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ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS ASSOCIATED WITH SIMPLE NATURAL PHENOMENA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation: In this article, the lexemes associated with natural phenomena in English and Uzbek are the names of simple natural phenomena: wind, dew, thunder, lightning, lightning, snow; It is noted that the names of natural disasters can be divided into such groups as: hail, flood, hurricane, storm, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, volcano, landslide, and proverbs associated with the names of ordinary natural phenomena are analyzed in a cross order. section plan. On the basis of examples, synonymous and antonymic features of the analyzed proverbs are studied.

Key words: proverbs, names of ordinary natural phenomena, names of natural disasters, antonyms, synonyms, proverbs with nature lexemes.

Introduction: The branch of paremiology that studies the origin, historical development, and meaning of paremes is closely related to phraseology. Paremiology studies the variety of expressions that exist in the language, while phraseology, as part of it, studies only stable compounds with a figurative meaning. In this respect, they differ from each other, but a similar, common point between them is the unity of the subject of study, that is, the consideration of stable, stable compounds consisting of several words.

It should be noted that the study of customs helps to understand the people's way of life, worldview, and mentality. The content expressed in them increases the enlightenment of the student.

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE LITERATURE

“Uzbek folk proverbs are studied by folklorists and literary critics as examples of perfect artistic creativity” in the textbook “Uzbek folk oral art” by Z.Masharipova. After all, the Greek thinker Aristotle, who lived in the 4th century BC, praised the wisdom of the people and said: “The strength of all people comes from food, and the strength of the mind comes from wisdom.”

One of the sages who lived ten centuries ago, Unsur al-Maoliy Kaykovus, says in his work "Nightmare": "O child, I hope that you will accept these teachings." By doing this, I will fulfill my duty as a father. As you know, people's morals are such that they run, search, create something from the world, and leave what they found to their loved ones.

The "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" notes that "parema" and the terms "paremia" are used in the meaning of a proverb, saying, the aphorism is a synonymous lexeme.

"Dialogue of proverbs" (1546) by the English researcher John Heywood, the collection includes 1267 proverbs and sayings. Later in 1670, John Ray "Collection of English Proverbs", 1855. Bonn's book "Proverbs", 1870. "English Proverbs and Sayings" by Hutslitt were published collections.

The American linguist A. Dundes defined the stages of the language as follows. According to him, proverbs:

1. Has simple and complex sentence forms.

2. Has no author(s).

3. Proverbs are short solutions to big problems.

4. Is a reflection of the whole life experience of people.

5. Shows a wide range of specific concepts of education and upbringing.

The lexemes associated with natural phenomena can be seen in English and Uzbek folk proverbs, and the views and traditions of the ethnic group can be recognized through the semantic classification of proverbs of natural phenomena.

In confirmation of the ideas of local historian D. Vakkosova, the lexemes of natural phenomena are the names of ordinary natural phenomena: wind, dew, thunder, lightning, coals, and snow; We consider it appropriate to study the names of natural disasters (anemones with the action of whiff, concussion, concussion): hail, flood, abnormal heat, storm, hurricane, whirlwind, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide.

Based on this, we analyzed folk proverbs, linking them with the names of simple natural phenomena. For example, take the following synonymous series of proverbs about the wind:

If there is no wind, the top of the tree will not move;

If there is no fire, smoke will not come out of the chimney;

Although the wind is invisible, it blows out the candle;

When the wind rises, the head of the poplar sways, do not spit against the wind, it will fall on your face;

don't curse my wind

Don't throw my salt on the ground, Don't scream on a windy day, Your voice will be lost, Don't scream on a windy day, Your voice will be lost.

Proverbs related to the name of simple natural phenomena in English. For example, the year of snow, the year of abundance, the year of snow will rise.

Among the Uzbek folk proverbs, the following examples of antonymic attitudes can be given: Cold blows from the hearth, Hot from the head; It is better to freeze in the cold winter and die in the hot summer. Snow of winter - profits summer.

The following examples of an antonymous attitude to English folk proverbs can be given: Rain, rain, go away, come another day.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the analysis of proverbs associated with natural phenomena serves as the basis for understanding the culture and spirituality of the two ethnic groups. However, since the meaning of the proverbs of the two people is the same, some of the words used in them are lexemes of this language and express the customs of both peoples. This indicates the existence of differences in the linguistic culture of the two peoples.

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