

Problem of Differentiating Between Proverbs and Sayings in English**Turdiyeva Nargiza Eshdavlatovna**

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Abstract: In folklore among all the variety and richness of its poetical significance and form it is difficult to find more interesting and researchable genre than proverbs and sayings. It was the subject of deep study of scientists in most different ideological branches. Most of the scientists agreed that the proverbs are folklore speech. Where was not only the person's point of view but also general people's outlook is expressed. Proverbs and sayings play important role in language. They give emotionality, expressiveness to the speech.

Keywords: proverb, intertextuality, types of proverb transformation, integrity, stability, separability, expressivity.

People strive to pass on the accumulated knowledge and life experience to future generations. The historical features of the development of a nation, its lifestyle, moral character and rich traditions are only a small part of what proverbs and sayings are able to reflect. In different languages there are sayings and proverbs that are completely identical or very close in thought. But there are such turns that in other languages have no analogues. The latter are of particular difficulty for the translator.

Every day in speech, we use various idiomatic expressions. They give speech expressiveness and imagery. How versatile the mind of the people can truly be seen in the proverbs, since all the proverbs were composed by the people. You can quite easily understand how the country developed, consider the features of everyday life, worldview, traditions of one or another people. The language and style of the modern press seek to soften the restrained and dry tone of the official letter, to replace it with colloquial forms. Also in the language of the press you can see a tendency to search for new means of expression. Such is the nature of the use of proverbs and sayings

The language of the media quickly reflects changes in society. At the same time, intertextuality is becoming the central concept of a rapidly changing language. It is this fact that determines the use of proverbs to create the so-called "fragmented" discourse. Proverbs and sayings become a way of expressing the cultural experience of a people, but moral or categorical imperatives can change under the influence of political, social or economic shifts. Consequently, proverbs and sayings change.

1. Integrity (or transference) of meaning means that none of the idiom components is separately associated with any referents of objective reality, and the meaning of the whole unit cannot be deduced from the meanings of its components;
2. Stability (lexical and grammatical) means that no lexical substitution is possible in an idiom in comparison with free or variable word-combinations (with an exception of some cases when such substitutions are made by the author intentionally). The experiments conducted in the 1990s showed that, the meaning of an idiom is not exactly identical to its literal paraphrase given in the dictionary entry. That is why we may speak about lexical flexibility of many units if they are used in a creative manner. Lexical stability is usually accompanied by grammatical stability which prohibits any grammatical changes;

3. Separability means that the structure of an idiom is not something indivisible, certain modifications are possible within certain boundaries. Here we meet with the so-called lexical and grammatical variants.
4. Expressivity and emotiveness means that idioms are also characterized by stylistic colouring. In other words, they evoke emotions or add expressiveness.

Saying: A saying is a familiar expression that is often repeated. Also referred to as an adage, a saying is something that was said in the past and has become popular to be often repeated in daily life of common people. If you look up a dictionary, you would find that the synonyms given for a saying are aphorism, proverb, maxim, adage etc. Something that is said is a saying. Sayings are clever expressions that hold their value and significance even today though they were said and used in ancient times. It is hard to trace the origins of sayings as they have been there since time immemorial, handed down to successive generations. Sayings are short and direct. Most of them make use of simple language to make them easily understandable. Of the different types of sayings, it is proverbs that are the most popular. Take a look at the following sentences that are sayings to understand their hidden value and wisdom.

- *A stitch in time saves nine*
- *Where there is smoke, there is fire*
- *Honesty is the best policy*

Proverb. A proverb is a type of saying that contains a piece of advice or simply contains truth or any other universal value. It is a short statement that is popular and people make use of a proverb to express their feelings. A proverb can say a lot more than a thousand words. Morality, truth, wisdom, friendship, loyalty, etc. are the values that are glorified with the use of these proverbs. These proverbs are based upon common sense and lay down the foundation of code of conduct as they are as much true or useful today as they were hundreds of years ago. Take a look at the following proverbs.

- *Money does not grow on trees*
- *The early bird catches the worms*
- *Pen is mightier than sword*

The difference between Saying and Proverb:

- A saying is something that has been said, and there are many different types of sayings such as adage, maxim, aphorisms, proverbs, etc.
- Out of all the sayings, it is the proverbs that are believed to be the most popular around the world.
- Sayings are pithy statements that express a universal value.
- Proverb is mostly common sense wisdom while saying can be broader to contain maxim and adage too.
- So, all proverbs are basically sayings, but not all sayings are proverbs.

They have certain pure linguistic features that must always be taken into account in order to distinguish them from ordinary sentences. Proverbs are brief statements showing uncondensed form of the accumulated life experience of the community and serving as conventional practical symbols

for abstract ideas. They are usually didactic and image bearing. Many of them become very polished and there is no extra word in proverbs and sayings. Summarizing above mentioned information the following definition can be given to a proverb: It is a short, meaningful has the rhythmic organization in poetic style - that people had created for centuries in their social and historical life.

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