

Educational Importance of Uzbek Folk Proverbs and English Folk Proverbs

Tulkinova Maftuna Hasan kizi

Student of Termiz state pedagogical institute

Scientific supervisor: **Ibragimova Hilola Bahodirjon qizi.**

Abstract: In this article, examining the educational significance of Uzbek and English folk proverbs and difference and similarities between them.

Key words: Uzbek language, English language, proverb, education, translation.

Introduction.

A proverb is a folk oral creation, a genre, short and concise, figurative and without illustrations, a wise phrase with complete grammatical and logical meaning, a specific form with a deep meaning. words are said. Proverb is a proverb in Uzbek, zarbulmasal in Tajiks, proslovitsa in Russians, naql in Arabs, ata sozi in Turks, and the term is derived from Arabic - qavlun - to speak, say. The proverb has been polished among the people for centuries and has become a concise and simple poetic form. created Examples of the proverbs of the Turkic peoples were originally given in Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'otti turk". Some of these proverbs are still available today. And it is used in different versions among the Uzbek people. Proverbs are sometimes referred to by names such as matal, zarbulmasal, rebuke, proverbs of elders, proverbs of wisdom, sayings of wise men, sayings of fathers. The socio-political and educational significance of proverbs is very great. An image of an object and its characteristics are given in the example. In a proverb, a complete thought-conclusion is expressed. The word is a proverb! The whole of the spiritual culture created by the nation is definitely the proverbs of that nation.

Now if we compare Uzbek folk proverbs with other folk proverbs, there will be differences and similarities between the correct proverbs. If we compare the Uzbek folk proverbs with the English folk proverbs, we can see that the best proverbs created and used by the primitive people in the past are still of great educational value. constitutes the treasury. O There are many educational proverbs in both Uzbek folk proverbs and English folk proverbs. As for the similarities and differences in this respect, each nation has its own religious belief and has its own proverbial sayings. This is a different aspect of these proverbs. Proverbs are examples of the wisdom of the peoples of the world gathered over the years. From proverbs, people are using the concepts specific to educational issues as the most important wealth left by their ancestors. In addition to Uzbek and English folk proverbs, traditions and national concepts of that nation, as well as historical places and well-known characters are expressed in other folk proverbs. The well-known linguist V. Maider defined a proverb in his book as follows: "A proverb is a short, well-known sentence that contains the wisdom, truth, morals and traditional views of the people in a fixed and memorable form. , is passed from generation to generation. As it can be seen from the definition, proverbs are usually based on metaphor and have a figurative meaning. Proverbs are given different definitions in all books, but the most suitable definition is given in the book of V. Maiderny It is a definition. If we give an additional definition to proverbs, they have been left for years and centuries as frames or models of the usual situations of human life. Indeed, if we look at the content of this sentence, the folk proverbs of every nation if we look at it, we can see that some of the actions of people in the past have been translated into proverbs as wise words. It may not have the same meaning as a folk proverb of that nation, but its meaning is close to that proverb, that is, it can be equivalent to that . Now, as a proof of my statement, if I compare English and Uzbek folk proverbs, for example: if we analyze the English proverb "When cat's way, the mice will play", here "cat" and The words "mice" represent metaphorical images of people and can be equivalent to the Uzbek saying "Suleiman died and the giants were saved". It is believed that the English and Uzbek languages have a long history. therefore, many English paremiological reserves have Latin bases, some of them have historical forms. It is worth noting one more thing that Uzbek and English proverbs and matals have one similar or the

same thing or different images are used to convey the idea. These images reflect the different social standards and lifestyles of the two nations.

While studying the structure of Uzbek and English folk proverbs, if we look at the aspects of educational importance in them, it should be noted that spiritual needs are more important than material ones in proverbs. As a proof of our statement, we can give an example of this proverb: "Be a poor man in your own country until you are a king in another's country." This proverb should be understood as the fact that some people measure all problems with economy (money). For them, the materiality and abundance of life is higher than any concept. At this point, it is worth mentioning another Uzbek folk proverb, "Don't dream of everything, everywhere there is a stone - it's a scale." This proverb also has an educational value for people. In life, someone draws a very useful conclusion from one of the folk proverbs. This process has been proven in people's lives. Proverbs are unique genres and unique masterpieces of folk art, one of the most important genres of folk art, and one of the most important topics studied in linguistics and folklore. Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form, but a deep meaning. In fact, even though proverbs or wise words are only two lines long, sometimes the content is stronger than a poem written in ten lines. Now, let's look at the English version of some of the Uzbek folk proverbs:

One's word is one's bond.

He that questions nothing, learns nothing.

A scientist who learns by asking what he does not know is a tyrant who does not ask for anything.

Respect yourself, or someone else will respect you.

He who does not know himself does not know the truth.

Young men think old men fools, and old men know young men to be so.

When you say a word, think about it and say it knowing the consequences.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

The size of the word is small, the meaning of the word is small.

To sum up, no matter what topic or sphere of life the folk proverbs are about, selected problems and social relations are thoroughly studied. Proverbs are characterized by dialectic unity of content and form, rhytming in many cases, sometimes polysemy, rich in figurative meanings. The customs and traditions of that nation are reflected in proverbs of any nation. Also, every nation has educational proverbs. And from those sayings, people draw the conclusion they need and apply it to their lives.

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