set expressions because their lexical components are also constant, their meaning is traditional and mostly figurative and they are introduced into speech readymade.' They are often borrowed from similar languages and cultures and sometimes come down to the present through more than one language.

An English proverb is a short, pithy statement that usually offers life advice, wisdom, or a truth. Proverbs are so common that native speakers of English may use them in conversation without realizing it.

Proverbs can offer a shortcut for explaining or imparting information as well. For example, rather than your manager saying, "We will only be successful if we approach the client before any other marketing firm reaches out to them," she can simplify this explanation to "the early bird catches the worm." Everyone in the meeting will know what she means. Proverbs communicate an understood and accepted message in a few well-worn and well-known words.

Oftentimes, proverbs are used to illustrate a point. Stylistically, they differ from regular forms of speech because they are metaphorical or symbolic in nature. Some proverbs can be reflective of a specific culture or locale, though the majority transcend regional barriers and are widely embraced and often passed down through generations.

In fact, some of the earliest recorded proverbs date back to the ancient Sumerians in 2000 BCE. According to archaeological studies, nearly 700 tablets containing more than 1,000 proverbs written by Sumerian scribes were discovered by researchers. When translated, the researchers were surprised at how easy it was to understand these snippets of Sumerian wisdom, showing how proverbs reach across cultures and time.

English proverbs should also not be mistaken for the Book of Proverbs, a book in the Old Testament. Every culture has its language picture of the world which differs from others and also is described in proverbs. While studying proverbs in a comparative way we can come across with the similarities and differences between them. The research on the topic "The analyses of linguoculturological aspects in proverbs" has newly being investigated although there were some other works by Vasleva S. , Antonova I. K., Putin A. A. done on the same topic, but in a different way of analysis. I.R. Galperin in his book "Stylistics" mentions that proverbs and sayings have certain purely linguistic features which must always be taken into account in order to distinguish from ordinary sentences. They are brief statements showing in condensed form the accumulated life experience of the community and serving as conventional practical symbols for abstract ideas. The scientist proved his ideas of proverbs having meter, rhyme and alliteration with the help of such examples as 'to cut one's coat according to one's cloth' or 'Early to bed, early to rise, makes the man healthy, wealthy and wise'

English individuals maintain a strategic distance from utilizing creatures as the image of idiocy in their adages and take cases from genuine life: All are not saint that go to the church. A few adages of these nations are comparative in structure and meaning but varying from utilizing words.



Proverbs and idioms are similar and easily confused with one another. Both are forms of expression that are natural to groups of people and are short and pithy, and both are very challenging for English language learners to understand because they include innate meaning that isn't always discernible just by reading the words. But they do have a few key differences. Idioms express an idea or thought and are phrases that contain a group of words that typically wouldn't make sense together (e.g., it's raining cats and dogs, pulling someone's leg, by the skin of your teeth). They are also frequently used in poetry. Proverbs have a literal meaning and tend to express a truth or dispense advice such as actions speak louder than words; all's well that end's well; a leopard never changes its spots.

Incorporating a proverb or two into your creative writing can be a fun or interesting way to play with words, but if you use these types of phrases too regularly, you can come across as disingenuous or clichéd. Instead, try challenging the narrative offered by the proverb.

In an essay, for example, it can be a strategic choice to start off with a proverb that is then disproved or challenged. Since the two goals of formal essay writing are objectivity and specificity, it might not seem like a good idea to introduce a proverb (which is often broad-ranging and general). But for this very reason, including a proverb that you then complicate or question can give your argument teeth or draw in the reader.

“When it comes to observing art, many will agree with the truism that ‘beauty is in the eye of the beholder,’ meaning all aesthetic judgments are subjective. Recent studies have found that this may not be true, and there may in fact be standards of beauty that are accepted universally across cultures. Does this mean that beauty can be observed objectively?” In this example, the paper's main argument, that certain aesthetic judgments are universally observed, is perfectly set up thanks to the proverb's inclusion. The well-known proverb is being challenged from the outset and can be explored in more depth by the supporting paragraphs.

Another way to use proverbs in writing is to consider them as prompts for a story. First, read through a list of proverbs and choose one that speaks to you. Perhaps you're immediately drawn to a proverb like where there's a will, there's a way and are reminded of a time when you sacrificed everything to achieve a goal. Since proverbs are symbolic in nature, it's easy to read one and be reminded of a particular memory or moment in your life when you witnessed that same teaching. Writing about how a certain proverb illustrates a personal story is a great way to spark a longer narrative.

For illustration, in German adage "Besse ein Spatz in der Hand, Als eine Taube auf dem Dach" the fowls Taube- a dove and Spatz-a sparrow are utilized in arrange to grant the most meaning. Russian individuals utilize "Синица" and "Журавль" in this way. "Лучше синицу в руки, чем журавля в небе". But English individuals take this meaning for the most part and utilize a winged creature in this way. A fowl within the hand is worth two within the bush. Varying from others Uzbek individuals don't use any fowl in this adage. They get this meaning with the assistance of reality "Uzoqdagi quyruqdan yaqindagi o'pka yaxshi"(It is way better to have a lung closer than a buttocks in farther).

Our research also raises the problem about proverbs that whether the components of them are given only in their transitive meanings or in direct meanings too. Thoroughly investigating this phraseological unit we could get some important results which would be facts for our future discussions. With the help of these results we can answer to the question about transitive and direct meanings.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of proverbs—many of which are short and sweet. Here's a list of thirty-five common English proverbs and their meanings:



**1** The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.

Meaning: Children tend to resemble their parents in appearance and behavior.

**2** All that glitters is not gold.

Meaning: Something that appears valuable or true may not be.

**3** A picture is worth a thousand words.

Meaning: Artwork or images can convey meanings that go beyond verbal description.

**4** Beggars can't be choosers.

Meaning: People who depend on the generosity of others must be content with what is offered to them.

**5** A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Meaning: What you already have in hand is better than what you might get.

**6** An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Meaning: If you eat healthily, you will be healthy.

**7** Better safe than sorry.

Meaning: It is better to be precautious than to have regrets later on.

**8** Blood is thicker than water.

Meaning: Relationships between family members are the strongest of all.

**9** When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Meaning: When you visit a new place, leave all judgments behind and embrace the local ways of life.

**10** Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

Meaning: Don't make plans based on events that haven't happened.

**11** Every cloud has a silver lining.

Meaning: No matter what difficult situation you're in, there is always a positive side to be seen.

**12** A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

Meaning: It is necessary to take the first step to achieve a long-term goal.

**13** Necessity is the mother of invention.

Meaning: When you really need something, you find a way to make it happen.

**14** Two wrongs don't make a right.

Meaning: Someone's wrongful conduct is not justification for acting in the same way.

**15** The pen is mightier than the sword.

Meaning: Written words can yield more power than brute force or action.

**16** Birds of a feather flock together.

Meaning: People tend to stick together with other like-minded people.

**17** Rome wasn't built in a day.



Meaning: Important work takes time.

According to results, the components of the proverbs can be not always but rarely be in their direct meanings in English, German, Russian and Uzbek proverbs. With the help of our research we can analyze the unit of paremiology not only from their meanings but also their structure can also be learnt as the other new field of our further investigations. In this way, it can be the novelty of these two fields as we compare more languages belong to different families of languages in different fields of discussion.

This means that a lot of research has been done on the universal and national characteristics of proverbs. While universal features are manifested in the structure of proverbs, monotheism and plurality, and in their themes, this is due to historical development, the strengthening of international relations, and the growth of universal values. National characteristics are the reflection of national character, the national spirit, and are the characteristics of a particular ethnos. It is absolutely impossible to understand the essence of a proverb without knowing its essential aspects, such as place of residence, history and nationality. To conclude, proverbs come to be a very numerous parts of the English and Uzbek languages. They differ semantically, structurally, stylistically and even pragmatically from one another. Proverbs cover many drawbacks of the culture of a nation. Proverbs serve to describe, define and express the culture of the language in which they exist. One can see national notions, things, feelings, traditions, well-known ancestors, even the names of places – cultural points in the epidemiologic fund of a language.

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