



SPACE IN ENGLISH PROVERBS

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijll>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

Submission Date: September 20, 2023, Accepted Date: September 25, 2023,

Published Date: September 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue09-05>

Yangiboyeva Mushtariybanu Shoymardon Qizi

Denov Institute Of Entrepreneurship And Pedagogy Faculty Of Philology Foreign Language And Literature,
Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on how the concept of "Space" is portrayed in English proverbs and how they view the world. The elements of the "Space" notion are given a lot of thought since they contribute to our comprehension of the proverbial "world view."

KEYWORDS

Proverbs, proverbial outlook of the world, space, culture, history, language.

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs have long played an important role in human life. They assist us in gaining understanding of traditional traditions and culture. Because they preserve knowledge about the world and a person in it, proverbs can be thought of as the mirror of the society. The worldview expressed by a proverb is created by all that is concealed within it. Proverbs satisfy the human impulse to condense experiences and observations into pearls of wisdom that offer pre-made observations on interpersonal interactions and societal issues. Proverbs are as contradictory as life itself since there are ones for every situation imaginable.¹

The proverbial perspective on the world was first shown by Pieter Bruegel the Elder in his well-known picture "Netherlandish Proverbs." In Bruegel's day, proverbs were quite common and frequently collected in sizable collections. The picture itself contained more than 100 idioms and proverbs, some of which are still widely used today.

Today, metaphors and proverbs can be compared because both are linguistic features. George Lakoff asserts that metaphor is present in all aspects of daily life, including thought and deed.²

Despite the value and significance of proverbs represented in paintings or photographs, the bulk of scholars still use dictionaries because they offer a wealth of important data. According to a review of the most widely used proverb dictionaries and collections, R. Taverner produced the first collection of proverbs in 1539 under the title "Proverbs or adagies with new additions gathered out of the Chiliades of Erasmus." Over 37 editions were printed during the 16th and 20th centuries.

The majority of them were printed in Cambridge, Oxford, and London. Given that these cities continue to be seen as Europe's and the UK's primary educational hubs, it makes sense. Famous authors including W. Mieder, A. Taylor, A. Henderson, O. Dykes, and others are included in the list of authors. Some of the researchers worked on multiple writings, such as G. Torriano (Second alphabet consisting of proverbial phrases, London, 1662; Select Italian Proverbs, Cambridge, 1642) and B. Whiting (Modern Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1989; Proverbs, Sentences, and Proverbial Phrases from English Writings primarily before 1500, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1968). It is possible to define a number of concepts when evaluating the proverbs, including family, home, house, time, destiny, space, etc. The concepts of metaphorical space and time are universal and fundamental. We believe that such ideas should be thoroughly examined as a result.

A cross-functional category called "Space" serves as the foundation for the worldview expressed in proverbs. This definition offers the chance to reassemble the distinctive characteristics of the human being throughout a particular period. The idea contends that the boundaries and coordinates of the world's proverbial view can be fixed.

According to the Russian scholar Ivanova E. V., there are different categories that English proverbs regarding "Space" might be placed under. The first category is unified by the features of the environment. He who will learn to pray, let him go to sea is a proverb that uses the word "sea" more often than any other.

He who foresees all dangers cannot navigate the seas. In an egg-shell, it is challenging to navigate the ocean.

Such proverbs' fundamental meanings can be summed up in two words: "the sea is dangerous" and "sailing." There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it is a saying that illustrates the concept of fish living in the sea. Envy for the fish in the sea and hatred for the crops on the land.

In proverbs like Rivers need a spring, Even a weary river winds somewhere safe to sea, and Fame, like a river, is narrowest at its beginning and broadens far away, the word "river" is used.

The terms "hill" and "mountain" are associated with either a high social status or challenges a man must face:

High hills are subject to powerful winds.

The grass is lower on hills that are taller.

He will never climb the hill if he stays in the valley.

The concept of "field" describes the landscape. But it can also refer to a battlefield or a field of crops.

A poor shrub is preferable to an empty field.

No man survives the hard-fought battle without being killed.

Three things are necessary for a field: favorable weather, sound seed, and an experienced farmer.

Additionally, the word "wood" connotes danger because it is used to describe a habitat for animals and birds.

Anyone who is afraid of the outdoors shouldn't enter the woods. The wolf leaves the woods because of hunger.

A decent, honest, and hardworking servant must sing while working, just like a bird in the forest.

The English vernacular worldview generally does a terrible job of describing "Space." In contrast, for instance, with the Russian proverbial perception of the world, there aren't many thorough and comprehensive descriptions of the terrain.

Similar to other proverbial portrayals of "Space," the "distance" element is crucial in the creation of this idea. It is expressed verbally using the matching words "far" and "near."

A nearby neighbor is preferable to a distant kinsman. Far from care and the court.

Before you can swim, don't go near the water.

More precise terms or collocations can be used to convey the concept of distance, and these descriptions of space in proverbs highlight the surroundings of people.

In the bush, a bird in the hand is worth two.

A sparrow in your hand is preferable to a pigeon on your roof.

The most prevalent element in metaphoric worldviews is the "world" component of the space. This element includes the concept of space with all of the nations, peoples, and natural elements on Earth.

It's a far trip around the planet.

The globe is really large.

You can explore the world if you have Latin, a horse, and money.

Proverbs concerning nations and cities are a crucial component of the English perspective on the world because each of these concepts also represent space. An chance to learn about any relations between British people and other nations is provided by the analysis of such proverbs. Additionally, it aids in comparing the English and other cultures in order to identify their distinctive characteristics.

The majority of toponymic proverbs in English refer to regions of the UK and its major cities. The proverbs place a strong emphasis on how great Great Britain is to all other nations.

Britain is needed by every nation, but none need Britain. War is raging over the world, but it is not raging with England.

England has better food than seven other kingdoms combined. A small garden full with bitter grapes is England.

There are many other proverbs that apply to London. They characterize the British capital as a beautiful, wealthy city where people can work and play simultaneously.

London's streets are covered in gold pavement.

A man is tired of life when he is tired of London.

London Bridge was designed to be crossed by the wise and avoided by foolish.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, English proverbs regarding nations and cities serve as both descriptions and sources of information.

In general, the analysis of English proverbs about "Space" aids in highlighting unique aspects of the language's proverbial worldview. First, among "landscape" components, the "sea" component is the most prevalent. Second, there are many proverbs concerning other nations on the English proverbial "map," which is considerably distinct. Third, proverbs about England refer to the unique characteristics of the nation.

Research on proverbs is now being done in the departments of history, philology, and folklore studies, among others. Scientists examine how proverbs have been used to convey wisdom throughout history. Proverbs and idioms are clearly a part of history, but the way they are used in England now is degrading. Because they frequently ask about the proverb's origin and meaning, the majority of people have already lost their connection to history.

REFERENCES

1. Lakoff G. Johnson M. Metaphors we live by. Chicago; London, 1980.
2. Mieder W. Behold the proverbs of a people: proverbial wisdom in culture, literature, and politics. University Press of Mississippi, 2014.

3. Mieder W. Wise words: essays on the proverb. New York, 1994.
4. Speake J. The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs, fifth edition. Oxford, 2007.