

To sum up, these three excellent scholars who have their place in the world science, gain great importance in the researching of Karakalpak epic poems. This firstly shows that jiraws` works, performed with inborn ability, represent the life of the nation, which have a great importance among the world cultural heritages, secondly, it shows that investigating Karakalpak eposes is still an ongoing process among foreign researchers.

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СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НЕКОТОРЫХ ПОСЛОВИЦ О ПРОФЕССИЯХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Хидирова Махфуза Амиркуловна

Окончила магистратуры по специальности 5A111401 – Иностраный язык и литература (английский язык) Термезского государственного университета в 2016 году.

*В настоящее время является ассистентом кафедры «Английского языка и литературы» Термезского государственного университета, Узбекистан. Домашний адрес: 190111, Узбекистан г. Термез, ул. Денау, кв.16, дом 55
Тел. (+99893)6366733*

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF SOME PROVERBS ABOUT PROFESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Khidirova M.A.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная работа посвящена сопоставительному анализу некоторых пословиц и поговорок о профессиях на английском и узбекском языках. Также обсуждались проблемы перевода пословиц о профессиях. Выделены различия и сходства пословиц и поговорок о профессии в анализируемых языках. Таким образом, мы сравнили их использование, значения и другие языковые проблемы на обоих языках.

ABSTRACT

This work deals with contrastive analysis of some proverbs and sayings about professions in English and Uzbek languages. Translation problems of proverbs and sayings about professions have also been discussed. There highlighted the difference and similarities of proverbs about profession in analyzed languages. So we compared their usage, meanings, and other linguistic problems in both languages.

Ключевые слова: сопоставление, проблемы перевода, семантические аспекты, пословицы, поговорки, образный смысл, буквальный смысл

Key words: contrasting, translation problems, semantic aspects, proverbs, sayings, figurative sense, literal sense.

A proverb is a simple and concrete saying popularly known and repeated, which expresses a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humanity. They are often metaphorical. A proverb that describes a basic rule of conduct may also be known as a maxim. If a proverb is distinguished by particularly good phrasing, it may be known as an aphorism. A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation.

Proverb is a genre of oral folk art. It is a wise adage, which is short, figurative and grammatically and logically complete, a phrase with a deep meaning. Proverbs, which have certain, steady and widely used rhythmic formula, emerged on the basis of people's centuries-long experience. In proverbs found its reflection people's life-related observations, their attitudes to the society, their history, spiritual state, ethical and aesthetic feelings and positive qualities. Having been preserved by the people throughout centuries, they acquired concise and simple poetic form.

Proverb can be used in a literal or figurative sense in oral and written speech. Some proverbs are only used in a figurative:

Crows do not pick crow's eyes(English)-Qarg'a qarg'aning ko'zini cho'qimaydi(Uzbek);

An empty hand is no lure for a hawk(English)-Quruq qoshiq og'iz yirtar(Uzbek);

or literal sense:

If your country prospers, you prosper(English) - Ona yurtning omon bo'lsa, rangi-ro'ying somon bo'lmas (Uzbek).

Proverbs are rich and diverse in terms of themes used. There are proverbs which are dedicated to such themes as motherland, labor, knowledge, skill, friendship, unity, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love, bad qualities, etc.

Typical features of proverbs are:

1. a dialectic unity of content and form;
2. sometimes they are rich in rhymes;
3. sometimes they have many meanings;
4. they are metaphorical.

In a proverb often it is possible to find such a phenomenon as antithesis. For example, "**Honor the older, respect the younger**"- "**Kattaga hurmatda bo'l, kichikka izzatda**". Proverbs can also be prosaic and in verse forms. Although such proverbs as "**Work is done, time for fun**"- "**Mehnat, mehnatning tagi rohat**" are found in prose, it is still possible to feel poetic motifs in them. Also, much like in poems, there are inner motifs and rhymes in such proverbs as "**Give your food to the people and they will pat your head**"- "**Elga bersang oshingni, Erlar silar boshingni. Itga bersang oshingni, Itlar g'ajir boshingni**".

Examples of proverbs of Turkic people were provided for the first time in the work of Mahmud al-Kashgari called "Diwanu l-Lugat al-Turk". Many of these proverbs, which have a variety of versions, are still used among Uzbek people. For example the proverb, which is provided by Mahmud al-Kashgari, "Kishi olasi ichtin, qilqi olasi tashtin" ("Human's mischief is hidden inside, in animals – outside"), is nowadays used in the form of "Odam olasi ichida, mol olasi tashida". In Uzbek language to denote proverbs (maqol) some other words are sometimes used. These are: "masal", "zarbulmasal", "naql", "hikmat", "hikmatli so'z", "tanbeh", "mashoyiqlar so'zi", "hikmatli maqol", "donishmandlar so'zi", "otalar so'zi", etc. In general, proverbs are of great socio-political and educational value.

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. Proverbs can also be used to simply make a conversation livelier. In many parts of the world, the use of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator. Therefore, in this work we tried to analyze some proverbs about professions comparatively and contrastively according to their translation.

The analyses of proverbs showed that, the structure of English and Uzbek proverbs mainly partially corresponds:

➤ *Shoemakers are always the worst shoes. (English)*

➤ *Etikdo'zlar oyoq kiyimga yolchimas. (Uzbek)*

1. In analyzing, if we translate this proverb directly, it means that shoemakers are who have the worst shoes. It is used for people who deal with this job always face with lack of their products. While translating into Uzbek language, we can find the same equivalent of that proverb.

➤ *Only one person in a million becomes enlightened without a teacher's help.*

2. (English)

➤ *Ustoz ko'rmagan shogird har maqomga yo'rg'alar. (Uzbek)*

3. This means that only one person from a lot may achieve his goals without teacher's share. Teaching is a very noble profession that shapes the character, caliber, and future of individual. Without the of help of teacher's, sometimes it is impossible to learn something. Analyzing process has showed that this can be translated into Uzbek language with the equivalent. But there are no the same form of that proverb. Since, we cannot find Uzbek proverb which is formed with the words "million" and "enlighten". Fortunately, the proverb, "Ustoz ko'rmagan shogird har maqomga yo'rg'alar", gives the same meaning with that one in English. These both proverbs given above can be used the same situation in both languages.

➤ *No man is a good doctor who has never been sick himself. (English)*

➤ *Tabib tabib emas, boshidan o'tkazgan tabib. (Uzbek)*

It means that some people who suffer from illness have more experience than some doctors. And they understand the patients better. It is noticed that the word "doctor" in English saying is given in Uzbek language with "tabib". It should be noted that, the word "tabib" is the old form of man who has been trained in medical science. This saying can be found the same senses in Uzbek language. That can be translated directly and also express the same meaning.

Moreover, there are such kind of proverbs which cannot be translated directly from English into Uzbek. Absence of correspondence is often observed. It can be said that, they do not form with exactly the same words, but, Some are found that give the similar meaning. For instance:

➤ *In a calm sea, every man is a pilot. (English)*

➤ *Urush tugagandan keyin, qahramon ko'payadi. (Uzbek)*

If we analyze this saying, it can be used such a situation that we are all ready to do the other fellow's job or offer advice when there is no risk attached, but we are not so eager to volunteer when danger threatens. However, in Uzbek language we cannot find a proverb which is formed with the words "pilot" and "sea"

And used the situation mentioned above. But on the other hand, we can utilize another proverb that is the same meaning with the one in English language. They both give similar meaning.

➤ *The shoemaker's child goes barefoot. (English)*

➤ *Bo'zchi belboqqa yolchimas. (Uzbek)*

It is noted that, this proverb means the family of a skilled or knowledgeable person are often the last to benefit from their expertise. In the situation like this, we can use the equivalent of proverb in Uzbek language. But, the names of professions are changed while translating. "Shoemaker" is used in English but "Bo'zchi" in Uzbek. But, they are both utilized in the same state.

➤ *A bad workman always blame his tools. (English)*

➤ *Dangasa bahona izlar. (Uzbek)*

It is said that if someone performs a job or task poorly or unsuccessfully, they will usually lay the blame on the quality of their equipment, or other such external factors, rather than take responsibility for their own failure. In analyzing, the English proverb forms with "Workman" and "tool". However, in the Uzbek one "Workman" and "tool" are changed into "Dangasa" and "bahona". It is noted that they are irrelevant words. Yet, all words can serve to express the same meaning. Here are other examples of proverbs like this:

➤ *When the wine is free even the judge drinks it (English)*

➤ *Tekin bo'lsa yotib yeyishadi. (Uzbek)*

➤ *The good lawyer knows the law; the clever one knows the judge. (English)*

➤ *Ishni o'zini emas, ko'zini bil.*

➤ *Two captains sink a ship (English)*

➤ *Ikkita qo'chqorning kallasi bir qozonda qaynamas.*

➤ *Schoolmaster, stick to your books; farmer, to your pigs. (English)*

➤ *O'rgangan ko'ngil o'rtansa qo'yimas. (Uzbek)*

Each nation has own culture, language, traditions and customs. While translating and analyzing contrastively, we should pay attention to the relationship between language and culture. There is a close relationship between them. But language, thought or culture are not all the same thing, but none of them can survive without the others. Language expresses the patterns and structures of culture, and consequently influences human thinking, manners and judgement. It is the means by which culture and its traditions and

shared values may be conveyed and preserved. Language is fundamental to cultural identity.¹

While comparing and contrasting those proverbs by translation we can easily analyze that problems can be different in different examples. It can be analyzed from those proverbs that they totally differ from the English variants while translating them into Uzbek language. Summing up, we can say that both English and Uzbek languages are rich in proverbs. In learning process of proverbs improve language skills and help to get to know large amount of knowledge about other cultures. A great way of improve the understanding of the English, it is to study English proverbs and sayings. By memorizing them, we will not only learn some common English sayings; we will also help our brain to become better at forming good English sentences.

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