



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF USING THE CONCEPT OF "WEALTH" IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article is dedicated to the comparative analysis of proverbs with component denoting “wealth” in Russian and English languages. And in this article we investigated proverbs with component denoting “wealth” through analysis of both languages in order to highlight entities that play a role in people's daily life, and to establish the maintain individuality in society. In order to make it easy to perceive for those willing to keep up their educational and scientific carrier in the science of Uzbek and English languages it was purposed to broaden their view on ways of teaching and peculiar features. Moreover proverbs with component denoting “wealth” can reflect the wealth of language displaying cultural paradigms of speakers of a particular language. The most attention is paid to the role and place of Uzbek and English proverbs concerning the word "money" and their etymology as well in two countries with the specific features. Except this a language reflects the particular culture of its nation, especially proverbs' role in reflecting national specificities and culture of this nation is considerable. In addition, we can say not only traditions of the people, but also historical places, outstanding people and famous characters of the notion are expressed in proverbs.

Keywords: Great attention, paid to, true, authentic materials, approaches to understanding.

Introduction

Phraseology is a popular field of diverse philological investigations. Nowadays a number of scholars turn their attention to the science of phraseology. One of the ideas is connected with the understanding of phraseological units as phenomena of culture and therefore the function is investigated in cultural context. Thus phraseology has entered the sphere of sociolinguists. One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: it is a stable, coherent combination of words with partially or fully figurative meaning. Phraseology is one of the most interesting subjects of investigations in Modern linguistics. Phraseological units and especially proverbs, was





investigated in a great number of research works. Phraseology is an integral and virtually prominent discipline of any language with the deep history of evolvement. One of the perceptions concerning to the comprehension of phraseological units as phenomena of culture and therefore the function is investigated in cultural context. Phraseological units reflect the wealth of language displaying cultural paradigms of speakers of a particular language. Phraseological units as a particular section of language shined a light on linguists of the 20 the century and this word combination became the object of scientific investigation. There are many phraseological units and proverbs that contain monetary system. The same as other proverbs or phraseological units, they came from people's everyday life, prose and poetry, myths, fables, slang, novels and other sources. Quite a few proverbs with component denoting money are familiar to people of different nationalities, and in order to show the tradition, culture or personality of the nationality. It's natural that a learner wants to know how to say those colorful expressions in different languages. It's more interesting to analyze historical version and modern version of proverbs with form of comparison in two different languages. By learning proverbs our youth can be cleverer and extend their speech. A proverb is a popularly known, repeated and concrete saying with complete utterance; they express as truth based on common sense or the practical experience of people. According to the linguist W.Mieder's point about proverb he considers: "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" [W. Mieder,1993 p-27]. It is clear from the definition that proverbs are usually based on metaphor and have figurative meaning. History shows that the creative practice of writers normally was successful in case when author developed meaning of words according to the rules of internal language development. The impact of internal rules of language development reveals the fact that alongside with direct meanings figurative meanings also appear as a result of metaphorization process. Development of meanings of words can be vividly traced in the phraseological innovations of writers, in which words put into new and unusual contacts assume quite different meanings. V.V.Vingradov said: "it is quite necessary to dwell on the nature of enriching and complicating meanings of the words belonging to the lexicon of language, as the semantic development of the lexicon words is related to enriching standard language phraseology". Formation and extension of figurative meanings in the words belonging to the lexicon result in creating phraseological units included into the lexicon of language. [Arnold.I.V, 1996. p295] Proverbs have greatly history around the world. From ancient proverbs were among the people. In this issue the most attention is paid to the comparison of Uzbek and





English proverbs concerning the word "money" and their etymology as well in two countries with the specific features. During the conversion the usage of the word "money" can be encountered frequently according to the condition and proverbs about the money also utilized in most cases in order convey the people's situation in an appealing way. Uzbek language has evolved for a long time and during this period it gathered substantial amount of phraseological units that people considered successful and famous with the favor of omnipotent culture and national traditions. A language reflects the particular culture of its nation, especially proverbs' role in reflecting national features and culture of this nation is considerable. As for English country people use proverbs in speech so often, those proverbs will be a valuable help to the advanced people of the language. English proverbs are attractive because they involve a small mass of comparatively accessible material. Proverbs are, moreover, easy to group and to execute. Proverbs are so much the common property of all Englishmen that in conversation it is often enough to repeat just the beginning of a proverb; the rest easily supplied by the other collocutor. By studying English proverbs we can know the history of that country. We introduce the political, economic c, social life of the country. Moreover, our issue is closely connected with tradition and culture of people and explains the origin of a large number of phraseological units and proverbs with component denoting money. If we examine them, the dominant subtype of phraseological units and proverbs, we observe that they involve elements regarded as relevant for various reasons: natural elements, being a good or bad man, salient aspects of everyday life and others. Additionally we can say not only traditions of the people and national notions, but also historical places, outstanding people and famous characters of the notion are expressed in proverbs. The proverbs have been given in order to show wisdom, instruction, understanding, justice, judgment, subtlety to the knowledge, discretion, learning counsel and to understanding a proverb and interpretation the words of the wise and their dark sayings. [N. F.Ochilova, 2014 p-14].

It is obvious that appearing and forming of proverbs, besides, admitting them into live conversations by the nation takes sometimes considerably long period of time. The English and Uzbek languages are believed to have long history. English has background that comes from the Latin language, therefore a huge number of English proverbs or phraseological units stock have Latin bases; some of them are identical to the historical forms, some of them faced to changes in comparison with the old ones. Through many years, other languages have been affecting to the English language, too. As a result, some proverbs are often borrowed from them in the way of translating proverbs into English as well. W. Mieder introduces the four major sources four





common European proverbs, including English, namely the Greek and the Roman Antiquity, the Bible, the Medieval Latin and the loan translations [W. Mieder 1993, p. 6]. The Uzbek language possesses also long background. It is true that this language was given the name of "Uzbek language" recently, but this language has existed since approximately XXI century. A huge number of proverbs, sayings and aphorisms are considered as a great wealth of the Uzbek culture. [U.K Yusupov. 2013, p 27] The main sources may be classified as followings: some characters from religious sources and the borrowed translations (mainly from the Arab, Tadjik, Persian and Russian languages). Moreover, there are some proverbs that come from sayings created by the mass media (TV, radio or social nets), expressions of films and songs, and even advertising slogans in all languages including English and Uzbek. However, they need some time to become or to form new proverbs as well. By analyzing the word "money" in etymological point of view, it was clarified that, the word money refers to two concepts: the abstract unit of account in terms of which the value of goods, services, and obligations can be compared and anything that is widely established as a payment. English people use proverbs in speech so often, that proverbs will be a valuable help to the advanced people of the language. English proverbs are attractive because they involve a small mass of comparatively accessible material. Proverbs are, moreover, easy to group and to execute. By studying English proverbs we can know the history, political, economic and social life of the country. When we glance to history of the proverbs about money, there are some sources that were effective in development of the folk and culture

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