

## ISSUES OF THE CONCEPT OF FRIENDSHIP IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the similarity of the concept of friendship in English and Uzbek folk proverbs. 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 friendship and to learn linguocultural peculiarities of them.*

**Keywords:** *proverb, friendship, value, history of nations.*

### INTRODUCTION

The language reflects the unique culture of its nation, especially proverbs have a great role in reflecting the national characteristics and culture of this nation. Not only the traditions and national concepts of the people, but also historical places, well-known people and well-known characters of the people are expressed in the proverbs.

A proverb (from the Latin "proverbium" - proverb) is a word that is known to the people, repeated and clearly said in full; they are the mind or the practical experience of people they express the truth based on. The well-known linguist V. Maider defines a proverb in his book as follows: "A proverb is a short, generally known sentence that contains the wisdom, truth, morality and traditional views of the people in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form. is passed from generation to generation" [1, p. 27]. As you can see from the definition, proverbs are usually based on metaphor and have a figurative meaning. Although several scholars have given many definitions for the concept of proverb, Mider's definition is considered the best among them. Since a proverb is not a simple unit of language, it is a ready-made sentence that conveys a metaphorical meaning with words of wisdom or traditional thoughts of a people or a nation. In addition, they are created not only by an individual in a short period of time. A proverb is a product of a specific nation as a folk saying for a long time. They have been left for years and centuries as frameworks or models of the normal situations of human life. Ch. C. Doyle suggests examining them as minimal folk poems [2, p. 4] in literature because they enliven dialogues or give poignancy and emotion to poetry or prose in various ways.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It can be seen that the emergence and formation of proverbs, as well as their inclusion in a lively conversation by the people, sometimes takes a long time. English and Uzbek languages are believed to have a long history. English comes from Latin, so a lot of English paremiological stock has Latin roots; some of them are similar to the

historical forms, and some have undergone a change from the old ones. Other languages have influenced English over the years. As a result, some proverbs are often borrowed from them when translating proverbs into English. V. Mayder uses four main sources, including the English language, of four European proverbs, namely Greek and Roman antiquity, the Bible, O' provides Latin translations of the 1st century [2, p. 6].

The Uzbek language also has a long history. True, this language has recently been given the name "Uzbek language", but this language has been around since the 10th-11th centuries. Many proverbs, sayings and aphorisms are a great wealth of Uzbek culture. The main sources can be classified as follows: some symbols taken from religious sources and derived translations (mainly from Arabic, Tajik, Persian and Russian languages). In addition, there are some proverbs that originate from proverbs created by mass media (television, radio or social networks), expressions from movies and songs, and even advertising slogans in all languages, including English and Uzbek. However, it takes some time for them to become or form new proverbs.

In this article, let's analyze the linguistic and cultural characteristics of proverbs in these two languages with the help of examples about friendship. The concept of "friendship" is a valuable abstract concept in human life, occurring alongside social concepts such as "family," "health," "wealth," and "work." Proverbs verbatim translation is not enough to express the meaning of proverbs in other languages, because its content is in the translated language. This can lead to a misunderstanding of the main meaning of the proverb. Therefore, the method of finding equivalents of proverbs in English and Uzbek languages is used to study the specific features of proverbs about friendship in these languages.

#### DISCUSSION

(1) Birds of a feather flock together. - You can't meet without comparison. The behavior of birds is taken as an analogy with human friendship in the English proverb (1), while in Uzbek, a short sentence structure with an unknown subject is used. It is recognized that the structure of the sentence in which the object is elliptical is characteristic of almost all proverbs, belonging to the Uzbek nation. Also, according to interesting facts, both of the above proverbs are of Arabic origin (XVI century). There are many synonymous words and phrases in the language, proverbs can be synonymous with each other. Sometimes their meanings are similar and they can be used interchangeably in the context. At the same time, many synonymous proverbs are even semantically similar to each other. although similar, cannot be absolute synonyms. Because expressiveness in terms of their meanings differ to a certain extent, therefore, they are used in different cases and situations - therefore, they have different pragmatic and sociolinguistic features: some of them are mainly formal ( in formal) situations, and some often appear in informal (verbal) conversations. Although the above-mentioned proverbs have several synonyms, they are not interchangeable in the context, otherwise the semantic or stylistic balance is roughly broken. are used -

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(2) A man is known by the company he keeps. - Tell me who your friend is, I'll tell you who you are. In these proverbs (2) it is said that a person's qualities are determined by the kind of friends he has. From a semantic point of view, these two proverbs seem similar, but their pragmatic features are different: the English proverb is usually used in more formal and literary styles, while the Uzbek proverb is used mainly in colloquial speech.

(3) There is no better looking-glass than an old friend. / The eye of a friend is a good mirror. - A friend speaks bitterly, an enemy laughs (A friend speaks bitter (truth), an enemy speaks sweet (lie)). In these proverbs (3) says that a true friend does not like the truth, even you do not like him and they must tell you your mistakes or bad behavior, while enemies deceive you with sweet words to please or find your weakness. Both of these English proverbs use the lexeme "looking-glass". The Uzbek equivalent of these proverbs has the stylistic device of oxymoron (friend - enemy, bitter - sweet).

(4) A friend in court is better than a penny in a purse. - Wealth is not wealth, unity is wealth (Wealth is not wealth, unity is wealth). The main meaning of these proverbs (4)

friendship is more valuable or more necessary than money, it means that it is a real treasure. The existence of the "Penny" culture proves that it belongs to the English nation. English culture compares friendship to currency and says that friends are better than pennies; being a friend is equal to real wealth in Uzbek wealth.

(5) It is good to have some friends both in heaven and hell.. - If you have a friend by your side, your work will be easy. "heaven" and "hell" have a strong expressiveness and impact due to culture, at the same time they are religious words and semantic opposites (antonyms). The presence of these words means the linguistic and pragmatic features of this proverb. A proverb in Uzbek has a simpler structure and a literal meaning than English.

(6) Be a friend to yourself and others will befriend you. - Not caring for himself, not liked by others (If a person does not pay attention to himself (his character or character), others will not like him). The Old English article (6) contains old forms of English words ("yourself", "friend", "you"). This shows that this proverb has been used by the people since ancient times and is still used frequently today. Both these

proverbs (6) mean that if a person respects himself and refrains from bad deeds, he will get many friends.

(7) Friends are made in wine and proved in tears. The culture of "wine" means happiness and "tears" means sadness in this English proverb as a metaphor (7), on the other hand, the Uzbek version gives this meaning in a nutshell.

### **THE RESULT**

There are many proverbs about friendship in the Uzbek language, whose equivalents cannot be found in other languages, the main reason for this is that many Uzbek proverbs about friendship express the Uzbek culture and they have national cultures. :

If your friend is a sipohi (a type of a soldier in the Uzbek culture), you should carry an axe.

A brave man is tested in kurash (an Uzbek sport), a friend in trouble)

### **CONCLUSION**

It should be concluded that proverbs make up many parts of the English and Uzbek languages. They differ from each other semantically, structurally, stylistically and even pragmatically. Proverbs cover many shortcomings of the nation's culture takes Proverbs serve to describe, define and express the existing language culture. National concepts, things, feelings, customs, well-known ancestors, even place names - cultural points can be seen in the paremiological foundation of the language. English and Uzbek proverbs connected with the concept of "friendship" reflect the mentality, culture and customs of the nation and occupy an important place in the language of this nation. In both languages, proverbs about friends are diverse, and among them you can find synonymous or antonymous proverbs. But their synonymous and antonymic relations are not considered absolute, because they are chosen depending on the context, as a result of which their meanings may change slightly. Therefore, using the proverb in the appropriate place makes the speech fluent and fluent. Because, as we mentioned above, proverbs are often used in speech, and they are chosen depending on the time, place, situation and other practical factors. In addition, society and social processes directly affect the use of proverbs, content expression and other characteristics.

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