

Proverbs as the collection of national and international features

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The proverbs are the "code" of the people, expressing the individual way of life of each nation. The way in which images are used and how the assessment of the same phenomenon comes from mentality, and it is different in every nation's proverbs. It is hard to understand such articles at one point, because it is important for them to be aware of the people's lifestyle. The different representation of the proverbs in all languages is attributed to their diversity of religion, geographical location, and diversity of historical processes.

The proverbs have long been a matter of national character, and the idea that a particular nation is a way of life is seen as an urgent problem for many years.

It is also important to consider the social environment in order to understand the similarities and differences in proverbs. At the same time, it is also important that the population of the nation and the size of a social group in the society.

When we look at the proverbs of all peoples, we do not see the same amount of proverbs in all subjects, because in the people's genealogy some subjects are of vital importance, and another is less important. For example, African countries can often be found in landscapes, steppe, steppe and forest, and indigenous people live on the field.

Do not call the forest that shelters you in the jungle (Do not call the jungle for shelter as a forest). Do not abuse anyone who cares for you.

In Central Asian countries, where the role of family, neighborhood and family is high, articles in these subjects are used in large numbers.

Mother's House is home to the house of the fatherly house (Uzbek folklore, p. 252)

Goodneighbor-parent

Bad neighbor - a headache (Uzbek folklore, p 259)

It is worth noting that the proverb and the value contribute to the development of a person in a particular society. Does the wisdom in the articles mean that all countries have the same meanings or different uses? Although they are similar in terms of their structure, they are different in two other nations.

Where there is a will, there is a way (where there is a way there will be a path.)

This proverb is an English-language proverb that also appears in East African countries (Iwapo nia, kuna njia). However, there are two different interpretations in both languages. In English, this proverb is a positive meaning that means that if you want something that is still hoping for a spiritually supportive person who has lost his way, he can continue on his way.

This article also describes East African countries in a negative way. They say that because of the fact that a person is unable to find a job, he has no wish to do so because " there is a will, there is a way; wherethereisnowill, thereisnoway.

Beware of Greeks bearing gifts. (be warned of the Greek greetings).

In this proverbs, we need to recall the history of the events of historic events, and we must remember the battle of ancient Greeks with the troika to make it clear to us. Greeks, who have been unable to reach Troika for years, are planning to build a horse-shaped horse-shaped siege into which Greek soldiers will be hiding. They send him to Troya as a gift.

The trojans, who are proud of their victory, accept it as a gift. During the night, the Troika celebrated the victory and the Greeks using the cart will come out of the horse-shaped wooden puppet, and the Greeks, who have been unable to serve the Trojan for many years, will take trophies in one night. After this historic event, a horse-drawn gift is regarded as a human trick capable of being hostile to human beings. These articles may be familiar to the Greeks or to some European countries, but may be unfamiliar to other nations who do not know what happened.

There are various genres that can be found in the origin of proverbs. Here are some examples of proverbs in English:

1. Historical events

All braves lived before Agamemnon (all the survivors lived before Agamemnon). Agamemnon has been in history as a person who has exploited all the powerful people.

2. The Bible

An IDLE brain is the Devil's workshop (the untrained brain is the Devil's slot).

3. British realia

MORE people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows (Fool's Tom recognizes many others rather than others). One of the most commonly used names in the English language is Tom, which became the symbol of the English language. In the given proverb, exactly the name given to Tom is used for the proverbs, and for the listener to make it clear that this name is not just a historical person, but simply Tom's name, the British realm. Since the origins of the proverb in both English and English are derived from various sources, it is difficult to understand some proverbs, and we can see the difference between the proverbs in this case.

In general, the proverbs have two types of features that unify them, depending on their national and global characteristics. The proverbs are not famous for the wisdom of the people, but the long history of the people and no author. All proverbs have their own rhythm, rhyme, and thought.

- Metaphor: A rotten apple spoils the barrel. (Infected with oatmeal jams).

A single sheep lamb (from the Uzbek collection of proverbs) is Poda.

- Have a Rhythm: When the cats are away, the mice will play (funny mice fun).

Solomon's death giants were saved. (From the Uzbek collection of proverbs)

- Alliteration: Your Lord Peter pay Paul. (Paying for Peter to pay for Peter).

This feature of proverbs shows that they are homogeneous in all nations. Differently, the diversity of proverbs suggests that the outlook of each nation should be analyzed in the way of life, the nationality.