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SOME ENGLISH PROVERBS WITH THE CONCEPT SCIENCE AND THEIR UZBEK EQUIVALENTS

Abstract: The concept “science/ulum” is a universal concept and finds its reflection in all languages of the world. This concept science is characterized through proverbs in English and Uzbek languages. It expresses the culture, the way of life of two nations. The equivalents of some proverbs in a target language are given for interpreting them in the other language to find alternative form and contrasting their peculiarities in the English and Uzbek languages. These matters will be depicted in the following article.

Key words: Concept, science, proverbs, linguoculturology, equivalent, conceptual characteristics.

Language: English

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Introduction

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. They are a priceless treasure of folklore that reflects the heritage of national values, the spirit of the nation. They are created by the people, that is, from generation to generation orally. As there is general agreement that proverbs are widely known in all languages, it is very important to define what proverbs are [1.P. 125].

From ancient times to now, there are many attempts, definitions of these phenomenal figures, but still scholars are not satisfied with them as more attempts to define a proverb are being made.

A proverb (from Latin: proverbium) is a simple and concrete saying popularly known and repeated, which expresses a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humanity. They are often metaphorical. A proverb that describes a basic rule of conduct may also be known as a maxim. If a proverb is distinguished by particularly good phrasing, it may be known as an aphorism.

Analysis of Subject Matters

According to paremiologist Wolfgang Mieder “A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation” [2.P. 19].

American linguist A.Dandés gave 7 different definitions of these phenomenal figure.

Has simple and complex speech forms.

The meaning does not depend on the given text.

Does not have an author.

Proverbs are short solutions to big problems.

It is a reflection of all human life experiences.

Demonstrates a wide range of concepts of education and upbringing.

Has a concise and metaphorical character.

These definitions reveal the features of proverbs in many ways [3.P. 51].

P.U.Bakirov gave definition as followings : “Пословицы – это жемчужина, житейская мудрость, духовное богатство и культурное наследие народа, проверенное на многовековом опыте” [4.P.3].

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Proverbs are a pearl, worldly wisdom, spiritual wealth and cultural heritage of the people, tested on centuries of experience.

From our point, proverbs express the culture, the way of life of any nation of any ethnic group, since each culture has its own outlook, its own point of view on life. By means of proverbs and sayings the basics of the culture are passed from generation to generation, which is also well-known.

The concept of “*Science*” is an abstract notion which is valuable in a human life that take place in the row of social concepts as “education”, “knowledge”, “teaching”, “book”, “wealth” and “reading”. Translating proverbs word-by-word is not sufficient way to express the meaning of proverbs in the other languages because of cultures that exists in its content in a target language. It may cause to misunderstand the basic meaning of a proverb.

Research Methodology

Therefore, the method of finding equivalents of proverbs in English and Uzbek is used to investigate peculiarities of proverbs about *Science* in these languages.

Now we compare proverbs the concept of science in English and Uzbek languages and try to find appropriate equivalents, of proverbs in two languages.

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: *A little learning is a dangerous thing.*

Uzbek: *Билмас табиб жон олар.*

The proverb expresses the idea that a small amount of knowledge can mislead people into thinking that they are more expert than they really are, which can lead to mistakes being made. A small amount of knowledge can mislead people into thinking that they are more expert than they really are.

Origin

“A little learning is a dangerous thing” and “a little knowledge is a dangerous thing” have been used synonymously since the 18th century. The “a little learning” version is widely attributed to Alexander Pope (1688 - 1744). It is found in *An Essay on Criticism*, 1709, and I can find no earlier example of the expression in print:

A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring: there shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, and drinking largely sobers us again.

The similarity of the two phrases is demonstrated by what appears to be an impromptu coining of 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing' in a piece in *The monthly miscellany; or Gentleman and Lady's*

Complete Magazine, Vol II, 1774, in which the writer misquoted Pope: Mr. Pope says, very truly, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Both Pope's original verse and the misquotation of it were predated by an anonymous author, signing himself 'A B', in the collection of letters published in 1698 as *The mystery of phanaticism*: "T was well observed by my Lord Bacon, That a little knowledge is apt to puff up, and make men giddy, but a greater share of it will set them right, and bring them to low and humble thoughts of themselves.

Again, there is a degree of misquotation here, as what 'my Lord Bacon', the English politician and philosopher Francis Bacon, Viscount St Alban, actually said, in *The Essays: Of Atheism*, 1601, was: "A little philosophy inclines man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy brings men's minds about to religion." So, who coined the phrase? It appears to have been a group effort. Bacon can be credited with the idea, Pope with the 'learning' version and the mysterious 'A B' with the 'knowledge' version.

English: *Art is long, life is short.*

Uzbek: *Илмсиз — бир яшар, Илмли — минг яшар.*

This proverb is frequently misunderstood. It does not mean: 'Human life is short, but art goes on forever.' Its real meaning is: 'There is so much art to learn and so little time to learn it in.' Art is not used in the popular sense of painting, sculpture, etc. In the original saying of Hippocrates, the Greek surgeon, it referred to the art of healing: 'Life is short, the art long, opportunity fleeting ...' Art is skill, craft. Chaucer wrote: 'The life is short, the craft so long to learn.' Sir John Davies wrote

English: *Hide one's light under a bushel.*

Uzbek: *Илму хунар елга эмас, элга.*

Origin

The literary origin of this phrase comes from the holy Bible. Mathew 5:15, rendered in the King James Version, "Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. The bushel was at the time a container for measuring dry goods such as grain or peas. It was typically a wooden bucket with a volume of eight gallons (though this has varied over place and time). In the original Greek text of the Gospel, the word used was related to *seah*, Hebrew for a rather smaller dry measure that held about a gallon and a half. King James's translators chose *bushel* because it would be obvious to people of their day. The bushel measure is still used for fruit, grain and other commodities in the USA and Canada; however, modern translators of the gospels have assumed readers would be unfamiliar with the image and replaced it with *basket*, *bowl* or *measuring basket*.

To turn a bushel measure upside down and put a candle under it was to hide its light from view. We use *hide your light under a bushel* for somebody who figuratively does the same - who modestly stays silent about their talents or accomplishments

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English: *You cannot lock up science in one head.*

Uzbek: *Илм - тубсиз қудуқ.*

It means humans have to study, learn, be wise, sensible, intelligent, clever, and take knowledge. But you can not learn everything in one day or in a month.

There is no ending science, and it takes a long time to lock up science.

English: *Science is future, wealth is past.*

Uzbek: *Илм ҳоким - мол маҳқум.*

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.

English: *Science is better than riches.*

Uzbek: *Илм бойликдан афзалдир.*

Science 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: *Search knowledge though it be in China.*

Uzbek: *Билим истаб чинга бор.*

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: *Live and learn.*

Uzbek: *Бешиқдан то қабргача илм изла.*

Origin

1620 in Roxburghe Ballads (1871) I. 60 A man may live and learn. 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. It means search science from your birth to the grave .Learn ,be educated , be wise because 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.

English: *Experience is the mother of science.*

Uzbek: *Такроллаш илминг онасидир.*

Analysis and results

The proverb above says that experiencing in any field by indulging the same repeatedly without hesitation and negligence is the key guidance to invent something in the field concerned to give long lasting benefit as experience enhances one to overcome. All the developments in this world have been brought about scientists who toiled hard day and night. Thomas Alva Edison is one of the greatest inventors in the world. He has invented a lot of objects like filament bulb, cinematography and Gramophone disc.

He used to work day and night in his lab and he used to do the experiments several times until he made his invention perfect. Similarly while making filament light bulb he tried more than thousand times and found a perfect way to make it. So the experience and practicing them repeatedly, one can acquire knowledge which leads one to create things of wonder. Repeatedly doing the same provides one the deep knowledge to analyze the pros and cons and do's and don'ts. Mere reading hooks and hearing information will not make a man great, but by practicing them the can learn something which text book reading has not given him.

English: *Science is organized knowledge, Wisdom is organized life.*

Uzbek: *Илм — ақл булоғи, Ақл — яшаши чироғи.*

Sensation is unorganized stimulus, perception is organized sensation, conception is organized perception, **science is organized knowledge, wisdom is organized life:** each is a greater degree of order, and sequence, and unity. Whence this order, this sequence, this unity? Not from the things themselves; for they are known to us only by sensations that come through a thousand channels at once in disorderly multitude; it is our purpose that put order and sequence and unity upon this importunate lawlessness.

English: *Science is the process that takes us from confusion to understanding.*

Uzbek: *Илм номаълумлардан мавҳумларни топган.*

Science is a way of life. Science is a perspective. Science is the process that takes us from confusion to understanding in a manner that's precise, predictive and reliable transformation, for those lucky enough to experience it, that is empowering and emotional.

In conclusion, we can say that both English and Uzbek languages are rich in proverbs and we may find the equivalent of proverbs in both languages on the same topic.

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