

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS ABOUT “LABOR”

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with investigated field of Karakalpak and English folk genre as proverbs. The article goes through to find out distinguishes, similarities of English and Karakalpak proverbs.

Keywords: proverb genre, comparative-typological analysis of Karakalpak and English proverbs, translation, equivalent.

Proverbs play an important role in our life. A proverb is a short, and poetic statement used by the folk to express rules or wisdom concerning life and that expresses a common meaning, sense of human and ethnic experience, including advice, metaphor or irony which is well-known among people. It can be observed that metaphorical and figurative language. Almost every culture has its own unique proverbs in terms of Karakalpak folk consist of various types of proverbs, anecdotes, fairy-tales, myths, legends and dastans (poems). Generally, proverbs are common genre for Turkic Languages. The Karakalpak language have enough ancient and rich history of labor that shows the value of this nation. For thousands of years, from generation to generation, inherited from our ancestors, proverb is the most valuable the fact that it is a national treasure and educational value is developed in our society is distinguished by its practical and scientific possibilities Many authors use proverbs in their work in order to inspire readers such as Q. Ayimbetov’s research plays important role in the comparative-typological study of folklore.

Karakalpak folk tales with their essence and uniqueness means that the words in the saying have a correct and clear meaning. The listener will hear words of wisdom, that are spoken literally based on events are called proverbs. Furthermore, Karakalpak proverbs mainly consist of two sentences and consist of two lines such as “Ilimdi miynetsiz izlep bolmas, ilimdi miynetsiz iyelep bolmas”, “Miynettin’ ko‘zin tapqan, baxittin’ o‘zin tawadi”.

English proverbs have a rich history that makes sentence more colorful. For example: The linguist W. Mieder defines which contains wisdom, truth, morals and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorisable form and which is handed down from generation to generation” [2, p 27]

Proverbs cannot be translated to another languages, we just find their equivalent.

For example:

(English) “Much effort much prosperity” – “Miynettu’bira’xat” (Karakalpak)

(English) “Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today”-
“Bu’gingiistierten’geqaldirma” (Karakalpak)

“Bu’gingi isti ertenge qaldirma”

a proverb in his book: “A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk and memorisable form and which is handed down from generation to generation” [2, 27]

“Ko‘z qorqaq- qol batir”

“The end of labor is to gain leisure.”

“Miynet tubi ra’xat”

The given proverbs have similar meaning and usage. The third and fourth groups of proverbs that cannot be translated into Karakalpak directly because do not have corresponding variants in the Karakalpak language because proverbs have figurative meanings and it is better to find similar meanings in English.

Proverbs is a sharp tool which consist of short sentences that make speaker more talented in speech and they are beautifully illustrated in the figurative sense. By comparing English and Karakalpak proverbs, it can be noticed, both of languages have their own history. Moreover, some other proverbs teach people how to behave in society, such as “Miynet etsen’erinbey, toyadi qarnin’ tilenbey” “Bilmesen” so‘yleme, miynetsiz ha’zlik izleme” “Miynetsiz o‘mir qara ko‘mir”. This given proverbs have a good meaning that behave well in life. And also, by studying proverbs, everyone can supplement their knowledge to avoid mistakes.

This means that proverbs are well-known saying, simple and concrete, popularly known and repeated with the aim of expressing basic truth in common sense and practical experience of humankind. In addition to this, proverbs have two important aspect. First, proverbs are performed inventorised linguistic units, and second, they have traditional item of folklores. These characteristics have important consequences for the interactional meaning proverbs realize in context.

The Book of proverbs according to (Benjamin 1958) is very useful to ancient Israelites who were educated primarily at home. The values of these proverbs reflect the teaching of parents trying to raise their children to become successful and responsible adults. While Folly (1991) defines a proverb as: “Structurally we are examining a traditional linguistic unit with tendencies toward certain identifiable characteristics e.g. topic/ comment and single statement. Functionally, proverbs are typically conversational and spoken: and often through metaphor, they offer a solution to a particular problem. They can be viewed as a rhetorical strategy for resolving a

problem by creating a metaphorical scenario in which the same type of problem is solved. They tend to be impersonal, didactic, and sometimes humorous". (Folly, 1991: 35-36) Louis claimed that "proverbs are a kind of linguistic instrument, a rhetoric device by which people attempt to get other members of their culture and society to see the world and behave in a common way". (2000:177). Karakalpak proverbs: "Miyne't etsen' emersen'. – You will eat, if you work." "Miyne'tsiz ra'xat joq. – No work, no pleasure." "Miyne'ttin' nani tatli, jalqawdin jani tatli. Miyne'tsiz o'mir qara ko'mir. – All wealth is to product of labor". [1, 35-36]

G'ayrati bar kisinin'

Lazzeti bar isinin'

G'ayratijoqkisinin'

Lazzetijoqisinin'

From these sentences, we can know that a person is beautiful with hard work. These proverbs guide people to select a correct stance towards growth and take a correct habit to get along well accompanying remainder of something. By comparing comparison of English and Karakalpak proverbs, it was revealed a lot of similarities.

Working with proverbs have very beneficial effect on child development, including the development of speech. Proverbs make you think, and not only simply think but invite you consider the meaning of what was said, because each proverb except the direct meaning always exist a hidden or indirect meaning too. The use of proverbs in typical life makes our speech more brightly, imaginative, deeply. For example:

Ko'pjumisqaqiynalsan',

Mashaqatqa tap bolasan',

Azg'aqanaatetpesen'.

Og'an da zربولarsan'.

The given proverb that are indirect, allow a speaker to disagree or give advice in a way that may be less offensive. This moral principle is reflected in proverbs:

- "As you sow, so you shall reap",

- "No pains, no gains",

- "No sweet without sweat",

- "Work hard and become a leader; be lazy and become a slave"

Linking life with work, people see it as the basis of all wealth and happiness. So proverbs bless labor and condemn laziness.

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