SPECIFITIES OF PROVERBS: ANALYZING FEATURES IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation. *The article explores the structural and linguistic features of English and Russian proverbs. Using the classification of Speake and Mac Coinningh, it explains how proverbs are organized into different sentence types and forms. The focus is on their grammatical stability, including the use of the tenses, fixed word order. It also highlights poetic devices such as alliteration and rhyme, along with structural patterns.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются структурные и лингвистические особенности английских и русских пословиц. На основе классификаций Спика и Мак Койнга показано, как пословицы распределяются по различным типам предложений и формам. Особенное внимание уделяется их грамматической устойчивости, включая использование времен и фиксированного порядка слов. Также рассматривается поэтические приемы, такие как аллитерация и рифма, а также структурные модели.*

Annotatsiya*. Maqolada ingliz va rus maqollarining tarkibiy va lingvistik xususiyatlari tahlil qlinadi. Spik va Mak Koying tasniflariga asoslanib, maqollarning turli gap turlari va gap shakllari qanday tuzilgani korsatiladi. Asosiy e`tibor ularning Grammatik barqarorligiga, ya`ni zamonlar va qat`iy so`z tartibiga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, alliteratsiya va qofiya kabi poetik vositalar o`rganiladi.*

Key words: *Proverbs, structure, sentence types, fixed word order, poetic devices, structural formulae.*

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Ключевые слова: *Пословицы, структура, типы предложений, фиксированный порядок слов, поэтические приемы, структурные формулы.*

***Kalit so`zlar:*** *maqollar, tuzilish, gap turlari, qat`iy soz ketma-ketligi, poetik vositalar, tarkibiy formulalar.*

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INTRODUCTION

Proverbs are fixed expressions, sayings, that convey wise ideas, believes, truths and lessons mostly based on cultural experience. They demonstrate traditions and values of each society because every culture has their own history, legends and mystery. According to Litovkina, proverbs are really important so that people use them in their speech from early cultures and families to modern technology and investments. [1]

Translators must take into account some challenges which they may face while trying to translate proverbs.

One of the main problems is definitely cultural specificity, because proverbs reflect some features or ideas of culture and these aspects cannot be found in the other language, the language we want to translate. [2]

Moreover, translators need to have competence in writing depending on cultural elements of the nation they want to translate and also must use dictionaries properly to keep the meaning, idea or sense. [3]

In this article the primary features and obstacle in translation of proverbs from English-Russian languages will be discussed with examples.

Common Features and Aspects of Proverbs

Structural and linguistic features:

Proverbs have unique features that when person reads the text may recognize them quickly and they also may remember them after reading:

1. Classification by Form

According to Speake (2008) [4], proverbs can be categorized into three main types depending on their structure:

*Abstract Statements***:** These type of proverbs mostly convey general ideas or truths rather than complex cultural ideas:

For example: «All is well that ends well» (Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается).

As we can see, in this example is used the truth or idea which explains generally understandable thought. Because to understand this proverb you mustn`t be related to one nation or great history reader you can make conclusions just after reading it.

Everyday experience: these proverbs are most related to real life concrete situations but they actually express a broader point which is also mostly not that complicated:

Example: «Never look a gift horse in the mouth» (Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят).

Traditional wisdom and folklore: these are sayings related to one deep cultural or folklore heritage; you may notice this just by reading sometimes they include words or phrases related to one nation, folk heritage:

Example: «When in Rome, do as the Romans do» (В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят)

2. Poetic devices and Aesthetic Value

Proverbs also described as literary devices the reason is that they made to enhance memorability and emotional impact:

The most used devices are:

Alliteration and rhyme: alliteration when in the one sentence the first letters are repeated while rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds they both create musical effect

Example: «Birds of a feather flock together» (Рыбак рыбака видит издалека).

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«The more the merrier» (В тесноте, да не в обиде).

3. Fixed Structure and Stability

Another common feature of proverbs is their grammar structure or stability. They are syntactically non-devisable means that their word order is usually fixed and meaning is can be understood in complete version. [5]

Tense: Most proverbs use the simple Present Tense to highlight and show that truth is eternal.

Example: «The leopard cannot change his spots» (Горбатого Могила исправит).

4. Syntactic Architecture and Sentence Types

According to Mac Coinnigh (2015) [6], the structure of proverbs can be classified into four types depending to syntactic usage. The most prevalent and common is the simple sentence such as «Bad news travels fast», this one is really memorable and sounds simple though has real meaning.

Furthermore, proverbs create a semantic balance of two ideas mostly when they have opposite meaning with use of «but» or «and» and they can construct complex compound forms.

A significant structural feature is the use of proverbial formulae. As Archer Taylor [7] stated, «new proverbs have often been made on old models». The most universal formula identified across world languages is the «Better X than Y» pattern.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis of proverbs shows that they have a highly organized and refined linguistic structure. They are not just simple folk sayings, but complex expressions that demonstrate what can be described as proverbiality – a combination of brevity, fixed syntactic patterns, and stylistic richness. Their use of the simple present tense, vivid metaphors, and rhythmic features like alliteration gives them great tone. Understanding these structural

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features is essential for linguistic analysis as well as for accurate and effective translation.

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