

## Some English Proverbs With The Concept Knowledge And Their Uzbek Equivalents

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**Abstract:** This paper is devoted to the analysis of semantic features of some English and Uzbek proverbs about knowledge. The equivalents of some proverbs in a target language are given for interpreting them in the other language to find out several important innovative ways of translation and contrasting their peculiarities in the English and Uzbek languages. The results and examples of this paper can help to distinguish some differences in the meanings of the English and Uzbek proverbs about knowledge and to learn linguocultural peculiarities of them.

**Keywords:** Proverb, linguoculturology, cultureme, pragmatics, synonymy, antonymy, equivalent, context.

Proverbs exist in all human languages, but they may vary in their importance in each culture. They have high frequency in English and Uzbek societies as they are considered as important devices that reflect cultural wisdom. As there is general agreement that proverbs are widely known in all languages, it is very important to define what proverbs are.

According to *The New Oxford Dictionary* a proverb is “a short pithy saying in general use, stating a general truth or a piece of advice”. a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form, which is held to express some truth ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all”. Proverbs are often studied as a unit of paremiology.

*Paremiology* (from Greek *παροιμία* - *paroimía*, “proverb”) and can be dated back as far as Aristotle (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paremiology>).

Different scholars classify the proverbs of the English language differently. According to distribution degree, the proverbs can be classified in the following way:

*Universal proverbs* - on comparing proverbs of culturally unrelated parts of the world, one finds several ones having not only the same basic idea but the form of expression, i.e. the wording is also identical or very similar. These are mainly simple expression of simple observations became proverbs in every language.

*Regional proverbs* - in culturally related regions — on the pattern of loan-words — many loan-proverbs appear besides the indigenous ones. A considerable part of them can be traced back to the classical literature of the region's past, in Europe the Greco-Roman classics, and in the Far East to the Sanskrit and Korean classics.

*Local Proverbs* — in a cultural region often internal differences appear, the classics (e.g. the Bible or the Confucian Analects) are not equally regarded as a source of proverbs in every language. Geographical vicinity gives also rise to another set of common local proverbs. These considerations are illustrated in several European and Far-Eastern languages, as English and Korean [2, P. 153].

Proverbs are often borrowed across lines of language, religion, and even time. For example, a proverb of the approximate form “*No flies enter a mouth that is shut*” is currently found in Spain, Ethiopia, and many countries in between. It is embraced as a true local proverb in many places and should not be excluded in any collection of proverbs because it is shared by the neighbors.

Proverbs are used by speakers for a variety of purposes. Sometimes they are used as a way of saying something gently, in a veiled way. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion; a weak person is able to enlist the tradition of the ancestors to support his position, or even to argue a legal case.

Proverbs can also be used to simply make a conversation/discussion more lively. In many parts of the world, the use of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator.

The study of proverbs has application in a number of fields. Clearly, those who study folklore and literature are interested in them, but scholars from a variety of fields have found ways to profitably incorporate the study proverbs. For example, they have been used to study abstract reasoning of children, acculturation of immigrants, intelligence, the differing mental processes in mental illness, cultural themes, etc. Proverbs have also been incorporated into the strategies of social workers, teachers, preachers, and even politicians.

Proverbs are used in conversation by adults more than children, partially because adults have learned more proverbs than children. Also, using proverbs well is a skill that is developed over years. Proverbs, because they are indirect, allow a speaker to disagree or give advice in a way that may be less offensive. Studying actual proverb use in conversation, however, is difficult since the researcher must wait for proverbs to happen. More homely, than aphorisms, proverbs generally refer to common experience and are often expressed in metaphor, alliteration, or rhyme, e.g., “*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*”, “*When the cat’s away, the mice will play*”.

The analyses of proverbs showed that, the structure of English and Uzbek proverbs mainly partially corresponds:

The concept of “*Knowledge*” is an abstract notion which is valuable in a human life that take place in the row of social concepts as “family”, “health”, “wealth” and “labour”. Translating proverbs word-by-word is not sufficient way to express the meaning of a proverbs in the other languages because of cultures that exists in its content in a target language [4, p. 374].

It may cause to misunderstand the basic meaning of a proverb. Therefore, the method of finding equivalents of proverbs in English and Uzbek is used to investigate peculiarities of proverbs about *knowledge* in these languages.

**English:** *Don't take gold, take knowledge; knowledge is gold.*

**Uzbek:** *Олтин олма, билим ол, билим олсанг, билиб ол.*<sup>1</sup>

It means humans have to study, learn, be wise, sensible, intelligent, clever, and take knowledge. The human must not think about riches. One needn't be rich without knowledge, nobody will respect you, all will smile on you. You must study, take knowledge and intelligence; knowledge itself brings riches.

This ancient proverb **Alisher Navoi said** "A language is a gem of which we cannot express value."

**English:** *To be without knowledge is to be without light.*

**Uzbek:** *Билимсиз одам мевасиз дарахтдир.*

It means humans need knowledge, wisdom, be wise, sensible, intelligent, clever, and take knowledge. Who has no knowledge - like sterile trees

**English:** *Knowing many languages allows one to have many keys to open doors.*

**Uzbek:** *Тил билган эл билади.*

It means that a man knowing a foreign language is allowed to have many more possibilities to win somebody's confidence and friendship.

**English:** *Live and learn.*

**Uzbek:** *Бешикдан то қабргача илм изла.*

1620 in Roxburghe Ballads (1871) I. 60 A man may liue and learne.  
1771 SMOLLETT Humphry Clinker III. 168 'Tisa true saying, live and learn-O woman, what chuckling and changing have I seen! 1894 J. LUBBOCK Use of Life vi No doubt we go on learning as long as we live: 'Live and learn,' says the old proverb. 1984 J. MINAHAN Great Diamond Robbery xi.

‘Y’ want steins, gov , go to Germany; ‘ere we only got pints. Live and learn. 2002 Washington Times 17 May C12 Live and learn. That has become something of a mantra for mutual fund investors (3.P.304).

<sup>1</sup> O'zbek xalq maqollari (Tuzuvchilar: T. Mirzayev, A. Musaqulov, B. Sarimsoqov “ Sharq”,2013.72-ber.

([www.ziyuz.com](http://www.ziyuz.com) kutubxonasi).

**English:** *It is never too late to learn.*

**Uzbek:** *Илм олишни эрта кечи йўқ.*

You can always learn something new. It doesn't matter you are young or not. Grandma decided to take a course in using computers. "*It's never too late to learn,*" she said. Although the meanings are the same between English and Uzbek proverbs.

**English:** *Knowledge is power.*

**Uzbek:** *Билим –кучдир.*

The proverb, *knowledge is power*, is used to describe the fact that, the more you know, the better off you will be. Especially when you are working with someone who is uncooperative, the more you know about how to persuade other people, to gain an edge on them, and to convince them to work with you.

**English:** *A Little knowledge is a dangerous thing –билаги зўр бирни йиқар,*

**Uzbek:** *Билими зўр-мингни йиқар* (1.P.137).

If you say this proverb to someone, it means that you believe someone knows just enough to potentially be dangerous, but not enough that the danger they post is acceptable. This often can be said of cases where acting with only incomplete information is likely to create chaos or danger. **For example**, if a business executive sees that another company is advertising their products to children, and he wants his own company to do the same thing, he may be on the verge of doing a very dangerous thing (<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/proverbs-about-knowledge>).

**English:** *Knowledge is better than riches*

**Uzbek:** *Билим бойликдан афзалдир*

Knowledge can give you many things including riches, it offers the tools, abilities and skills to survive, grow and thrive; whereas riches may come and go but they can not buy knowledge or the skills that partner it.

**English:** *If you want knowledge, you must toil for it*

**Uzbek:** *Жон кўйдирмасанг жонона қайда, тоққа чиқмасанг дўлана қайда*

There are things you should never give up on like your convictions and ambitions but most importantly .You should never give up on you. Keep making those sacrifices, keep running that race, keep advancing beyond your struggles to your eventual goal. You will deeply value your triumphs, if they're not handed to you. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is worth having or attaining without labor and toil. So when you're in your darkest hour and the road seems endless, no matter what, never ever give up on you.

**English:** *An Investment in knowledge pays the best interest*

**Uzbek:** *Билимга тикилган инвэстиция энг кўп даромат олиб келади.*

When Benjamin Franklin said, “*An investment in knowledge pays the best interest,*” he didn't just mean you should hoard it and do nothing with it. You have to use it. Otherwise what good is it? Get smarter everyday. Expand your knowledge and wisdom everyday. Don't forget to use the new things you learn though. A perfect plan is no good if no one executes it.

You should always be educating yourself through books, biographies, articles, audios, experience, etc. Your education should be a work in progress until the day you die. The investment you make in yourself will always pay off in the end. The wiser you are, the better decisions you'll make. The smarter you are, the more things you can be successful at. Make it a point to always keep improving yourself each day by learning new things.

**Summing up**, we can say that both English and Uzbek languages are rich in proverbs, the Uzbek proverbs contain more numerals than English ones.

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