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MAINTAINING NATIONAL SPIRIT AND STYLE IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

Abstract: *Some proverbs retain their manuscripts because of their simplicity and popularity and it can easily be used as a proverb. A bad workman quarrels with his tool is also one of them. The translation of this proverb is the worst of the master always complains about his instrument. In general, no one doubts if the same sentence is presented as a proverb.*

Key words: National spirit, style, proverbs, translation, the folk proverb, essence.

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Introduction

According to Western scholars, it is possible to perceive the nationality of any nation in every color that we see. In general, nationalism is manifested not only in colors but in all aspects of our lives. There should be no doubt that the national language occupies a high place in folklore.

Not all of us pay attention to air accidents that have become a daily topic of news programs in recent years. If you were looking, you would look for the “Black box” of the aircraft that crashed. Because it stores all of the information related to the aircraft. How it crashed, and no one else could provide him with unreliable information. Now let’s look at the similarity between the black box of a plane and the folk proverb.

The proverbs also contain, as we said before, the history, origin and other valuable information of each nation. There is a saying in the Uzbek people that “Cover the pan over the heat. The proverb teaches us that everything must be done on time. If you pay attention, you will notice that the proverb is specific only to the people of Central Asia. But it is not called

a pan and it does not look like ours. The black box of the proverb is also hidden in the oven.

Analysis.

Karomatkhon Karomatovna and Khamidulla Karomatovs brought the proverb. All are not Saint that go to the church in their collection. The literal translation of this proverb will be in the form of “Not everyone who goes to the church is Saint”. The specificity of this proverb for the Christian peoples is evident. Because the church is a concept that is mainly Western. It is true that the word “church” in our language also indicates that we have the same understanding. But we only know the church as a place of worship for the people of the west, and the word church comes from the Russian word “церков”. Translators cite a proverb that is equivalent to this article as “Even if the donkey goes to the Mecca, it will not be pilgrimage”. We can say that the alternative is very successful. For the content of the proverb has been clarified and the methodology has been preserved, not deviating from the religious theme.

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• *The absent is always in the wrong- O'zi yo'qning — ko'zi yo'q.*

• *There is no accounting for tastes -Har kim suygan oshini ichadi.*

• *Actions speak louder than words-Gap bilguncha — ish bil.*

• *Advise none to marry or go to war-Har kimning niyati o'zining yo'ldoshi.*

All bread are not baked in one oven. The translation of this proverb is “Not all bread is made in a single oven”. The word oven is translated as an oven(tandoor). In fact, the word is alien to the British. Because they have no bread in the tandoori(oven), the bread is baked in the oven.

• *After dinner sit a while,
After supper walk a mile.*

• *Art is long, life is short.*

• *Ilmsiz — bir yashar,
Ilmli — ming yashar.*

Some proverbs retain their manuscripts because of their simplicity and popularity and it can easily be used as a proverb. A bad workman quarrels with his tool is also one of them. The translation of this proverb is the worst of the master always complains about his instrument. In general, no one doubts if the same sentence is presented as an article. The editors of dictionaries chose a proverb that

A stirring excuse for a loser. Sharof Mirzo quoted an alternative proverb equivalent. Bad shopkeeper chooses awl. The words handicraftsman, awl make the proverb more intimate and appealing. The proverbial idea is that it has been tested by the people for many years. Every thought tested in life experience can convince one; • The exemplary ideas expressed in this article are of a universal nature, not of the individual; • The general human reasoning must be compact and have an excellent artistic form. It is for these reasons that people's proverbs have a very slow creation and forgetting. These characteristics depend on the economic, political and cultural structure of society, the degree of stability or instability of the structure. The proverbial nature of the proverbs makes them more vibrant and more powerful. For example: English "A bad excuse is better than none" is translated into English - apologizing unwillingly is better than not asking at all. As an alternative in Uzbek, we cite the article "Good words come out of the snake's nose, from the evil religion and the Muslim religion." As we have seen, these proverbs have the meaning of a sermon. This means that the person must always have a good word and a good word. Both versions of the article have the same meaning. In the study of proverbs, its structure is an important factor in how the syntactic integrity is shaped. The structure of the proverbs is based on one or more syntactic units. Proverbs with the same syntactic integrity are usually one-sided proverbs and are often short-sighted. That is why Uzbek and

English folklore are very similar. The following proverbs will try to prove our point.

All asses wag their ears- Ahmoq aql o'rgatar.

Barking dogs seldom bite- Qopag'on it tishini ko'rsatmas

In this proverb, one of the major differences between the Uzbek and English proverbs is clear. Uzbek proverbs are characterized by expressions and comparisons. In English proverbs this is not so common. There is a proverb in the Uzbek language that “The devil is better than an angel who has not been tested” is very close to the English proverb. In the English proverb, the devil's double participation is of no use. The antagonism of the angel and the devil ensures that the idea is clear. As a matter of fact, every fact is compared, and the true essence of the proverb is revealed in the comparison.

Discussion.

Multiple articles tend to change more rapidly than single-piece proverbs. In some cases, the content or structure of the proverb may be severely damaged by the fact that the proverb does not fully grasp or remember what it says. In the urban proverb it may be omitted from one of the key words. Consequently, the proverb and the proverbs of the proverbs also require special attention and responsibility. It can be used. According to the proverbs, they have prose and poetry. Folk-creation has its own laws and principles of development. Its properties are studied by the paremiology field of folklore. When researching articles, we should refer to the field of paremiology. Paremia is a Greek word that means wisdom, parable, figurative expression. Paremiography is involved in collecting, recording, and booking folk art collections.

In folklore the genre of proverbs is a part of folk paremic art, with its compact, concise and figurative expression. However, the genre of proverbs is still not recognized as a separate literary genre, but is often viewed as a minor kind in the prose of folklore and sometimes in folk poetry.

The proverb is one of the genre of oral compositions that is compact, deep, and based on the experiences and observations that have accumulated over many centuries of socio-economic, political and cultural life. The term proverb is derived from Arabic - spelling, to pronounce, and to be used for phrases and expressions. Phrases, expressions that are understood almost uniformly by everyone, form the genre of the proverb.

The phrase is philosophically profound, based on real life, and does not challenge anyone. There is a proverb in Uzbek that “There is not worth of water in front of you”. Comparing two proverbs, one illustrates the power of figurativeness in the Uzbek proverb. The figurativeism gives the artistic power to the proverb, guides the people, and awakens new thinking. The fact that the English proverb is very simple and dry does not penetrate the psyche of a person, but is only

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remembered as a clever idea. “When the cat is away, mice will play” means “if a cat leaves, the mouse will come to the game”. Gulshan Musayeva chose a different equivalent to this proverb. “If the enemy runs away, he will grow stronger”. In both versions the essence of the English proverb is clear.

Conclusion.

The fact that two nations draw the same conclusion and produce the same proverb is surprising. We have the proverb: “First think and then speak”. In the same way we have “Do not say eight

without counting”, “A cut after seven measurements” proverbs. These are used as adjuncts to each other. In English there is “First think, then speak”. “Health- a fog of wealth”. This proverb has been used by the media and has been widely publicized. Gulshan Musayeva proposed “Wealth is nothing without health” to this article as an alternative. Note that in both proverbs the same object is selected, namely health and wealth. Only Uzbek proverb says that health is the key of wealth, and in the English proverb it is admitted that wealth is nothing without health.

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