

INTERPRETATION OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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Abstract: Characteristic features of a work of art - this is a manifestation in each case of an individual artistic manner writer, conditioned by his worldview, aesthetic influence, and also a wide variety of lexical and grammatical means of the language. That is why the question of interpreting a literary text in modern linguistics continues to be very relevant and also extremely difficult.

Keywords: literary criticism, science, translation, fiction text, interpretation, literary theory, work of art, linguistics.

Literary criticism is a science that studies fiction as phenomenon of human culture. It is necessary to distinguish between literary criticism and literary criticism. Main branches: literary theory, history literature. Literature is an art form in which reality is displayed through words, where writers include their worldview, their feelings, experiences, memories, perception of the world.

Literary theory (going back to normative poetics and rarely referred to by this term) studies the essence of literature as an art form, specificity of literary forms, genres, styles, trends. Story literature, on the contrary, is focused primarily on the particular, revealing individual, unique features inherent in national literatures, the work of individual writers or individual works.

The complex structure of a literary work, which, on the one hand, on the one hand, is an intrinsically valuable verbal and linguistic phenomenon, and on the other hand hand, correlates with various cultural areas (philosophy, religion, art, social life, etc.), determines multi-component characteristics of literary criticism as a science, the presence in it broad interdisciplinary connections (especially close connections literary criticism with linguistics, with which it forms a single humanitarian discipline - philology). It occupies a special place in literary criticism translation.

We know that translation is the activity of interpreting the meaning of a text. one language (the original language [OL]) and the creation of a new one equivalent to it text in another language (translation language [OL]). Originally existed only manual translation (done by a human), but attempts have been made automate translation in

natural languages (machine translation). Purpose translation is the establishment of equivalence relations between the original text [OT] and translation text [TT], as a result of which both texts are carried in the same meanings based on cultural and customary characteristics languages in which they are created. The main translation material is literary text.

Literary text is one of the most important types artistic language communication. Turning to the interpretation of the text, we would like to simultaneously touch upon the question of its perception and understanding that, in turn, is also the subject of research hermeneutics. To reveal the meaning and therefore understand literary text, required accordingly interpret it. As theoretical and practical analysis has shown, the interpretation process involves the following stages: guessing, assumption, hypothesis; derivation of consequences and their comparison with known data; coordination of the first two stages, as a result of which the meaning of the text is comprehended. The interpretation of the text is a peculiar interaction of two worlds: the inner world of the literary work and the world of the reader.

Interpretation is a creative skill. It requires readiness creating new means of expression, insight, understanding tacit knowledge not expressed in language. In the process of interpretation it is necessary to be able to analyze any sign as a context, as a basis sense. A translator needs to be able to apply two types of knowledge operations with a linguistic sign.

1. Combination. Any sign consists of component signs and occurs only in combination with other signs. This means that any linguistic unit simultaneously acts as a context for more complex unit. Therefore, any real grouping of linguistic units connects them into a higher order unit: combination and contextual position are two sides of the same transaction.

2. Selection. The choice between alternatives involves the possibility replacing one alternative with another. The meaning of a word for a person is always realized through its inclusion in some larger unit - proposition, frame, diagram, scene, script, events, mental model. We, studying proverbs as small genres of literature, wanted to show that, you can find parallel translations (interpretations) of proverbs in English, Russian and Uzbek literature. Although when translating, each translator must keep in mind concepts: like mentality, history, lexical richness every language, worldview, spirituality and culture of every people. Proverbs and sayings most comprehensively and fully reveal national character, mentality, a set of the most significant features ethnicity and nation [4]. Let's conduct a semantic comparative analysis of proverbs – options translation (with semantic analogues) from English, Russian and Uzbek languages:

English proverb with literal translation	Russian proverb with similar meaning	Meaning
A bad workman blames his tools.	Плохому танцору ноги мешают.	A person who is bad at something looks for the reasons for his failures anywhere, but not in himself.
A bargain is a bargain.	Уговор дороже денег	We need to keep our promises.
A bird may be known by its song.	Видна птица по полёту.	You can understand a lot about a person by what he says and does.
A clean hand wants no washing.	Правда милости не ищет.	There is no point in making excuses and dissembling for an honest person.
A danger foreseen is half avoided.	Опасайся бед, пока их нет.	The ability to predict all scenarios will help you avoid the worst.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.	Друг познается в беде.	True friends will help even in difficult situations.
A honey tongue, a heart of gall.	Глядит овцой, а пахнет волком	Pleasant appearance and kind words do not always indicate good intentions.
A leopard cannot change its spots.	Горбатого могила исправит.	People don't change
A picture is worth a thousand words.	Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать.	It is better to see something for yourself than to trust rumors or stories.
All good things must come to an end.	Все хорошее когда-нибудь заканчивается.	Luck cannot be with you forever.

A comparison of proverbs and sayings of different nations shows how many these peoples have in common, which contributes to their better mutual understanding and rapprochement. Proverbs and sayings reflect rich historical experience people. The use of proverbs gives speech a unique identity and special expressiveness. [5.C.1]

In a word, interpretation is the translator's ability to convey meaning. source text into the context of the new linguistic world, this is a process linguistic cross-fertilization and understanding of meanings and meanings culture.

Interpretation creates the possibility of cognition, communication, human interaction with the world, it is a condition of unity objective and spiritual world.

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