

## PROVERBS AS PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Annotation:** Proverb is a short sentence that people often quote, which gives advice or tells you something about life. The field of using proverbs in spoken English in linguistics does not have a long history one of the fields. Until it comes out as a separate section years have been studied in the structure of lexicology. To date to the fact that many have been identified in the field of phraseology from, many that are still open still have. One of them distinguish phraseological units from other units that are not ready in speech to get, one of the controversial problems of phraseology is narrow and wide exists in the meaning. Moreover, the most difficult and tricky task in using proverbs is using them by not aware of their exact meaning. This article aims to conduct and give some solutions of these matters.

**Key words:** Proverbs, paremiology, semantic usage of proverbs, parema, phraseology, word combinations, quote, problematic sector.

A proverb is a short sentence that people often quote, give advice or tell people something about life. Speakers can use proverbs to impart knowledge, advise, teach or reinforce morals, argue, resolve interpersonal conflict, promote understanding, or comfort or inspire others. A proverb is a short proverb or folk wisdom that is not written by a single, individual author, but comes from a common culture. Proverbs are pieces of brief and popular sayings, generally in the form of a phrase. They are commonly used to illustrate a specific point. Knowledge about proverbs is important since it increases your vocabulary and enhances social skills. Proverbs often appear in questions for various competitive exams, and thus getting familiar with different proverbs and their meanings should be an essential part of your preparation. Proverbs often use metaphors or creative images to express a larger truth. Proverbs are a simple way of expressing a well-known truth or proverb based on common sense or experience. They are usually imbued with the wisdom of ancestors, passed down from generation to generation, until they become part of the oral creativity of the community. Short popular saying, usually of unknown and ancient origin, that expresses effectively some commonplace truth or useful thought; adage; a wise saying or precept; a didactic

sentence. A person or thing that is commonly regarded as an embodiment or representation of some quality.

**Paremiology:** the word paramilology comes from the Greek words *paranomia* - wisdom, and *logos* – teaching wisdom expressions such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms in a certain language is a branch of linguistics which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language, appear as concise and simple, short and meaningful, logical generalizations — the field of science that studies parametics. That is, the life of a certain nation style, life, attitude of people to society, observations and state of mind expressing conclusions based on experience, ethic and from the generation that embodies aesthetic feelings and positive qualities it is transmitted from generation to generation in oral form, compact and simple, short and meaningful. Since paremas are passed from generation to generation only orally, they are a product of folklore, they are the object of study of literary studies, because most of them are often similar to poetic form, and they use a number of figurative tools, such as simile, antithesis, anaphora. At the same time, because paremas are made up of words and consist of sentences expressing a certain idea, they are also an object of study in linguistics. Parema combines 2 aspects, which studies the origin, historical development and semantic features of paremas, is closely related to phraseology. Parema studies all the different phrases that exist in the language, while phraseology, as part of it, studies only stable compounds with figurative meaning. In this respect, they differ from each other. The unity of the object of study, that is, the examination of stable, stable compounds consisting of several words, is a similar, common aspect of phraseology with its Collection and study of Paremas continues from the times of Mahmud Koshgari ("Devonu Lugotit Turk") and Gulkhani ("Zarbulmasal") to the present day in Uzbek literature. Furthermore a proverb that appeared as a logical generalization is as wise as a matal aphorism. The field of linguistics that studies phrases - paremiology is called paremiology. The field of Paremiography deals with the collection of such compounds. In European linguistics, at the beginning of the 18th century, the German paremiographer W.Wander contains more than 250,000 proverbs about 5 European nations created a paremiological dictionary consisting of a book. A little after a while R.C. Trench "On the Lessons of Proverbs" English created a paremiological dictionary of the language. And this work has English and American editions an excellent guide for those involved in the field of paremiology has been serving as The meaning of the proverbs in this work, its origin, emergence, and theory are covered in detail. After that, several researchers were interested in the field of paremiology and collected proverbs, and began to publish.

**Examples of usage of proverbs in a paremiological way with the Uzbek defenitions:**

### **1.A bad workman always blames his tools**

**Meaning:** this proverb is used when someone blames the quality of their equipment or other external factors when they perform a task poorly.

**Ma'nosi:** bu maqol kimdir biror vazifani yomon bajarganida o'z uskunasing sifati yoki boshqa tashqi omillarni ayblasa ishlatiladi.

**Example:** The turkey isn't cooked well because the oven is not functioning well. Well, it's the case of a bad workman who blames his tools.

**Misol:** Kurka yaxshi pishirilmagan, chunki pech yaxshi ishlamayapti. Xo'sh, bu o'z asboblarini ayblaydigan yomon ishchining ishi.

## 2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the Bush

**Meaning:** things we already have are more valuable than what we hope to get.

**Ma'nosi:** bizda mavjud bo'lgan narsalar biz olishni umid qilgan narsadan qimmatroqdir.

**Example:** Someone: Why did you turn down that job offer when you don't have anything concrete in hand at the moment? Someone: Well, I'm confident I'll land one of the two jobs I interviewed for last week. And they're better than this one. Someone: In my opinion, you should've taken it. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

**Misol:** Kimdir: Nima uchun qo'lingizda aniq narsa yo'q ekan, bu taklifni rad etdingiz? Kimdir: Ishonchim komilki, men o'tgan hafta intervyu bergan ikkita ishimdan biriga kiraman. Va ular bundan ham yaxshiroq. Kimdir: Menimcha, siz buni qabul qilishingiz kerak edi. Qo'ldagi qush butada ikkitaga arziydi.

## 3. Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder

**Meaning:** when people we love are not with us, we love them even more.

**Ma'nosi:** biz sevgan insonlar yonimizda bo'lmasa, biz ularni yanada ko'proq sevamiz.

**Example:** When I was with her she always fought with me but now she cries for me on the phone. I think distance made her heart grow fonder.

**Misol:** Men u bilan birga bo'lganimda u doim men bilan urishardi, lekin hozirgi vaqtlarda u bilan telefonda gaplashganimda yig'laydi. O'ylaymanki, masofa uning qalbini sof qilgan.

## 4. A Cat Has Nine Lives

**Meaning:** Cats can survive seemingly fatal events.

**Ma'nosi:** Mushuklar o'limga olib keladigan hodisalardan omon qolishlari mumkin.

**Example:** I haven't seen him for several weeks, but I wouldn't really worry about him. Everyone knows a cat has nine lives.

**Misol:** Mushuklar o'limga olib keladigan hodisalardan omon qolishlari mumkin.

## 5. A Chain is Only as Strong as Its Weakest Link

**Meaning:** One weak part will render the whole weak.

**Ma'nosi:** Bitta zaif qism butunni zaif qiladi.

**Example:** No matter how confident the team is, it is as strong as its weakest link – its defense.

**Misol:** Jamoa qanchalik ishonchli bo'lmasin, uning himoyasi-ham eng zaif ham eng kuchli bo'g'inidir.

### 6. Actions Speak Louder Than Words

**Meaning:** Actions are a better reflection of one's character because it's easy to say things, but difficult to act on them and follow through.

**Ma'nosi:** Harakatlar insonning fe'l-atvorini yaxshiroq aks ettiradi, chunki gapirish oson, lekin ularga amal qilish va bajarish qiyin.

**Example:** Julie always says she'll donate to the school, and she never does, so I doubt she will this year. Actions speak louder than words, after all.

**Misol:** Juli har doim maktabga xayriya qilmoqchi ekanligini aytadi va hech qachon haligacha xayriya qilgani yo'q, shuning uchun men bu yil xayriya qilishiga shubham bor. Shu sababli, harakatlar so'zdan ko'ra balandroq gapiradi.

### 7. A Drowning Man Will Clutch at a Straw

**Meaning:** when someone is in a difficult situation, she/he will take any available opportunity to improve it.

**Ma'nosi:** Agar biror kishi qiyin vaziyatga tushib qolsa, uni yaxshilash uchun mavjud imkoniyatdan foydalanadi.

**Example:** After trying all reliable medicines, he is now visiting quacks to get a cure for his baldness. A drowning man will clutch at a straw.

**Misol:** Barcha ishonchli dori-darmonlarni sinab ko'rgandan so'ng, u soch to'kilishiga davo olish uchun joylarni ziyorat qilmoqda. Cho'kayotgan odam somonni changallab oladi.

### 8. Adversity and Loss Make a Man Wise

**Meaning:** We gain wisdom faster in difficult times than in prosperous times.

**Ma'nosi:** Biz qiyin paytlarda donolikka tinch paytlardan ko'ra tezroq erishamiz.

**Example:** After losing money in my investments, I know which investments to avoid. It is rightly said adversity and loss make a man wise.

**Misol:** Investitsiyalarimda pul yo'qotganimdan so'ng, men qaysi investitsiyalardan qochish kerakligini bilaman. Baxtsizlik va yo'qotish odamni dono qiladi, to'g'ri aytilgan.

### 9. A Fool and His Money Are Soon Parted

**Meaning:** Foolish people do not know how to hold on to their money.

**Ma'nosi:** Aqlsizlar pullarini qanday sarflashni bilishmaydi.

**Example:** She gave up her entire estate on the basis of a verbal promise. A fool and his money are indeed easily parted.

**Misol:** U og'zaki va'da asosida butun mulkidan voz kechdi. Ahmoqning va uning puli haqiqatan ham osonlikcha goldan ketadi.

## 10. A Journey of a Thousand Miles Begins With a Single Step

**Meaning:** However big a task is, it starts with a small step.

**Ma'nosi:** Vazifa qanchalik katta bo'lmasin, u kichik bir qadamdan boshlanadi.

**Example:** I'm feeling overwhelmed by the prospect of completing a 4,000-word paper by next week, but I guess I'll start by writing 500 words every day. After all, a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

**Misol:** Kelgusi haftagacha 4000 so'zli qog'ozni to'ldirishni o'ylasam o'zim hayratda qolayapman, lekin men boshlanishida har kuni 500 so'z yozishdan boshlayman deb o'ylayman. Axir ming chaqirimlik yo'l bir qadamdan boshlanadi.

In conclusion, we found that in every paremiological unit has its own background also it can differ using in varied situations both in Uzbek and English languages. Moreover, using paremiological units with proverbs in research works, for presenting own works, also spoken English, it may show the naturality and complexity of the language.

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