

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF FULL ANTONYMS IN PROVERBS WITH THE CONCEPT "NATURE" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги табиат ҳодисаси билан боғлиқ мақолларда антонимик муносабатлар ўрганилган. Антоним ҳодисаси тўлиқ антонимлар ва қисман антонимик турларга ажратилган бўлиб мазкур мақолада чоғиштирилаётган мақолларнинг тўлиқ антонимик хусусиятлари фактик мисоллар асосида таҳлилга тортилган.

Калит сўзлар: мақол, антоним, табиат лексемали мақоллар, тўлиқантоним, қисман антоним.

Abstract. In this article, antonymic relations in English and Uzbek proverbs related to natural phenomena are studied. The phenomenon of antonyms is divided into full antonyms and partial antonyms. In this article, the full antonymic features of the proverbs are analyzed on the basis of factual examples.

Key words: proverb, antonym, proverbs with natural lexemes, complete antonym, partial antonym.

As we know, paremiological units exist in all languages of the world and have served as a research center for scientists at different times. World linguists in the study of paremas focus on the comparison of paremas in different languages.

Proverbs express the unique way of life of each people, they are the "code" of the people. The different expression of proverbs in all languages is characterized by the fact that they are representatives of different religions, geographical location and historical processes.

When referring to folk proverbs, it is necessary to take into account their historicity. Because most of the proverbs used today are created in the past and express the limitations and contradictions of the people's psychology and worldview.

Therefore, it is necessary to collect folk proverbs and study their layers characteristic of different periods in nature from the point of view of consistent classification. As a result of the development of religious views in England in the 10th-11th centuries, the need for didactic works increased, and a number of didactic works appeared. One such work is the Proverbs of Alfred, considered the oldest written collection of English proverbs.

This work was created between 1150 and 1180 and contains religious and moral instructions[1].

Another source is "The book of proverbs" collection "Proverbs of Solomon which the raen of Hezekiah king of Judah copied" (ep. 700 years), "Wisdom of Amenemope" (er. X-VI centuries) based on his works[2].

In England, interest in paremiological units increased during the Middle English period (16th-17th centuries), i.e. the "golden age of proverbial wisdom".

Already in the 11th century, M.Koshgari included a large part of the wise sayings of the Turkic peoples in his "Devon" and explained in Arabic the meaning and context of their use. "Devonu lug'otit turk" contains more than 300 pieces of poetry, 291 proverbs and sayings related to folklore[3].

It should be noted that by the 20th century, linguistic research on paremiological units accelerated, that is, scientists began to create collections of paremiological units, collect new materials and compare them with the previous ones, study the structure of paremiological units, their history, evolution, and aspects related to the mentality of the people.

It should be noted that Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev's work on Uzbek phraseology, his contribution to this field of linguistics is huge and incomparable. Dozens of books and monographs published by the author over the past years can be a vivid proof of our opinion. Although the scientist did not create special works on proverbs, the fact that he understood the subject of phraseology in a narrow scope from the early stages of his scientific activity, and distinguished the differences between proverbs and phrases as much as possible, deserves high attention.

As can be seen from the works cited above, the problems of parema and paremiology have been studied by linguists as much as possible. But there are few works on studying proverbs with natural phenomena. Therefore, in our research, we focused on the analysis of proverbs related to natural phenomena.

Expression of antonyms in proverbs related to natural phenomena in Uzbek folk proverbs. For example, *Совузинг ошса – бўстон, иссигинг ошса – гўристон, Азиз бўлмай, мазиз бўлмас. Тўқранса — тўққиз кун, Ўқранса — ўн кун. Азиз ақчасиз кетмас, Қизлар — бўғчасиз. Барс йили — бойлик, Куён йили — қаҳатчилик. Ёз — ёзил, қиш — қисил. Ёз ёмгири ёндан ўтар, Қиш ёмгири — жондан. Ёз куюнган, қиш суюнар. Ёз меваси — қиш хазинаси. Ёз қоқиси — қишга дори. Ёзда боши пишмаганнинг, Қишда оши пишмас. Ёзда жароҳат кўрсанг, Қишда роҳат кўрасан. Ёзнинг гилами — кенг. Ёзда хотин қутуради, Қишда — бурун. Ёзнинг ёзиги — қишнинг озиги. Ёзнинг ёмгиридан қўрқ, Қишнинг — қировидан. Ёзнинг куни — юз турли, Қишнинг куни — қирқ турли. Ёзнинг ювиндиси — қишга ошқатиқ. Ёлқитса ҳам, ёг яхши, Ёндирса ҳам, ёз яхши. Лайлак келса — ёруз ёз, Турна келса — тунуқ ёз. Наврўздан сўнг қиш бўлмас, Мизондан сўнг ёз бўлмас. Савр*

ёмгири — сари олтин. Савалаб ёққан ёмгир ёмон, Майдалаб ёққан қор ёмон. Совуқ оёқдан урар, Иссиқ — бошдан. Сигир йили — тўқлик, Қўй йили — йўқлик. Сумбуланинг суви тиниқ, ўзи совуқ. Эрталабки туман очар, Кечки туман ёпар. Қиш — оладан, ёз — моладан. Қиш — серташвиш. Қиш ўлдирма, ёз ўлдир, Оч ўлдирма, тўқ ўлдир. Қиш ўтар, қоралик қаргага қолар. Қиш қилигини қилмай қўймас, Ёз йўригини йўймай қўймас. Қиш — қисилмоқ, ёз — ёзилмоқ. Қиш қишлигини қилмаса, Ёз ёзлигини қилмас. Қишнинг совугида тўнгандан, Ёзнинг иссиғида ўлган яшиш. Қишнинг қори — ёзга[4]like proverbs are used as a basis for contradiction.

Expression of antonyms in proverbs related to natural phenomena in English folk proverbs. For example, *Big thunder, little rain, Rain, rain, go away, come again another day, It is better to have less thunder in the mouth and more lightning in the hand, With dew before midnight, the next day sure will be bright*[5].

To sum up, the analysis of the evidence shows that the modern Uzbek language has great and rich opportunities for expressing various meaningful shades through proverbs. These possibilities are characterized by the existence of a wide range of antonymic phenomena within proverbs.

The list of used literature

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