

THE DISPLAY OF NATIONAL PECULIARITIES IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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Proverbs and sayings are the product of folk's art. Each nation or ethnic group has its own proverbs and sayings which reflect customs and traditions, way of life and mentality of people. Proverbs and sayings convey people's wisdom from generation to generation. As we know, proverbs teach people to do or not to do something. The cultural connotations of phraseological units are defined by cultural values of a certain nation that are specific for it. Cultural connotation emerges as a result of interpretation of associative and image basis of phraseological units in its relation to national-cultural stereotypes, i.e. interpretation of denotative, connotative, and image components.

According to V.N. Teliya [6,18] phraseological units are defined as linguistic representations of cultural phenomena due to their ability to reflect the national mentality and the system of cultural values of the people who speak this language. For instance, idioms with antroponyms, toponyms, etc. can be considered to be the most vivid representations of culture: All at Lloyd's (the highest quality); Davy Jones' locker (the bottom of the sea; the mythical resting place of drowned mariners); the Black Belt (southern regions of the United States of America, where AfroAmericans live); Jim Crow (the nickname of the black which is given to them by white racists); John Barleycorn (the personification of the beer or other alcohol drinks); John Bull (nickname of the English people); Jack Ketch (cruel man, executioner, executor, hangman, butcher); Tom, Dick and Harry (undifferentiated ordinary people); Tom Tiddler's ground (a place where money or profit is readily made); Philadelphia lawyer (a well educated person, shrewd and sometimes astute); put on the Ritz (to be dressed very modern and accurately. (Ritz is the name of expensive Hotel in Paris, London and New York); Harley Street (doctors, medical world because Harley Street is a street in London in which lots of popular doctors live). So, in most cases phraseological units express the attitude of the human to what is happening in the world. In other words, phraseology is regarded as a set of valuable data about culture and the mentality of the people, their customs and traditions, myths, rituals, habits, behaviour, etc. So, phraseological units constitute an important culture relevant and evaluative layer of the conceptual world picture.

Sayings and proverbs in the Karakalpak language have entered the treasury of world culture - they reflect not only the identity and cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people; they have absorbed the wisdom of centuries-old enrichment of cultural experience with other peoples.

One of the Karakalpak sayings says that speech without a proverb is like eating without salt. Not appetizing and not very pleasant to the taste of food in which salt was not put, and conversation without sayings and proverbs is also uninteresting. The whole Karakalpak language is rich in proverbs and sayings, this people have always respected the power and might of the word.

Karakalpak have always respected the word and considered its power. In ancient times Karakalpak people lived in tribes. Each tribe had his own leader. There was a title «Biy», which was given to the head of the tribe. Never using physical force, they treated people with words only, reconciled hostile families, solved conflict situations, helping to avoid bloodshed, to stop it, it was enough to utter just one saying. The wisest speakers were able to use the power of the word for good purposes, they were very respected among people. The legends describe how Bii (speakers and connoisseurs of the word) could solve conflicts between people by proclaiming just one phrase.

Sayings and proverbs in the Karakalpak language have absorbed the strength of the spirit of the Karakalpaks, faith in justice, caring for loved ones, family values.

Only a proverb can give a brief but very clear description of the people, describe the type of thinking and values. One of the proverbs says that all material values can be sacrificed for the

sake of life, but honor cannot. The lifestyle of the entire Karakalpak people, who value freedom so much, is clear from it.

Karakalpak people consider sayings and proverbs to be phrases with a poetic beginning. Even a small child will see the essence of the thought in it. They reveal a wide variety of topics, show the mind and independence of the people. It is impossible to count all Karakalpak proverbs. We have considered in more detail the sayings that are often used in colloquial speech:

Bermegendi berip uyalt- To shame the miser, give him yourself.

Altyn korse perishte zholdan shıǵadı-Seeing the gold, the angel also turned off the road.

The main value of a Karakalpak person is family, native people, the house in which he grew up. Every Karakalpak treats older people respectfully. Parents are an indisputable authority, a mother becomes an ideal for a daughter, a father for a son. F.e: *Ataǵa qarap ul óser, anaǵa qarap qız óser-Son becomes like father, daughter becomes like mother when grows up.*

Anasın kórip qızın al.-When you marry, look at the mother of the girl.

For the Karakalpak father is an indisputable authority, an impregnable mountain, a role model. Folk wisdom says that the main critic for a child is the father. It is truly not easy to be the pride of children. When a young man comes to an unfamiliar company, he is asked: "Whose are you?" The father's name is the best recommendation for children. *Ata-asqar taw- Father is a high mountain.*

Atalar sózi-aqıldıń kózi- Fathers' speech are wisdom.

Not only the father is revered by the Karakalpaks, but also the mother, who occupies a special place in the family.

Jánnet-analar ayaǵı astında.- Paradise is under mothers' feet.

In order to understand the character of the people, their views on life and priorities, it is necessary to resort to reliable sources, which are proverbs. Proverbs are called a great tool with which you can learn the language and history of the people.

Home occupies a more significant place in the life of an Englishman than work. The English are extremely home-loving. England is the realm of private life, the motto of which is: "Englishman's home is his castle. My home is my fortress." A German lives in Germany. Yankee lives in Oklahoma. The Spaniard lives in Spain. But the Englishman is at home... The hearth occupies a huge place in their lives. Home for them is truly the center of existence.

"East or West, home is best". "Home is home, though it be never so homely".

There is no place like home". "Visiting is good, but at home is better".

Gardening is the national passion of the British, the key to understanding many aspects of their character, their attitude to life. The English weather itself serves as the gardener's best friend, allowing residents of foggy Albion to have leisure time all year round, much less accessible to the peoples of other countries. Thanks to the humid, temperate climate in London, the grass is green all year round and almost always something blooms. So the gardener can not only work in the fresh air, but also admire the fruits of his labor. The attitude of the English to gardening is expressed in many proverbs and sayings, but it is best revealed in the proverb "A single rose can be my garden ...a single friend, my world".

The British have an ardent love for pets. The British are convinced that a person who loves animals cannot be completely bad. They themselves adore animals. Any. And they are not kept in order, like representatives of other peoples, to force their pets to protect their homes or other property, or to use them for scientific purposes, or just for prestige. The British keep pets exclusively for company. They are vital to them, if only because most of the British have the sincere tender relationships with four-legged pets. In English, there are a huge number of proverbs and sayings in one way or another related to animals, for example, with the pets of the British dogs.

Love me love my dog- Love me, love my dog, i.e. everything connected with me.

Can't be a gentleman that loves not a dog-He's not a gentleman if he doesn't like dogs.

Every dog has his day - There will be a holiday on our street.

Pleased as a dog with two tails-very happy, glad-glad.

A good dog deserves a good bone-On merit and honor.

Dog doesn't eat dog.- A raven won't peck out a raven's eye.

*Let sleeping dogs lie-Don't wake up famously while famously sleeping.
A living dog is better than a dead lion-A living dog is better than a dead lion.*

Each nation has its own characteristics, such as language, religion, literature, colloquial speech. We can see both similarities and differences in English and Karakalpak proverbs and sayings. From examples, sometimes we see that the Karakalpak and English proverbs have both similarities and differences in structure and meaning.

The proverbs and sayings are the paper of folklore which is short but deep in the meaning. They express the outlook of the amount of people by their social and ideal functions. Proverbs and sayings include themselves some certain features of historical development and the culture of people.

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