

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PAREMILOGICAL UNITS WITHIN PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article shows that both English and Uzbek are very rich languages. They both have a lot of deeply meaningful proverbs, parables. Among them we can find many proverbs that contain different proper names. Many of them originated centuries ago and are still preserved and used today, but some of them are new proverbs that have emerged from the modern environment, the way people live. Not all of the proverbs that come with proper names are widely used in the language, because they have different meanings in terms of sense, articles that represent exactly the everyday lifestyle are used more in practice, and are remembered. But some of them we rarely use because they are proverbs that are far from the usual way of life.

**Key words:** Proverbs, tradition, proper names, culture, comparison.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье показано, что английский и узбекский языки очень богаты. У них обоих есть много глубоко содержательных пословиц, притч. Среди них можно найти множество пословиц, содержащих разные имена собственные. Многие из них возникли столетия назад и до сих пор сохраняются и используются, но некоторые из них представляют собой новые пословицы, возникшие из современной среды, образа жизни людей. Не все пословицы, имеющие имена собственные, широко используются в языке, поскольку имеют разное по смыслу значение, пословицы, отражающие именно повседневный образ жизни, больше используются на практике, и запоминаются. Но некоторые из них мы используем редко, поскольку эти пословицы, далекие от обычного образа жизни.

**Ключевые слова:** Пословицы, традиция, имена собственные, культура, сравнение.

Proverbs are generally defined as "narrow and pithy sayings expressing commonly held ideas and beliefs." Folk literature is associated with proverbs. Their origins are mostly based on oral tradition. Many generations have used proverbs to improve the clarity and persuasiveness of their speeches. Every country has its own ideas and traditions, which are reflected in proverbs. On the other hand, there are many proverbs that are universal and have translations in various languages.

Throughout my research, I have learned that a proverb that comes with a proper name in one language can come without a proper name in another language, but they are semantically similar to each other. But I have witnessed another case where some

proverbs have no equivalent, the main reason being the cultures of the countries where these two languages are used. Below I will try to compare and interpret the meanings of such articles in English and Uzbek:

1. **Hamal kirdi - amal kirdi.** "Hamal" means –the month of March. It is said in this proverb that, from the beginning of March farmers start to plant crops, trees and plants on their grounds, people plan to do many projects and begin to build houses for themselves. We can come across this kind of proverb in English language, too:

**Spring is in the air. It means spring is the season of new beginnings.**

Every year many of us look forward to March as it's the first month of Spring. Farmers begin to plant crops on their land and we see colorful flowers blooming, leaves start to grow in hedges and trees and we come alive after a long-wilted winter.

Here we can catch similar meanings in these two proverbs, but in the first proverb we can see the proper noun ( Hamal), but in the second proverb there is no a proper name. The names of seasons are not considered as proper names.

2. **East, West home is best.** It means wherever we go, we can not find the place like our homes. The sides of the world are accepted as proper names, so they are always capitalized.

Uzbek language also includes this very proverb, but in another version. Here is not used any proper names:

**O'z uying o'lan to'shaging.** It also means the same meaning as this English proverb- there is no place like home.

3. **Rome was not built in a day.** It is said to mean that it takes a long time to do a job or task properly, and you should not rush it or expect to do it quickly. In this proverb "Rome" is a proper name, because it is the name of a city.

In Uzbek language it is said as:

**Sabrning tagi sariq oltin.** It means the people who wants to get good results should not hurry, they should be patient and do everything step by step.

But here we can not see a proper name.

4. **Savr kirdi — ekinlarga davr kirdi.** Savr is the month of April. It is an old Uzbek proverb, which includes a proper name. If we interpret the proverb it means that April is a spring month in which rain pours very often, and it affects very well to the plants and corn.

English people say this proverb in another way, they have an equivalent which means the same as Uzbek proverb. And one point to highlight is that both proverbs possess proper names ( Savr, April,May) and the same interpretation.

**April shower bring May flowers.** It is a common saying, which are mostly said in the month of April. The month of April is traditionally rainy. As temperatures rise, the last bit of snow melts and turns to rain, and increased rain shower activity triggers the beginning of flowers and plants to truly bloom.

**5. Every day is not Sunday.** This proverb is about lazy people who do not like working. It is necessary to work. One cannot spend every day having fun. Sunday is a day of the week, so it is a proper name.

In Uzbek language we have also many proverbs about laziness, but now I want to show one of them which is similar to this English proverb in terms of meaning. This proverb does not include a proper name, but it is similar to it according to its meaning.

**Bekor chidan xudo bezor.** It is about the person who does not like to work, and spends his/her time with doing nothing. No one likes these sorts of people, because they do not help others and waste their precious time.

**6. Jack is no judge on Jill's beauty.** It means that lovers are blind to each other's faults. It is a famous English proverb, which contains two proper names( Jack, Jill).

In Uzbekistan we have also this very proverb which is very common among people. It does not contain any proper names, but its meaning is the same as the English proverb.

**Sevgining ko'zi ko'r.** From this it can be seen that lovers love each other knowingly each other's shortcomings, accept each other with their shortcomings, and faults. That is why such a proverb has appeared among the people.

**7. March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb.** This proverb refers to the fact that the weather is very cold at the beginning of March but warms up at the end. It's also acceptable to say "in like a lion and out like a lamb." It's a more concise way of saying the same thing. In this proverb "March" is name of the spring month, so it is a proper name.

Uzbek paremiology also has such kind of saying, which encompasses the same sense. It also includes a proper name – Mart( March).

**Mart qorda boshlanadi va ko'katlar bilan tugaydi.** It is said here that at the beginning of March the weather is cold and it may even snow, at the end of the month the temperature of the weather becomes warm and the trees and plants bloom and blossom.

Here we can notice that both proverbs in two different languages include the same proper name, and means also the same.

**8. Navro'zdan so'ng qish bo'lmas, Mizondan son'g yoz bo'lmas.**

If we translate this old Uzbek proverb literally, it is translated as: Winter does not come after Navruz, summer does not come after Mizon. Navruz is a national holiday which is celebrated in spring, and Mizon is the old name of the month of October. If we interpret the proverb according to its sense, every thing happens at its own time, we can not change it.

English people say this proverb in another form. They express this meaning more simply, and do not use any proper name.

**Everything has its own time.** Everything happens on time, not before, not after. We cannot do anything before its time until its time has come.

**9. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.** It is an English proverb which includes name of a person ( Jack) . It means working without having rest and relaxation, makes people to get tired and become dull. Each person needs time for rest during any working process, it affects well to the productive working hours and good results.

In Uzbek Language we have another variant of this proverb. It does not include a proper name, but the same according to the meaning.

**Yaxshi dam – mehnatga hamdam.** It is clear from this proverb that if a person rests during the process of labor, he will have a good result of labor and will not get tired quickly. If , on the contrary, he works without rest all day long, he quickly becomes tired, nervous and unable to achieve good results.

**10. An Englishman's home is his castle.** It is said to mean that people have the right to do what they want in their own home, and that other people or the state have no right to interfere in people's private lives. It is an old British proverb, that contains the proper name –Engilshman.

In Uzbek language we can express this idea by this proverb:

**O'z uyingda poshshodirsan.** If we translate this proverb, it means: “You are the king in your house”. It means that everyone feels free in his/her own home, do whatever they want, but they can't behave in that way when they go to someone else's house. From these two proverbs we can know that both of them are the same in the sense of meaning, but they have different forms. English version includes a proper name and the Uzbek one does not.

**Conclusion.** Proverbs are widely believed to play an important role in language education as part of the acquisition of cultural knowledge, figurative understanding and communication skills. Proverbs are part of all languages and cultures. Proverbs have been used from ancient times to modern times to spread knowledge, wisdom, and truth about life. They are considered an important part of raising children because they show moral values and encourage them to act together.

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