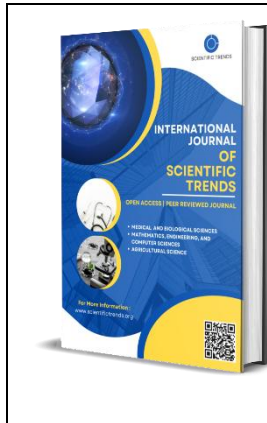


Analysis of Non-Equivalent Terms for the Concept of Education in English and Uzbek

Салаева Нодира Батирбаевна



Abstract

The article presents various definitions of the concept of paremia , and through a comparative approach to the concept of "Education", the culture, worldview, and customs of the languages being compared are also interpreted along with the theory of the concept. At the same time, the linguistic features of the concept of "education" in English and Uzbek are analyzed based on lexicological and grammatical levels.

Keywords: Concept, matching, "Education" concept, linguistic level, knowledge, equivalence.

Introduction

Despite the fact that much research has been conducted on proverbs, which are considered the spiritual wealth of a nation, there is still much that needs to be done and conducted in this regard. There are many things to do. In the process of comparing folk proverbs, it is necessary to select the most appropriate variant of proverbs from the lexical fund of the language, based on the views of that ethnic group, that can reveal the full meaning of the proverb being introduced into another language.

Literature Review

On the study of folk proverbs and their publication, H. Zarifov, M. Afzalov, R. Jumaniyazov, M. Fozilov, T. Mirzaev, B. Sarimsakov, It is necessary to separately mention the works of M.Sadikova. In these works, a general characteristic of folk proverbs was given, their thematic scope was determined. Also, our well-known linguists H.Abdurakhmanov, P. U. Bakirov, B. M. Jo'raeva, P. B. Nazarov, M. A. Temirova, G. I. Ergasheva, The same aspects can be seen in the works of M. Sadriddinova , D.S. Turdalieva, O.P. Uralova .

Method and Methodology

In the article Linguistic-cultural analysis, as well as statistical and analytical methods , were used.

Analysis and Results

It is not always easy to find proverbs in one language that are similar in meaning and function to those in another language. For example, some proverbs in English related to the concept of education do not have a corresponding equivalent in Uzbek. We called proverbs that do not have a mutual equivalent in the two languages non-equivalent proverbs. In our study, we identified the

following proverbs that do not have an equivalent. In addition, below is the English version, Uzbek meaning We brought it.

English To punish a student, use a shoelace (To beat a student with a whip). English You do n't need a teacher of wickedness. English The day after is the student of the day before . English The proper study of mankind is man . English Science is a cemetery of dead ideas . English And old men know young men to be so young men think old men fools. (An old man knows, a young man thinks).

It is difficult to find an English version of the following Uzbek proverbs: Uzbek A slave cannot be a judge by studying, a dog is a hound; Your diligently acquired knowledge will lift you to the heavens; Knowledge melts in winter, freezes in summer ; A teacher's pride is better than a father's blessing; A teacher's love, a mother's love - Twin; A student without a teacher is a lifeless piece of wood; A good teacher has many students; A madman has no patience, A student is a fool; Judge the master by seeing the work, And the master by seeing the student; A student makes a master out of a master; A student breaks a master, A pistachio is a shell; The student's ignorance makes the teacher a liar; Before you earn money, Learn to handle money ; Learn a craft diligently, Your livelihood will grow from your craft ; Teach a story before you teach intelligence ; You cannot teach a fool intelligence ; Do not teach him to destroy, teach him to build ; If you teach a bad horse to feed, he will tear the net ; He who does not like work teaches intelligence ; If you assign work to someone who does not like work, he will teach you intelligence ; Learn work from a worker, He who talks a lot learns little ; If the lesson is difficult, The student will fall asleep ; Blessed is the one who learns by asking, Chorus who does not know by asking ; Learned diligence from an ant, Laziness - from a frog; When the dish comes, leave the lesson ; Learn wisdom from the foolish ; A sparrow learns everything in its nest ; You can't train a horse without a bridle ; Even if you get into trouble, you learn a skill ; You learn good from bad ; The learned is not a healer, The sick is a healer ; Learning is easy, teaching is difficult ; If a hand is learned to steal, Reason will teach him the way ; From a neighbor, learn to get up early ; If your neighbor is bad, you learn the law ; If you have a bad friend, what will you do ? If you want to know someone, learn their words ; If you want to know their essence, learn their actions ; Learn a craft, and learn it ; The word of a scholar is an arrow; A young man with vision is a learned young man ; He who seeks knowledge finds, He who does not seek it is lost; A school is a ship, knowledge is a sea; Knowledge is sharper than a sword; Knowledge is stronger than a cannon; One day is Eid for the knowledgeable, three days for the ignorant; Those who have no work pray, Those who have no bread fast; The mullah recites what he knows, The eunuchs recite what he sees; The mullah recites what he knows, The crow recites what he sees; If you cannot read, read it, Wear it in your ear.

Articles without English equivalents are classified as follows: No articles with the concept of education , 1 article with the concept of teacher , 2 articles with the concept of student, pupil, 1 article with the concept of teach, learn , It has been proven that the concept lesson does not exist, there are 1 articles with the concept science , 1 article with the concept knowledge , there are 1 articles with the concept reading , and there are no articles with the concept book .

Articles without equivalents in the Uzbek language were classified as follows: Including, there are no articles with the concept of education , 10 articles with the concept of teacher, teacher, 5 articles with the concept of student, student , lesson / It was found that there are 28 concept articles, there are no concept articles with the word lesson , there are 6 concept articles with the word science ,

there are 4 concept articles with the word science , there are no concept articles with the word reading , and there are no concept articles with the word book .

From the above, it is clear that people who speak different languages can find proverbs that are very similar in form and content. Sometimes, a proverb in language A may have one proverb in language B that is similar in form and content, and sometimes a proverb in language A may have several similar meanings in language B. However, it may not always be possible to find a proverb (equivalent) in language B that is consonant with the meaning of a proverb in language A.

Conclusion

Taking into account the above, when conducting a comparative analysis of semantic groups and proverbs included in them, it became clear that the Uzbek people have a large number of proverbs compared to the English people and their active use in their speech, there is a significant difference in both the total number of proverbs and their number within semantic groups. Despite the fact that various classifications of proverbs have been implemented in world linguistics, their international classification in several languages is very rare. In particular, we believe that the creation of a bilingual (Uzbek and English) electronic collection of proverbs in the Uzbek language based on this thematic scope and the inclusion of Uzbek folk proverbs in this international classification will contribute to the further development of Uzbek paremiology.

References

1. Tosheva D.A. Linguistic and cultural characteristics of proverbs with a zoonym component: Philological sciences, doctor of philosophy... dissertation. – Tashkent, 2017. – 151 p.
2. Turdalieva D.S. Linguopoetic features of Uzbek folk proverbs. Philological sciences Doctor of Philosophy...diss. – Fergana, 2018. – 144 p.
3. Wisdom of Science (A collection of hadiths, proverbs, and wise sayings about science) Authors: Tojiboev Sh., Egamberdiev R. – Tashkent: Navruz, 2018. – 76 p.
4. Temirova M.A. Typology of Uzbek and Kyrgyz folk proverbs. Philological sciences Doctor of Philosophy...diss. – Tashkent, 2018. – 166 p .
5. Uralova O.P. Semantics and structure of articles with the main lexeme “family” in English and Uzbek. Philological sciences Doctor of Philosophy...diss.– Samarkand, 2021.– 144 p.
6. Sapaeva, D., Babajanov, K., Shomuratova, B., Sadullaeva, N., & Sayfullaeva, R. (2020). Features of abbreviations used in medical terminology. *Journal of critical reviews* , 7 (5), 808-811.
7. Narbaevna, S. D. (2022). Scientific medical text in the medical paradigm linguistics.
8. Babajanov, K., & Sapaeva, D. (2022). Medical discourse and its communicative specificity. *Science and innovation*, 1(B7), 1394-1396.
9. Sapaeva , D. N. (2021). MORPHOLOGICAL RULES OF FORMATION OF DERMATOVENEROLOGICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN . *MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS* , 68 .
10. Ruzmetov, Kh. K., & Sapaeva, D. N. (2016). Georges Durois: the phenomenon of "My dear friend". *young scientist* , (17), 555-557.
11. Sapayeva, D. N. (2023). Compounding in Various Types of Discourses. *Nexus: Journal of Innovative Studies of Engineering Science*, 2(9), 9-12.