

UOT:80.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS: AZERBAIJAN AND LITHUANIAN CULTURE

Abdullayeva Vüsalə Çingiz qızı, Əlizadə Tamella Yusif qızı

Azərbaycan Dövlət Aqrar Universiteti

vusale.nebiyeva1983@mail.ru

Annotation: *Most of the proverbs and sayings between the Azerbaijani and Lithuanian peoples indicate their similar culture. These common proverbs should be taken in certain areas. Thus, when translating proverbs, it is necessary to fully understand them and adequately express the understood proverbs in the mother tongue.*

Key words; Proverb, saying, culture, research, relationship, international.

Acar sözləri; Atalar sözü, məsəl, mədəniyyət, tədqiqat, münasibət, beynəlxalq

Ключевые слова; Пословица, поговорка, культура, исследовать, отношение, международный

Famous sayings are not only multi-word phrases which have to be memorized in order to be understood, but they also contribute to the formation and reinforcement of a cultural identity. Thus, it is essential for learners of Lithuanian and Azerbaijan language to know the meaning of sayings. The conducted report paper can be useful for practical purposes to face problems during translation process; a person should know not only the meaning of a saying, but also the cultural differences and similarities which represent proverbs.

The great part of proverbs and sayings among Azerbaijan and Lithuanian folk is of international dissemination. Thus, you should be very cautious when you speak about wit and wisdom of a certain people, and makes conclusion based on its proverbs or sayings. You can, however, use another criterion and try to find out which proverbs are especially liked by a certain people and used as maxims of life.

The purpose of this report is to explore the characteristic features and meaning of proverbs and sayings in Azerbaijan and Lithuanian languages and determine similarities and differences in symbolic meaning in the two cultures. The report has been conducted adopting both quantitative and qualitative approaches, focusing on the main theoretical issues related to proverbs and such universal and abstract phenomenon as "father words" in Azerbaijan and Lithuanian idioms, and searching for the relationships between idioms in the two languages.

Proverbs represent the relationship between language and culture. Proverbs often have a meaning that is greater than the meaning of the individual words put together, but in a different way than idioms. Proverbs exist in all languages. They help the language user to convey a special message in a figurative way, making the language more lively and powerful. The focus of this report is on the semantic variation of Azerbaijan and Lithuanian idioms containing the father words and funniest expressions and their meanings.

Thus, this study is intended to increase the understanding of Azerbaijan and Lithuanian proverbs and sayings.

The research question is: are "father words" within idioms interpreted similarly by Azerbaijan and Lithuanian cultures and do these idioms have similar meanings in the two languages?

The aim of the report paper is to analyze the characteristic features and meaning of father words and funniest expression in the two languages and determine similarities and differences in symbolic meaning conveyed by idioms in particular cultures.

To achieve the aim the following objectives are set: to overview the theoretical material on idioms, i.e. the definition of an idiom, the criteria used to distinguish between idioms and free word-groups, semantic classification of idioms, and the cultural aspect of idioms; to present the information about proverbs and sayings in Azerbaijan and Lithuanian cultures; to compile a corpus of idioms from dictionaries including Azerbaijan and Lithuanian "father

words” which are going to be analyzed and contrasted; to investigate the meaning of sayings in the two languages; to discover the relationship between symbolic meanings and lexical meanings of idioms.

The report paper consists of two chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the funniest expression and their meaning related to idioms. There is the list of **5 incredibly weird and amusing idioms** will help you to come to grips with the depth of common Azerbaijani and Lithuanian conversations. Furthermore, there are English idioms corresponding to the actual meaning of these local idioms. In Chapter 2 the topic of Proverbs/ Father words in Azerbaijan and Lithuanian cultures. This chapter also speaks about the how old some of them might be-centuries, possibly even millennia. Azerbaijanis are extremely fond of spicing up their conversation with these pithy sayings to convince others of the rightness of their opinions and actions. Conclusions summarize the analysis and present differences and similarities between idioms of Azerbaijan and Lithuanian languages. The report paper includes two figures which are included in the text; the figures show the frequency of occurrence of sayings and proverbs in Azerbaijan and Lithuanian idioms.

1. Funniest expression and their meaning in Azerbaijan and Lithuania language with their English equivalents.

In Azerbaijan and Lithuanian culture there are tons humorous phrases and expressions, and sometimes they should be taken literally. Some idioms, even though sounding too funny, are the best to describe concrete situations and circumstances.

A few of typical and most current popular sayings among the Lithuanians and Azerbaijanis may be mentioned here.

The literal translation of the sentence „Gözüm su içmir” is “My eye does not drink water” in Azerbaijan language and its meaning is “Disliking smth/smb; to be suspicious; feel that something is wrong”. The English equivalent is “Smell a rat; something fishy going on.” There is the similar sentence but another meanings of “Akys ant kaktos iššoko” in Lithuania language. Its literary translation is “Eyeballs pop out of his forehead.” Its meaning: to be shocked or surprised.

In Azerbaijan language **“Kül başına!” means “A statement of dissatisfaction with someone”. The Literal translation of this sentence is “Ashes on your head!” In English it means that “Shame on you!”**

Lithuanians are very practical people, so they want to be 100% sure of their success before gloating to others. There is a saying **“Neperšokęs griovio, nesakyk ‘op’.”** Its literary translation is **“Don’t say “op” before you jump over the ditch.”** This is applicable when someone is boasting about something which they are yet to do.

The Lithuanians love greeting in the morning and its often used by children: **„Labas rytas suraitytas!”** Its literal translation is **“Good curled up morning!”** In Azerbaijan there is the same saying **„Nə var, nə yox?”** The literal translation of this saying is **“What you have, what you don’t?”** and meaning is **“What’s up?”** In English language it means **“How is it going?”**

“To be heavy” means „Ağır olmaq” in Azerbaijan language and its meaning: Behaving seriously; being serious. English equivalent: “Stop horsing around.” There is the saying “Sėdi kaip pabučiuotas” in Lithuanian language and its meaning is: Use this phrase to refer to a fellow student who is obviously lost in daydreams.

“Show off; blow your own horn” is the English equivalent of the saying “Göylə getmək”-“Walk on the sky level” Meaning: To go around/show off, enjoying yourself in a way that annoys other people or makes them jealous. There is the similar saying in Lithuania language: **“Eina kaip žemę pardavęs.”** And the literal translation is **“Walking like he sold the earth.”**

2. Proverbs/Father words in Azerbaijan and Lithuania language.

In the Azerbaijani language, the translation of "proverb" is "father's words." For many generations, "father's words" have been valued as an extremely rich inheritance of the collective thought and experience of the community. Lithuanian proverbs are short expressions of popular wisdom from Lithuania. These short sayings encapsulate the wisdom of the past, making it available to both present and future generation.

There is a popular proverb in Azerbaijani language „He (she) doesn't even urinate on an injury (wound)” (Yaralı barmağa işəyən deyil). In Azerbaijani folk medicine, cuts and burns are often soothed and treated effectively with urine. This expression is used about a person who is very stingy and who refuses to get involved in other people's lives. There is similar proverb like this in Lithuania language **“There is no medicine that can cure stupidity” (Nuo kvailumo vaistų nėra)** and it means you could argue that studying at university is a helpful remedy for a lack of wisdom... But this phrase is usually said when someone does something obviously silly.

The another popular father words in Azerbaijan is „Hair drinks (water) from the heart.” (Saç ürəkdən su içər). The health of one's hair reflects one's mood and state of mind.

In Lithuanian there is a proverb like “Looking through pink glasses” (Žiūri pro rožinius akinius.) This is usually said to or about a person who sees everything in a positive light.

“Make sure your blanket covers your feet” (Ayağını yorğanına görə uzat) means that “Don't expose yourself. Don't go out on a limb; and do something so that others will not be able to defend you.” In Lithuanian language there is the similar father words as **“Don't wash your underwear in public” (Nereikia apatinių skalbti viešai).** The meaning is: To spread information about the inconveniences, barns, which relate only to a very narrow circle of people. The expression is often used in a negative context, as an incentive not to spread such barren details.

The well known proverbs sometimes get a very interesting form in Lithuanian. **“The pot is laughing that the kettle is black” (Juokiasi puodas, kad katilas juodas).**

This saying is used to convey that the criticisms a person is aiming at someone else could equally well be applied to themselves. The similar meaning have the proverb **„He can't see the beam in his own eye, but he's looking for an eyelash in someone else's” (Öz gözündə tiri görmür, başqasının gözündə qıl seçir)** in Azerbaijani language and it meaning that **“He is so obsessed with finding fault with another that he can't see that he has even greater faults.”**

In Lithuanian language the caution preaches the following proverb:

“You must first measure nine times, and then cut off” (Devynis kartus atmatuok, tada nukirpk). Exaggerated caution leads to conservatism, typical to the peasant population. Its meaning: Plan and prepare in a careful, thorough manner before taking action. In Azerbaijan there is also a proverb the same meaning **“Cheap meat never makes a good soup.” (Ucuz ətin şorbası olmaz.)** You can't expect something for nothing. A proper investment is needed to achieve something serious.

It is amazing to learn about folk with listening to their proverbs and funniest expression.

Conclusion

In this research proverbs and sayings of Azerbaijan and Lithuanian language and a problem of their translation into English were investigated. First of all, the analysis of the works containing an origin of such phraseological units, as proverbs and sayings was carried out.

As a result of the carried-out analysis of form and content of a target text of proverbs and sayings from Azerbaijan into English in comparison to form and content of the original it is noted that these texts represent the objective facts available to supervision and the analysis.

In translation process certain relations between two texts in different languages (the text of the original and a target text) are established. Comparing such texts, it is possible to open the internal gear of the translation, to reveal equivalent word, and also to find the changes of form and content happening at replacement of word of the original by a text unit equivalent to it of the translation.

References

1. Vezhbisky, A. (1997). Yazyk. Culture. Knowledge. Moscow: Knowledge.
2. Abbas Gurbanoghlu (2013) ENGLISH - AZERBAIJANI PROVERBIAL DICTIONARY Trafford Publishing
3. Dubrovin, M.I. (1995). English and Russian proverbs and sayings in illustrations. Moscow: Education.
4. Adomonis, J. 2008. Ką simbolizuoja skaičiai, accessed 31 May 2013, available from: www.fructusartis.lt/contents/coid,3281/KA-SIMBOLIZUOJA-SKAICIAI.
5. Arnold, I.V. 1986. The English word. Moscow: Vysshaja shkola.
6. Barauskaitė, J., Čepaitienė, G., Mikulėnienė, D., Pabrėža, J., Petkevičienė, R. 1995. Lietuvių kalba: Leksikologija, fonetika, akcentologija, dialektologija, rašyba. Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidykla.
7. Ferber, M. 2007. A Dictionary of Literary Symbols. Cambridge:Cambridge University Press
8. Lancker-Sidtis, D. 2003. Auditory Recognition of Idioms by Native and Nonnative Speakers of English:It Takes One to Know One, in: Applied Psycholinguistic.24 (2003),45-57
9. Laurinkienė, N. 2009. Sambariai arba trejos devynerios Liaudies Kultūra. Mokslo darbai 2009/2 (125).
10. Moon, R. 1998. Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: a Corpus-Based Approach. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
11. Teliya, V., Bragina, N., Oparina E., Sandomirskaya T. 1998. Phraseology as a Language of Culture: Its Role in the Representation of a Collective Mentality, in Cowie, A. P. (ed.) Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

AZƏRBAYDŽANSKOM İ LİTOVSKOM KULTURE POSLOVİCY İ POĖOVORKİ

Абдуллаева Вусала Чингиз, Ализаде Тамелла Юсиф
Резюме

Большинство пословиц и поговорок между народами Азербайджана и Литвы свидетельствуют об их схожую культуру. Эти общие пословицы следует правильно использовать и уделять большое внимание в определенных областях .Таким образом необходимо полностью понимать пословицы при их переводе и адекватно выражать понятия пословицы на родном языке.

AZƏRBAYCAN VƏ LİTVAN MƏDƏNİYYƏTİNDƏ ATALAR SÖZÜ VƏ MƏSƏLLƏLƏR

Abdullayeva Vüsalə Cingiz, Əlizadə Tamella Yusif qızı
Xülasə

Azərbaycan və Litva xalqları arasında atalar sözləri və məsəllərin əksəriyyəti onların oxşar mədəniyyətindən xəbər verir.Bu ümumi atalar sözlərindən düzgün istifadə edilməli və müəyyən sahələrdə böyük diqqət yetirilməlidir.Beləliklə atalar sözlərini tərcümə edərkən onları tam başa düşmək və başa düşülən atalar sözlərini ana dilində adekvat ifadə etmək lazımdır

Rəyçi: dosent Həsənova Aida

ADAU-nun Dillər kafedrasının 09 dekabr 2022- ci il tarixində keçirilmiş iclasının 4 saylı protokolu
Daxil olma tarixi 10 yanvar 2023-cü il