



ENGLISH PROVERBS CONCERNING HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS AND EVALUATION

Akhmedova Nigina

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

e-mail: akhmedovanigina0@gmail.com

Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the English proverbs and their relations to the human characteristics and evaluation. It also examines the process of linguistic conventionalization of the moral and legal sphere in relation to the concept of "Man" and its characteristics, which is the cognitive basis of this sphere, reveals the features of the linguistic representation of the moral and moral sphere of a person on the basis of proverbs and sayings of English.

Keywords: English language; characteristic of human being; proverb structure; linguistic peculiarities of proverbs; personality traits; mental capacity; volitional qualities.

As we know proverbs have been with people since ancient times. Such meaningful means like simple form, precise rhyme, brevity made sayings and proverbs hardy, necessary and memorized in speech. Proverbs appeared in a distant time, go away by their own rooted in the depths of centuries. Most of them originated in the days of lack of writing. Along with the literary, folklorist, actual linguistic approaches to the study of the switches and proverbs in the XX century. There was another one - linguoculpulological. Proverbs were curious to researchers in the aspect of personification in them as sustainable phrases of folk philosophy and psychology. The production of the problem of research and the proverbs from the linguoculturetation became probable due to the formation of the theory of linge-proof, the introduction of the concept of the cultural component of the meaning, which is shown in VG Kostomarova, EM Verezhchagin.

Linguoculpulological consideration of the talks and proverbs are inextricably linked with external factors: with the culture of the country, its history, the life, etc. Studying the switches and proverbs in lingvenectibility relating to citizens, and in some cases, to identify the auxiliary semantic shades of the proverbs with national-cultural semantics. The proverb is exactly and briefly formulated the



result of a long experience, the result of the absorption of the past. The saying is "grammatically unfinished (not composing proposals), the release with the shaped motivation of the total value" [3]. Linguists are E.V. Chagin and Yu.I. Moiseeva the following functions of the proverbs are distinguished:

- functions of attracting the addressee: the proverbs and proverbs are used on the background of a neutral context and attract attention to the sight, the summary of the value, the didactic meaning. The possibility of the proverbs, the talks to stimulate attention, form prerequisites for aimed understanding, helps to strengthen the speech impact that in the future can be used to teach foreign language;
- function of isolating communicatively meaningful speech elements: this function is interconnected with the function of attracting attention, because significant features in the shaped form are the destination;
- function of Compression Information: Proverbs areas are the reference of the minimalism and stimulate the simplification of the transmitted information, which is achieved by a shared character of the proverbs and the switches.

In the scientific literature, there is also a classification built on a semantic principle:

- 1) an envelope, saying a person, the characteristics of the internal and external qualities of a person;
- 2) the state of man: physical, material, mental;
- 3) determination and evaluation of action;
- 4) circumstances: reason, place, action time;
- 5) phenomena, objects, their definition and evaluation; Quantity and quality.

And English is also full of proverbs. English proverbs have a valuable linguistic material and therefore can become a source information when learning a foreign language, because successful language acquisition is impossible without attracting knowledge about history and culture its carriers. The characteristic of a person, available in proverbs, in contrast to lexical units and phraseological units, is enriched with edifying, educational and moral content. Actually to describe the characteristic properties of a person in all languages of the world, words are used that are mainly are adjective.

The lexical way of characterizing a person is enriched by the metaphorical possibilities of the language " snail in his house "a man who is not inclined to demonstrate his inner world to others". [5] etc. The vocabulary that characterizes a person is evaluative; part of human properties is approved by



public opinion, while the other part, on the contrary, is condemned. Thematically, this vocabulary can be divided into groups such as: personality traits; mental capacity; volitional qualities; appearance and physical quality; emotional condition; a person, in relation to work, property, to other people, etc. What is peculiar in the characterization of a person, first of all, is that it reflects the relationship between people, i.e. both the object and the subject of evaluation is a person. In the phraseology of English quite a significant number of characteristics and assessments of a person are presented phraseologisms characterizing person, in the English language are original and rich in structure, semantics and lexical composition.

In English, among phraseologists with a negative assessment of man, the most numerous groups constitute units with such values as "stupidity", "insanity", "scambishity", "military", "arrogance" and "indolence" [2]. The English phraseological unit, characterizing the appearance of man, are discussed and revealed universal in the phraseology of English language, and those areas of phraseological units that are characterized by the appearance of man. Another aspect of the lexical wealth of the language, in which the characteristic of a person is reflected, is the proverb. In this article, an attempt is made to determine the structural, semantic and linguistics characteristics of the proverb of Turkish and English languages. It is known that the proverbs of any particular language concentrate a centuries-old experience and knowledge of the people who is the carrier of this language.

As a result, the estimated content picturing the lexical units that characterize the person in the proverbs is enriched by the native and educational and moral content. As well as in English, for instance, about the needle, a punctureman other than lexical units of insolent, impertinent, use the proverb "If a camel gets his nose in a tent, his body will follow" [4], which means a "if the camel pierces the nose into the tent, it's all there". The internal structure and the content of the proverbs have a variety of types. A huge part occupies proverbs about a person in which it is allegedly believed that directly or partly in the future meaning.

In English, examples related to gender characteristics of a person are also not numerous: A good wife makes a good husband. "For a good wife and a husband is handsome" [5]. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach. "The way to a man's heart lies through the stomach" [7]. The revealed specificity of the structures of some English proverbs that we have chosen for this study following, also often has an imperative mood in a negative form, and the proverbs



themselves are sufficient exactly are widely used in modern colloquial speech: Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. " Do not be dashing while sleeping quietly "[4]. Don't cross the bridges before you come to them. "Not next blows to create difficulties for oneself in advance "[1].

Much of the English proverb is conditional sentences and is instructive: If two ride a horse, one must ride behind [13]. "If two are busy with one thing, one will lead and the other will obey." In English, proverbs with the pronoun he "he" are quite numerous. They mainly provide examples of behavior worthy of emulation: Do not give twice who gives in a trice [16]. "Twice gives, who soon gives "or" who soon helped, he helped twice " He who pays the piper calls the tune. "Who pays, he disposes" [15].

So, we came to the following conclusions. Each nation has a kind of piggy bank from short instructive judgments, short implies, called proverbs. In them - the flexibility of the mind, the nature, the morals and customs of the people, the power of the language. In the proverbs - the practical philosophy produced by life experience, transmitted orally one generation to another. The proverb is full of thought, goodness and concerns all sides of the inner life of a person; At the same time, it is distinguished by expressiveness, a mission, a sacrifice, humor and, as they say, everyone should mount it to us.

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