

**THE CONCERT OF MOTHER AND WOMEN IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FOLK PROVERBS.**

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**Abstrakt.** This article provides information about proverbs, their meaning, characteristics, and their English equivalents. Also, the role of proverbs in people's culture is analyzed on the example of some proverbs. It was discussed that the translation of proverbs of other nations is of great importance in strengthening friendly relations between nations.

**Key words:** proverb, translation, relation, artistic reality, literary work, observation, women, commentary, mother, communication.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada maqollar haqida ma'lumot, mohiyat, xususiyatlar va ingliz tilidagi ekvivalenti ular o'rtasidagi mano bog'liqligi haqida so'z borgan. Shuningdek maqollarning xalqlar madaniyatida tutgan o'rni ayrim maqollar misolida tahlil qilingan. Boshqa millat maqollarining tarjima qilinishi, xalqlar o'rtasidagi do'stlik aloqalarini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** maqol, tarjima, munosabat, badiiy voqelik, adabiy asar, kuzatish, ayollar, sharh, ona, muloqot.

Translation is a type of literary work that consists in re-creating a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other types. Depending on the way the original is represented, it can have the form of tafsir, translation, and commentary. Translation arose in ancient times due to the need for communication between people of different tribes. This type of spoken language, called Tilmokhlik, is still preserved today. Over time, the requirements for translation are updated. But its creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change. The extent and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation, and in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of translation from one language to another, as well as to the finished work of translation.

The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is a separate element of "artistic reality". In the translation, the artistic meaning of this figurative expressive language is transferred to the figurative expressive ground of another language, the process of re-expressing the

image with the image takes place. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of artistic thinking of the events in the work anew. Modern translation according to the requirements, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, preserve national and individual characteristics. The translator relies on the level of development of the mother tongue, translation traditions, experiences, takes into account the existence of various differences. The translator's creative ability and knowledge expands his capabilities. Translation during the process, the translator always thinks in his native language, the native language serves him as a tool of analysis, a test criterion. For example, Qutb, who turned Nizami's epic "Khisrav and Shirin" ("...I cooked halwa from Nizami's child"), is a work of copying instead, he says that it is a creative process, and a translator should be a skilled writer who cooks holva from a child. The literary environment of a certain region in different periods, especially the emergence of special schools of translation, shows that it had its established principles and traditions.

Nowadays, every developed nation translates materials related to dozens of fields of science and culture (lyrical poems, messages, technology literature, etc.) from the language of hundreds of nations of the world into their native language. Translation is not copying; the translator's aesthetic need leaves a mark on the Translation beyond his discretion. If the writer artistically expresses his observations from life events in the language, the translator re-embodys the original text in a new language. To do this, he must have a thorough knowledge of the reality mentioned in the work at the level of the author. Translation has a great influence on the development of the literature of every nation, because the history of translation is equal to the history of literature. Translation has been developed in Uzbek literature since ancient times. In the works of Mahmud Koshgari , Rabguzi, Qutb , Navoi , Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others, translation occupies a large place. Among the 20th century Uzbek writers, Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaikhzada, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Asqad Mukhtar, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Ali and others were also effective in the field of literary translation. Mirkarim Asim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Kahhorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, K. Mirmuhamedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. Gafurov , M. Mirzoidov, g. Torabekov, T. Alimov and others are known as professional translators. Great progress has been made in the translation of scientific-technical, socio-political literature into Uzbek. Translators such as R. Abdurakhdyunov, V. Rahimov, A. Shomahmudov, 3. Tincherova have made a great contribution to this. The science of translation studies studies the practice of translation, its peculiarities, history, principles, principles and principles, helps the translator to choose a work for translation, taking into account interlanguage differences and other features of the original, national literary traditions. In the Uzbek literature of the 20th century, translation studies emerged and was formed

as a special branch of science. Skilled translators such as Cholpon and Sanjar Siddiq not only started the translation literature of this period, but also the science of translation studies, and published articles and pamphlets about translation.

### What is proverb?

Proverb is a genre of folklore; short and concise, figurative and non-figurative, grammatically and logically complete, wise phrase with deep meaning. It has a specific shape. Life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied in proverbs. Over the centuries, it has been refined among the people, and has become a concise and simple poetic form.

Proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Various proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and affection, as well as negative emotions. Dialectic unity of content and form, rhyming in many cases, sometimes polysemy, rich in figurative meanings are characteristic of a proverb. The phenomenon of antithesis is often found in proverbs ("Respect the elder, honor the younger", etc.).

Examples of the proverbs of the Turkic peoples are first mentioned in the work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" by Koshgari. Some of these proverbs are still used in different variants among the Uzbek people. Also, in the work of Koshgari, there is a proverb "Kishi olasi ichtin, yilqi olasi tashtin"; Like "A man is in a crowd, a beast is in a truck." We use proverbs a lot in life, don't we?

Proverbs are sometimes referred to by names such as matal, zarbulmasal, naql, hikmat, wise words, rebuke, words of elders, wise proverbs, words of sages, words of fathers. The socio-political and educational importance of proverbs is very, even extremely great. A story describes a thing, its characteristics, and a proverb expresses a complete conclusion. The word is a proverb!

In Uzbek there is a proverb. "Agar o'g'il bolani o'qitsang bir kishini o'qitasan, shar bir qizni o'qitsang, butun bir jamiyatli o'qimishli qilasan".

In English there is appropriate equivalent of this one. "If you educate a man you educate one individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family. "

It can be seen that both proverbs are similar in meaning, despite the fact that they are different in form. There are many proverbs like there.

"Tipratikan bolasini yumshog'im deydi, qora qo'ng'iz oppog'im deydi".

"A mother never thinks her baby is ugly"

It is depicted that a child is always the best child for his mother, no matter what he is, so his flaws and defects are not visible to his mother.

"Uyning bekasi- ayol".

"A woman's place is in the home".

In the proverbs of both languages, the word woman is used in a positive sense. That is, it is said that a woman's place is at home, but in Uzbeks, it is politely said that a woman is treated as a mistress, raising her respect.

In both languages there are lots of proverbs like this.

Erta turgan yigitning bir rizqi ortiq,

Erta turgan ayolning bir ishi ortiq.

Ayol degan palaxmon toshi,

Qayerga otsa, shu yerga tushar.

Taqdirli ayol — tadbirli ayol.

“A house well-furnished makes a woman wise.”

“A man is as old as he feels, a woman as old as she looks.”

“A silent woman is a gift from God”

In conclusion, it can be noted that the proverbs of each nation are formed on the basis of its own culture and become the cultural heritage of that nation. However, some proverbs, although they are different in form, are the same or close to each other in terms of meaning. The people's customs, traditions, quonchi and sadness are reflected. When translating proverbs of other nations, it is important to pay special attention to nationality. At the same time, it serves to strengthen friendly relations between nations.

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