

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

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**Investigating the Kabyle and English proverbs to promote
EFL student's awareness and understanding**

Dissertation Submitted for the requirements of a master's degree in Linguistics of
Foreign Languages

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Academic Year: 2023/2024

Abstract

Proverbs play a crucial role in language learning as they serve as a bridge between language and culture. By learning proverbs, learners gain deeper insights into the culture of the target language. This study aims to uncover the aspects and values reflected in proverbs using a qualitative method. It involves collecting and comparing 40 Kabyle proverbs with 40 English proverbs to create a list of equivalents that clarifies their meanings. The analysis also explores how English and Kabyle cultures crafted their proverbs and the cultural elements each one conveys. The findings reveal that, although the two cultures have almost identical values of an honest society, they differ in the origins and formation of their proverbs. English proverbs predominantly derive from the Bible, while Kabyle proverbs come from various (such as personal experiences) and sometimes unknown sources. The grammatical structures are mostly different, with only a small minority sharing similarities. However, the purposes behind the proverbs are generally similar in both languages. This suggests a significant level of similarity despite the cultural differences. The 40 proverbs were selected based on their cultural values, representing a small sample compared to the vast number of expressions in both Kabyle and English. Therefore, it is important to analyze additional proverbs to fully reveal the various cultural aspects they embody

Key words: Proverbs, Culture, Kabyle Proverbs, English Proverbs, Values.

Acknowledgments

Our supervisor, Dr. Sonia IMERZOUKENE, has our sincere gratitude and respect for her unwavering leadership, invaluable help, and wise guidance during this project. Her skill, enthusiasm, and dedication have been vital to the proper completion of this task. Without her tenacity, insightful critique, and resolute support, this project would not have been possible, and we genuinely appreciate that.

We also want to express our gratitude to everyone who has so kindly assisted us in the project's inspection, as well as for their time and wisdom namely those who explained the Kabyle proverbs.

We also like to express our gratitude to the members of the jury for their time, knowledge, and insightful comments throughout the assessment of this study. We appreciate their careful consideration and perceptive comments, which would greatly aid in improving this project with their constructive criticism and ideas.

Moreover, we would like to conclude by expressing our thanks to the academic institution and everyone who helped make this research possible, whether directly or indirectly. Their input has greatly influenced our educational opportunities and promoted our intellectual development.

God bless all those involved in our trip and lead us to greater academic and personal success. Last but not least, we would want to express our sincere gratitude to everyone who has helped us with our study, including friends, mentors, and other researchers. Your advice, ideas, and encouragement have enhanced our academic experience and were crucial to finishing our thesis.

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my mother, the sweetest woman in the world who gave me life and who has always loved, supported, educated, and helped me to enrich my little work; who never left me throughout my 18-year learning career. This marks the completion of a cycle that would make my mother proud of me and help me fulfill one of her dreams, which is to earn a master's degree in linguistics.

I also dedicate this small success to the man of my life “my father”, who always supported me and instilled in me the principles of perseverance and effort, particularly during my brief university career. I assure him that this is only the beginning.

Moreover, I dedicate this small project to my older brother Yanis, who has always been there for me through good times and bad, encouraging me to pursue my goals and move forward.

This is my first opportunity to show him that His efforts have not gone unnoticed.

Additionally, I dedicate it to my younger brother and sister, Mounir and Melina, who would, I hope, succeed in life, so why not watch them complete their education, and make reference to me in their cycle-ending endeavors.

Also for my aunts, my two favorite cousins Tinhinane and Nadia, who supported me academically and served as big sisters and guardians in my life. Lastly, for my best friend Nihad, who never fails to encourage me to pursue my dreams in life.

In honor of the two amazing women in my life—my two wonderful grandmothers, "Imadada" and "Imatata," who reared me like their daughters and gave me life's hardest lessons, one of which is to succeed in my academic endeavors and never give up until I reach my goals and bring comfort to their souls.

Thank you all

Kenza Kebliche

Dedication

This research is dedicated to my parents who taught me the value of hard work and resilience. Their support and love have been my guiding light through all of life's challenges. I also dedicate this project to my two beloved brothers Arezki and Lounes who have been the pillars of strength in my life. Through laughter and tears, they are my confident and my closest friends. Moreover, I dedicate this work to my dearest best friend Sara her unwavering friendship has been A beacon of light in my darkest days and a source of joy in my brightest moments. Her empathy, understanding and support have been the foundation of our bond And I am endlessly grateful for her presence in my life Also, for my colleague Kenza kebbiche whose invaluable support and collaboration made this project possible I cannot thank you enough

Lylia Bedjou

Table of Contents

Abstract	I
Acknowledgments	II
Dedication	III
List of tables	VII
Definition of Key terms.....	IX
List of abbreviations.....	XIII
General Introduction	1
The Statement of the Problem.....	2
Research Questions	2
The Aim of the Study	2
Research Methodology.....	2
The significance of the Study.....	3
The structure of the work	3
Chapter One.....	5
Theoretical Background	5
Section One: Proverbs	5
Introduction	5
1-Definition of Proverb	6
2-Origins of Proverbs	7
3- Advantages of using Proverbs in Society	9
4- Disadvantages of using Proverbs in Society	10
5-Types of Proverbs	10
5-1 The True Proverbs.....	10
5-2 The Proverbial Phrases.....	10
5-3 The Proverbial Comparisons.....	11
5-4 Wellerisms.....	11
5-5 Sayings	12
Conclusion.....	12
Section Two: Berber Proverbs	13
Introduction	13
1- Kabyle Culture	13
2- The Etymology of Proverbs according to the Kabyle people	15
Conclusion.....	16
Section Three: English Culture	17

Introduction	17
1- English Culture	17
2- The Main Characteristics of the British Society	17
2.1 English Humor.....	17
2-2 English Social Class	18
2-3 Communication Styles (men /women) in the English Society	19
3- The Etymology of Proverbs according to English People	19
4- The Story of the Cultural-Historian Cheng Pei-Kai with Proverbs and English Learning..	20
Conclusion.....	20
Section four Learning Language with Proverbs.....	21
Conclusion.....	22
Chapter Two.....	23
The Practical Part	23
Section one: Interpretation and Discussion of the Results	24
Introduction	24
Summary	67
Conclusion.....	68
Limitations of the Study	68
Suggestions for Further Researchers.....	69
References	69
Summary	86

List of tables

Table N° 1 Good habits habits.....	25
Table N°2 Hard work and perseverance.....	26
Table N°3 Bravery.....	27
Table N°4 Succession / resemblance, continuity and heritage	28
Table N°5 Patience and hope	30
Table N°6 Destiny.....	31
Table N°7 Peace is better than any wealth	33
Table N°8 Reward of deeds.....	34
Table N°9 Hope.....	35
Table N°10 Solidarity.....	36
Table N°11 Interfering in other business.....	37
Table N°12 Patiences.....	38
Table N°13 Assuming	40
Table N°14 Reward of deeds	41
Table N°15 Appearence.....	42
Table N°16 Advice.....	43
Table N°17 Honesty.....	44
Table N°18 Wisdom.....	45
Table N°19 Friendship.....	46
Table N°20 Greed.....	47

Table N°21	48
Intelligent.....	
Table N°22	49
Cautiousness.....	
Table N°23 Hope.....	50
Table N°24 Trickery and	51
artfulness.....	
Table N°25 Safety.....	52
Table N°26	53
Love.....	
Table N°27 Behavior shows our	54
personality.....	
Table N°28	55
Death.....	
Table N°29 Personale benefits	56
Table N°30 Pain.....	57
Table N°31 Interference.....	58
Table N°32 Hard	59
work.....	
Table N°33 Kindness and politness	60
.....	
Table N°34 Greed	61
.....	
Table N°35 Believe in God	62
Table N°36 Abrasement/ contempt	63
Table N°37 solidarity	64
Table N°38	65
Cautiossness.....	
Table N°39 Truth and	66
suspicion.....	
Table N°40 Good and bad	67
.....	

Definition of the values

Truth is the notion or assumption that something could be true.

(Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/suspicion> on 2024)

Cautiousness is the characteristic or practice of exercising caution in your words and actions, particularly to prevent danger, errors, or risks.

From (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com> on 2024)

Solidarity is a sense of unity and shared interests among group members or different people, aiming to build solidarity among union members.

From (<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/solidarity> on 2024)

Good and bad: good refers to something that is liked, helpful, and morally right. Bad is the opposite of good and often means immoral or harmful actions like being selfish, neglectful, ignorant, or abusive.

From (<https://www.kaminiwood.com/cultural-definition-of-good-vs-bad/> on 2024)

Believe in God: according to Billy Graham.org, in the Bible, "believe" means more than just thinking something is true. It means "trust" having such strong faith in God that we commit our lives to Him and live according to His precepts.

From (<https://www.sweettothesoul.com/blog/2023/02/28/what-does-it-mean-to-believe-in-jesus#:~:text=%22The%20word%20%E2%80%9Cbelieve%E2%80%9D%20in,He%20wants%20us%20to%20live.> on 2024)

Contempt is the attitude with which a person considers anything regarded as mean, disgusting, or worthless; contempt; scorn. That is the state of being hated; dishonor; shame.

Retrieved from (<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/contempt> on 2024)

Abasement is the act of making someone appear as if they deserve no respect, power, or importance. From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/abasementon> on 2024)

Greed is an intense want to have more of anything, especially food or money

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/greed> on 2024)

Kindness is the characteristic of being kind, supportive, and cares about others, or a behaviour that demonstrates this quality

Form (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/kindness?q=kindness+on> 2024)

Peace is the condition of not being distracted or bothered by anxiety, issues, noise, or unpleasant acts. From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/peace?q=peace+> on 2024)

Friendship is A circumstance in which two persons are buddies. From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/friendship?q=friendship+> on 2024)

The value the significance or importance of something to someone from (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/value?q=value+#google_vignette on 2024)

Wisdom is the ability to make smart decisions and judgments by applying your knowledge and experience from (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wisdom?q=wisdom+on> 2024)

Patience is the ability to wait, continue doing something despite problems, or endure without complaining or becoming irritated

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/patience?q=patience+ on 2024>)

Hard work is an activity, such as work, that a person utilizes physical or mental effort to complete, typically for money.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/work?q=hard+work on 2024>)

Interference This happens when a person attempts to interfere in a situation.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/interference?q=interference+ on 2024>)

Pain is a sensation of physical pain produced by an injury or sickness

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pain on 2024>)

Selfishness is A way of considering things just for your own benefit.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfishness?q=selfishness+ on 2024>)

Death is the complete end of life processes, which occurs in all living beings.

(<https://www.britannica.com/science/death on 2024>)

Personal benefit is non-transferable perks offered by a company to its employees or members that have no connection to their duties.

From (<https://www.genieai.co/define/personal-benefits#:~:text=Personal%20Benefits%20means%20non%2Dtransferable,related%20to%20their%20job%20performance on 2024>)

Behaviour shows our personality

The assertion is true. Personality reflects a person's manner of thinking and doing. Human conduct is an effective indicator of personality. How a person behaves in different situations reveals their personality. The assertion is true. Personality reflects a person's manner of thinking and doing. Human conduct is an effective indicator of personality. How a person behaves in different situations reveals their personality.

From(<https://homework.study.com/explanation/your-behavior-is-a-reflection-of-your-personality-indicate-whether-the-statement-is-true-or-false.html#:~:text=The%20statement%20is%20true.,aligns%20with%20the%20individual%20Onature on 2024>)

Love means **to** be emotionally and sexually attracted to another adult, or to feel strong sentiments of like a friend or member of your family

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/love?q=Love+ on 2024>)

Destiny what is going to occur in the future

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/destiny?q=destiny+ on 2024>)

Hope means to desire something to happen or be real, and typically include a reasonable cause to believe that it might

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hope?q=Hope+ on 2024>)

Home is the residence, apartment, etc. where you reside, particularly with your family

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/home?q=Home+ on 2024>)

Trickery or stratagems used to deceive; artifice; deception. A deceptive tactic.

(<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/trickery on 2024>)

artfulness a creative and skilled method of achieving something

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/artfulness on 2024>)

Appearance a time when someone appears in public From (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/appearance?q=appearance+#google_vignette on 2024)

Honesty the attribute of honesty

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/honesty?q=honesty+ on 2024>)

Advice is when someone gives you an opinion on what you should do or how you should act in a specific situation.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/advice?q=Advice+ on 2024>)

Bravery demonstrates no fear of dangerous or unpleasant situations.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/brave?q=bravery+ on 2024>)

Reward is something provided in exchange for excellent behaviour, good work, etc.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/reward on 2024>)

Assuming to believe something as true with no question or evidence.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/assume?q=assuming+ on 2024>)

Succession a series of comparable events or persons that occur, exist, etc. after one another.

From (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/succession?q=succession+> on 2024)

Good habits are recurring acts or behaviours that you desire to continue. They have good physical, emotional, and psychological outcomes.

From (<https://medium.com/@michaelgidey/what-are-good-habits-meaning-ef4bf06b4e08> on 2024)

List of abbreviations

FLE : Français langue étrangère.

A. D: Anno Domini (in the year of the lord).

B.C: Before Christ.

EFL: English Foreign Language

N. D: No Date

General Introduction

Language is a complex system that enables humans to communicate and convey meaning, thoughts, emotions, and concepts. However, its significance extends far beyond words and sentences. Language reflects the identity of nations; it is through language that cultures are shaped and transmitted from one generation to another. Language carries history, traditions and values of a community. By combining language and culture, individuals could communicate and understand each other. This is what makes every culture and every language unique and special. As the anthropologist-linguist Edward Sapir confirms, «we may think of language as the symbolic guide to culture» (1929, p.210).

It is important to embed culture in English classes owing to the fact that when dealing with the acquisition of a new language it is vital to understand its culture. Since language and culture are two wide inseparable concepts. Learning grammar and vocabulary does not complete the acquisition of a language; there is a context and a hidden meaning behind each word and expression. This is beneficial for students to push them explore the culture deeply in a meaningful way.

Culture encompasses everything that defines a person's identity, including language, customs, and beliefs. It is a critical component of society; it distinguishes each nation, country, and area of the world by its variety, and as a result, it has its own manner of expressing and preserving its myths and traditions. As Kapur (2020) says, “cultures are defined as the complex whole that includes the set of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws and customs, and any other capabilities”.

In all societies, culture displays a basis for both social and individual development. This study stands attention towards the Kabyle culture, as the native culture and the English culture as the target culture.

The basis of this equivalency is an analytical study of proverbs in both cultures and it is of a great importance to compare and contrast the two cultures, through the proverbs they use in daily life, in order to understand priorities of both societies.

Both Kabyle and English people rely on proverbs as daily expressions to convey particular meaning in particular situation. Hence, Kabyle learners of English are in need to understand the similarities and differences underlying these two cultures.

The Statement of the Problem

After a review of the literature, it has been noticed that there is a lack of study in the area of analyzing the equivalents of English and Kabyle proverbs. A few studies have been conducted in several other universities but they do not focus on the cultural values, traditions and beliefs behind such proverbs. Therefore, this study seeks to explore the underlying meanings embedded within these traditional sayings and to delve into the foreign culture “English”.

Research Questions

Is there an equivalence of cultural features or priorities in both cultures?

If yes, are the cultural values behind them similar?

The Aim of the Study

This analytical study aims at establishing an equivalent list of Kabyle and English proverbs through exploring and comparing them. This would allow delving into the cultural nuances of these two languages. By analyzing the figurative meaning of the proverbs, this could help EFL learners at Bejaia’s university to dive into the English culture so as to avoid misunderstanding, mis confusion and misuse of the target language. Hence, to be able to integrate easily and foster the intercultural competence that promotes deeper appreciation for diversity, develop language skills and cultural awareness.

The element that most clearly conveys values and beliefs of a society is its proverbs which reflect the sociocultural identity and the wisdom they convey. The Kabyle society frequently uses proverbs in daily life; it is full of proverbs that are often used to express morality or truths based on experience and daily life events. Kabyle people have invented many proverbs which could be categorized into many subjects or values that represent the society such as: love, hard work, solidarity, patience ...etc. This requires searching for equivalents in the target language “English”, by picking proverbs that have or approach the same meaning as the proverbs selected in the mother tongue to understand the cultural aspects that represent the two languages.

Research Methodology

The study is qualitative nature. It is based on a thematic analysis of 80 proverbs, 40 Kabyle proverbs and their 40 English equivalents. The proverbs are chosen on the basis of practicability. This means that the choice relies on the fact of equivalency. We tried to select those proverbs that share meaning and that can be explained. The intricacy in finding explanations of the Kabyle proverbs pushed us to rely on our elders to understand them better.

It combines 40 proverbs from Kabyle with their 40 equivalents from English. Each proverb equivalent has an analysis of the findings with seven titles for the analysis: The Kabyle proverb's literal translation into English, its origins by the Kabyle people and the English people, the characteristics or values that each proverb represents, the similarities and differences between the two proverbs, and a brief conclusion that provides an overview of the analysis is covered.

The significance of the Study

Conducting this analytical study allows exploring and comparing Kabyle and English proverbs and then listing the different aspects, nuances of English language and comprehending the symbolism and figurative meanings behind. Additionally, the findings could contribute to the preservation and documentation of these cultural expressions for future generations.

This study could benefit a wide range of individuals and groups, first students whose mother tongue is Kabyle studying English would be able to understand, interpret and use these expressions in order to express their thoughts freely. They would also gain insights on how different languages and cultures use proverbs, mainly the language they are targeting (English). This study could enhance their intercultural competence, allowing them to navigate and communicate effectively in diverse cultural contexts. Understanding the selected proverbs may also help them develop empathy for other people and cultures, which would increase their knowledge of cultural differences. Secondly, professionals working in multicultural environments could enhance their intercultural competence and improve communication with colleagues and clients; mainly from English settings.

The structure of the work

This work is divided into two main parts; the first is the theoretical part which is divided into three sections. The first section includes the definition and origin of proverbs, the advantages and disadvantages of using proverbs in society as well as the types of proverbs that exist. The second section which is entitled “Kabyle proverbs” includes an overview of the Kabyle culture and the etymology of proverbs according to the Kabyle people. The third section concerns the “English proverbs”; it includes the main characteristics of the British society such as English humor, English social class and communication style (men/women), the etymology of proverbs according to the English, and the story of a cultural historian Cheng-Pei-Kai with proverbs and learning English. The last section is about learning language with proverbs.

The second part is the practical part of the study. It brings together 40 Kabyle proverbs with their 40 English equivalents; each proverb equivalents have an analysis of the results

including 6 analysis titles: The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English, the way how the Kabyle people invented it, and how it was invented by the English people; the aspects or values that each proverb reflects, as well as the differences and similarities that exist between the two proverbs, and finally a small conclusion which gives a brief summary of the analysis.

Chapter One

Theoretical Background

Section One: Proverbs

Introduction

Proverbs are as a powerful cultural heritage that enables not only people to keep their identity and culture but also foreign learners to understand better the culture they are learning. This research is based on proverbs. Moreover, it aims to answer the following questions: what is a proverb? What are the origins of proverbs? What are the advantages and disadvantages of using proverbs in society? And what are the different types of proverbs that exist? Hence; it

aims to clarify the meaning of proverbs so as not to confuse it with other expressions such as idiomatic expressions or a metaphor...etc. And to be able to understand from where proverbs first appeared, and to recognize the cultural context and historical meanings of proverbs.

1-Definition of Proverb

The usefulness of a proverb is to give advice or to say factual sayings from realistic situations; as it is stated in the Online Oxford dictionary, “a proverb is a well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or say something that is generally true”. The word “Proverb” is originated from Middle English. Also, from old French; “proverbe” and even from Latin; “proverbium” which is divided into two parts “pro” means “(put) forth” plus “verbum” which means “word”.

The figure below summarizes the origin of the word “proverb”:

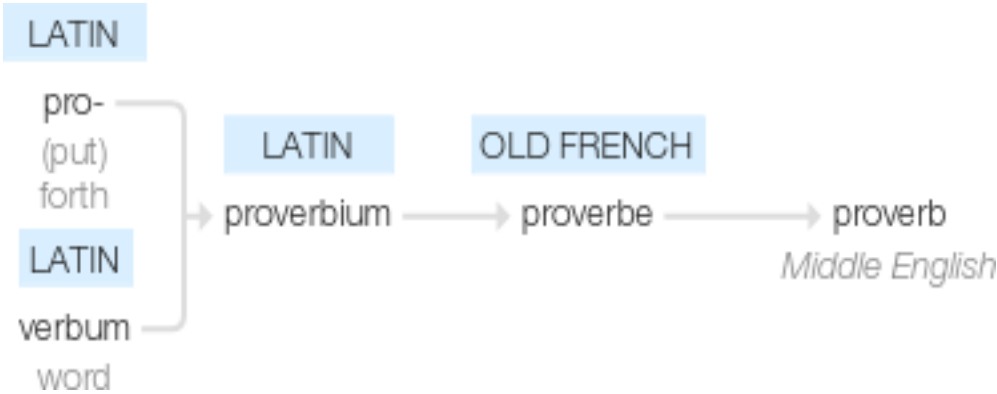


Figure n° 1: Origins of the Word Proverb (adapted from <https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en> on 2024)

Moreover, the word proverb has seen changing usage over time. For this it is important to see these changes. This diagram below shows the usage of the term "proverb" over time.



Diagram °1: Usage of the Term Proverb Overtime (adopted from
<https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en> on 2024)

The diagram shows that from 1800 to 1850 there was a period of continuity in the use of the term proverb, followed by a fall from 1850 to 1900, then stagnation between 1900 and 1950, until 2019.

Proverbs are expressed in an easy manner or in a way to remember them and to affect or change something in the society, that is why the function of a proverb is as “folk wisdom”, advice about learning how to act and live. Proverbs also reflect cultural values and physical environments from where they occurred, for instance Island and Hawaii cultures invented proverbs about the sea, Eastern cultures about elephant. American proverbs are about hard work, success... etc. There are some common features of proverbs as they are transmitted through generations by little change in the form and they are considerably used metaphorically by understanding their nature and context, that is possible to reveal meanings behind. Furthermore, proverbs use grammatical and rhetorical devices that make them memorable (from:

https://www.readwritethink.org/sites/default/files/resources/lesson_images/lesson184/proverb_definition.pdf on 2024)

Proverbs may head wisdom and valuable insight in a concise and memorable way that shows human social identity. An identity that should be respected and tolerated among cultures, for instance Kabyle and English proverbs are from two quite distinct civilizations, and each may exhibit some similarities or differences in thinking and values.

2-Origins of Proverbs

The content of proverbs may help to know their origins for instance there are proverbs based on beliefs, on weather sings, on medical lore, on business, on folk law, or proverbs that are invented from historical events or slogans, also from household or farm tasks. There are proverbs from the Bible and well-known literary sources and many familiar proverbs that are misquoted such as:

Biblical proverbs: « money is the root of evil » (misquoted from 1 Timothy 6 :10)

Shakespearian proverbs like « the wish is the father to the thought »

Alexander Pope « fools rush in where angels fear to tread ».

William Congreve « hell hath no fury like a woman scorned».

Samuel Johnson « patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel ».

From the play Hamlet « brevity is the soul of wit » (Brunvand (1968,1998), p .100)

There are also Many proverbs that come from Greek and Roman sources such as:

« Love is blind »

« Many men, many minds »

Or from classical mythology and history such as:

« Rome was not built in a day »

There are also proverbs that refer to legendary or biblical characters for example:

« Adam's off ox »

« As bare as mother Hubbard's cupboard ». Ibid :101.

The proverb did not come out of thin air, but rather based on real facts that actually happened or appeared in real situations and were adapted over time and through the traditions left by the elders or people in general. As Meider (2017) stated, “a proverb is a concise statement of an apparent truth which has currency among the folk”. Several proverbs go back to Greek and Roman antiquity for example:

“Big fish eat little fish”

“One hand washes the other”

Another large number of expressions goes back to religious literature, wisdom literature “Bible, Quran... etc. These days, many Anglo-American proverbs are disseminated over the globe by the mass media (by the Press, by radio, by television, cinema, etc.) such as:

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”

“The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence “

These are proverbs that are actually being translated into several languages or adopted in English. Proverbs have obviously seen translations and adoptions from other foreign languages all over the world, they have not remained as they are, and they always see changes when moving from one language to another (Mieder, 2017).

“Proverbs are perhaps the most common and familiar form of conversational folklore (oral traditions that occur frequently in everyday situations of communication” (Brunvand, 1968, 1998, p. 92). From this citation, it is concluded that proverbs are made from everyday situations that are commonly familiar from folklore, that is; all what people have left for the society,

especially the communicated traditional or oral folklore. Proverbs are much than quotes or sayings; they are expressions used by people to judge on events, to give advice, to praise other people or rationalize their acts. Proverbs take place in different situations not only when speaking conversationally, yet also when teaching, preaching, counseling, in political persuasion, advertising and numerous other sets of circumstances (Brunvand, 1968, 1998, p.93).

Proverbs abound in Hebrew literature, and many of the insightful sayings attributed to King Solomon and other figures in the Old Testament of the Bible have permeated contemporary folklore among the numerous peoples who possess a portion of Hebrew culture inherited, others were taken from ancient Jewish literature, and some seemed to have been invented, or at least recast, by himself' (Bryant, 1945, p.7).

Many proverbs that date back to the Middle Ages have been passed down to us through Latin translations that were then retranslated and disseminated around the world by means of the church into colloquial terms.18 Proverbs and proverbial phrases were used liberally in the writings of authors such as Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate. (Bryant, 1945, p.8).

3- Advantages of using Proverbs in Society

The sayings are quickly becoming popular. People use proverbs to reinforce their expectations and attitudes. They not only try to explain their sentiments and offer instances, but they also try to persuade other men that these proverbs provide correct realization, have a lot of weight in terms of distinct cultural emphasis, and are important in different situations. (Mahmoud & Islam, 2005).

Social proverbs are determined and located socially since they are strongly associated with social milieus. One of the essential components of the speech is its social character. Every speech is shaped by its social environment and leaves its mark as a result (Zhao, 2012, p. 2076). Proverbs are claims that express the speaker's inner feelings, desires, and intentions. They can be used to represent individual perspectives in public interactive settings. Proverbs, like rhetoric in general, protect our own viewpoints through folkloric use and narrative reasoning involving a third party. They persuade us by alluding to an authority (Lauhakangas, pp. 80-81)

Using proverbs in one's language or dialect has a fundamental purpose of being a type of speech that enhances the identity of the group. As a result, proverbial speech promotes engagement, bringing diverse individuals closer together, and erasing cultural distinctions. Observing how individuals employ proverbs in social interactions helps reduce the feeling of strangeness (Lauhakangas, p. 84).

4- Disadvantages of using Proverbs in Society

Proverbs can also affect society. For example, in reinforcing stereotypes. The saying like « Boys will be boys» is the idea that men should be strong and in control often makes boys and men feel like they should not cry, show emotions, or take on caring roles. Similarly, the idea that women should be nurturing, well behaved, or attractive makes women often feel pressured to act in certain ways to fit these expectations. Proverbs could also lead to fatalism. Fatalists believe that everything that happened in the past will happen again and could not have happened any other way. According to this view, people and their actions do not change the outcomes; whatever happens is meant to be. The proverb « what will be, will be » represents fatalism. For example, when a city was hit by a plague, people often thought it was an act of God that could not be stopped.

(<https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-fatalism-on> 2024)

5-Types of Proverbs

There are many writers and scholars who have categorized the proverbs into types such Brunvand (1968, 1998):

5-1 The True Proverbs

True proverbs are always complete sentences that may change in form and that express wisdom and truth; they may vary in their meaning and their usage in certain contexts. Some true proverbs are simple such as “live and let live” which means that one should let people behave the way they want and should not criticize them if they do not behave the same (www.collinsdictionary.com on 2024) Other true proverbs are evolved from Aesop’s fables or similar aged stories for example “do not count your chickens before they hatch” means that someone should not depend on something hoped until it happens (www.merriam-webster.com on 2024). However; the most of true proverbs are metaphorical interpretations of actions or events of general truths (Brunvand, 1968, 1998, p. 93).

5-2 The Proverbial Phrases

Proverbial phrases are never complete sentences, they usually change in form and they rarely express wisdom; they are almost metaphorical. The first sub-kind of proverbial phrases is proverbial verb phrases that vary in number, tense and allow adding adverbial modifications for instance the traditional phrases are frequently anthologized as infinitives for example:

“To be in hot water” means to be in a difficult situation, in which someone is likely going to be punished (dictionary.cambridge.org on 2024), but they are not spoken like that, instead “he is in hot water”.

The second kind of proverbial phrases is phrases without a verb, for example:

“Behind the eight ball” means being in a difficult situation or in a worse situation than other people (dictionary.cambridge.org on 2024).

“From alpha to omega” is originated from Christianity; it means the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. Alpha and Omega, are used to denote God's omnipotence, suggesting that God is everything that is possible; He is the beginning and the end. The word refers to God and Christ's self-designation in the New Testament Revelation to John (www.britannica.com on 2024), which is replaced now by « from A to Z » (Brunvand, 1968,1998, p. 94).

5-3 The Proverbial Comparisons

Proverbial comparisons are traditional similes, often expressed by adding the word “like” or “as”. They may be logical and direct for example:

“Red as a beet” which means having a red face because of embarrassment.

It may also be ironic such as:

“As little chance as a snowball in hell” which means that something which is impossible or no chance to happen (Ibid, p. 96).

5-4 Wellerisms

Wellerisms or quotation proverbs are named on Charles Dickens’s character “Sam Weller” in Pickwick paper (1897). A wellerism is defined as A saying in the form of quotation followed by a phrase ascribing the quotation to someone who has done something humorous and appropriate for instance (“everyone to his own taste” {quotation} as the old lady said {ascription} when she kissed the cow {action}) (Brunvand, 1968, 1998, p.97).

Some wellerisms imply puns with some changes in grammar for example (“I see” said the blind man, as he picked his hammer and saw”). The bizarre or the strange fact about wellerisms is that they are often spoken by old women, devil, a monkey or a blind man (Brunvand, 1968,1998, p. 97).

5-5 Sayings

Variations of diverse proverbial sayings that are countless. Numerous sayings tend to go into fashion and disappear quickly. There are some types including: insults, retorts and wisecracks, called by (Brunvand, 1968,1998, pp. 97-98):

Slam saying for example “He is all right in his place, but that has not been dug yet”

Sarcastic interrogative: “does a dog have fleas?”

Euphemism for example: “there is a star in the east”, “your fly is unzipped”

National and Ethnic slurs for example: “the British have taken to scotch”.

Authors and titles for example: “school dinners, by major sick”.

Confucius saying for example: “girl in stretch pants gets tern look”.

In the boy’s book of Tom Swift, for example “seven more days, Tom said weekly” (Brunvand, 1968, 1998, pp. 97, 98).

Conclusion

Proverbs offer timeless advice in the difficulties and obstacles that could be encountered during daily life. They are a key element to understand culture of any society because they help connecting and understanding each other. Proverbs could be considered as a guide in life as they facilitate communication and foster understanding across different cultures leading to personal growth and collective wisdom. As mentioned previously, in order to understand the proverbs, it is important to know more about the culture involved, therefore the section below would describe the Kabyle culture and the history or context of the characterization of the Kabyle proverbs.

Section Two: Berber Proverbs

Introduction

This section describes the Kabyle culture, particularly its proverbs, how the Kabyle people invented them and in what situations they created their proverbs; it also deals with how the Kabyle people preserve their identity or their oral literature by emphasizing the characteristics of Kabyle proverbs.

1- Kabyle Culture

The Berbers or Amazigh are people from a diversity of regions, with several languages, tradition, customs and myths, established in North Africa

(<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berb%C3%A8res> on 2024)

The Amazigh Berber flag represents the Kabyle people and highlights the essential traits of their culture; it contains four colors, each with its meaning; the letter of Tifinagh “yaz” or “aza” in red represents a free man and the resistance of the martyrs. This represents the freedom, pride, and independence that the Berbers want to maintain, as well as their conservatism towards their civilizations (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berber_flag on 2024)

Kabylia is the oldest society in humanity for more than 5000 years. Kabyle have managed to preserve their fascinating culture; they are a people who have very proudly retained

their identity, region, culture and language for centuries despite the various influences of many civilizations over time. Their original language is Tamazight; an ancestral writing called Tifinagh that exists on Tamazight steles in Kabylia, which is therefore a testimony to its cultural and historical wealth (Tala n tmusni 2023)

The current language of the Kabyle people is "Kabyle" which is one of the most spoken Berber languages in North Africa. In contrast to earlier periods when it was just considered a dialect, current study by linguists like Maarten Kossman regards it as a language and the Berber language family as a language (Tala n tmusni 2023).

There are numerous regional variances, but the mutual understanding among them is flawless. The inhabitants called their language "Taqbaylit"; their culture is very rich in history, traditions, music, dance and Kabyle literature and poetry. There are several Kabyle poets and singers such as Si Mohand Ou Mhand, Ait Menguellet, Lounes Matoub. The dialect "Taqbaylit" is rich of important oral literature transmitted from generation to generation such as proverbs which fit into several themes such as love, nature, daily life...etc. (Tala n tmusni 2023).

The cultural dynamism of this captivating region highlights all kinds of subjects, principles and values which represent their identity in the form of several literary forms.

Allioui (2021), an Amazigh language teacher at the University of Paris 8 Vincennes and a member of a Berber research study group at the same university, known for several Berber cultural works such as "Kabyle oral literature is of such richness", argues that "it is impossible to find such great wealth in the world and we are ahead of several other cultures and languages". He also adds that "*Tisula* is a word by which the ancient Kabyle people designate all oral literature". From his research, he concludes that the Kabyle people have a scientific vision of their culture and they have a whole classification of oral literature that exists, therefore according to his father and former men, "Tisula" is a set of traditions that the ancients left, either a tale, a proverb, a sacred story or a myth... etc. He particularly highlights the role of women who cultivate culture in children. Almost 90% of the culture is transmitted by mothers and grandmothers (Hase Mess 2012).

Allioui (2012) also confirms that the Amazigh or the Berbers are indigenous. They are the first people the earth had seen. The Berber language is more important as it is among the first languages to appear on earth and humanity; what also makes this language so important is that it is threatened by disappearance (Hase Mess 2012).

There is a study done by Souded and Sedjane, (2021-2022) who had done research about Kabyle proverbs, they worked on investigating ethics and morals particularly in English and

Kabyle proverbs. The study is a pragmatic and didactic study aiming at finding out whether ethics and morals are found within proverbs or not, how these concepts are manifested in proverbs and attitudes of teachers of the listening/speaking sessions towards using proverbs associated to ethics and morals in the EFL classroom. Results show that ethics and morals are found in both languages and manifested comparably. This means that the two languages share some related ethics and morals, and it is found that teachers have positive attitudes towards teaching ethics and morals through English and Kabyle proverbs in the EFL classrooms.

An article from Oukaci, (2021-2022) also analyzed Kabyle proverbs, it is a cross-cultural cognitive study which is an attempt to investigate the different conceptual mappings within bird-related process in both English and Kabyle language. This study found that English and Kabyle bird metaphors lack similar conceptual mapping, influenced by sociocultural factors like power relation. These culturally specific metaphors based on the same bird domain do not reflect universal aspects.

Another article presented by Abdelli (2021-2022) employs a cultural linguistic framework to analyze the cross-cultural cognitive-pragmatic aspects of English and Kabyle animal proverbs. The Eco linguistic analysis focuses on the pragmatic meaning and framing technique of both English and Kabyle proverbs. The results showed that animal proverbs are not just linguistic, but also cultural encoding, reflecting specific cultural schemas. Both English and Kabyle animal proverbs do not have clear eco-friendly or un-eco-friendly undertones.

2- The Etymology of Proverbs according to the Kabyle people

According to Hadid (2022), a TV host in her YouTube channel entitled "Targit n Temzi", Proverbs are like endings or conclusions of a debate between two peoples or in a group of people in a village (tajma3t); or when two people are in disagreement, the proverbs take their position to terminate the disagreement and lead to reconciliation, and demonstrate the rhetoric of the statement. From the point of view of the Kabyle people, proverbs are formed from the lips of those who had faced misfortune throughout their lives. They produce proverbs under each bad or hurting experience of each day. The proverbs are used by people in a situation which requires a proverb. Generally, when feelings affect someone or the entire population (Hadid, 2022).

Many proverbs were left by Si Mohand Ou Mhand and many other artists like him such as Slimane Azem, Lounes Matoub, Lounis Ait Menguellet, Taous Amrouche ...etc. The Kabyle people are individuals who built proverbs with orality, they are like tools to equalize between

two groups and when two individuals differ on how to resolve an issue. A proverb is regarded as a medicine and a display of patience (Hadid, 2022).

After an interview between Miss Hadid (2022) and an old lady, the old lady declared that “proverbs are more than just phrases or words; each one has a message behind it” (Hadid, 2022).

The old woman told the story to miss Hadid about how they use proverbs at weddings for example; the husband's family is going to bring the bride to her house, when they arrive at their door they throw metaphors, if the bride's family understands the meaning of these metaphors and answer correctly, they take the bride with them. Otherwise, if they have not understood or not responded appropriately, the husband’s family does not take the bride with them, until they find the answer and the metaphorical meaning of the proverbs which have been told (Hadid, 2022).

The old woman added that "any situation, whether at home or outside, between men in a group or women at the fountains, a conflict or a joyful occasion, it is through proverbs that people bond, understand and respond to each other (Hadid, 2022)

Conclusion

This section has discussed the Kabyle culture and proverbs. The following section will deal with the English culture and proverbs.

Section Three: English Culture

Introduction

The English nation is really vast and rich in culture, so every region that is part of the English culture has invented or given impetus to English oral literature, through people, great writers, famous literary and religious sources.

1- English Culture

Fox (2004), an English social anthropologist, spent twelve years examining the various aspects of English life including communication styles, humor, manners, and behavior such as their love for the queen and crown, the social class system to shape the English identity. Her findings helped people to know the English society and the English culture.

The English society has confused the world; Fox claims that people from England are the politest people though the most infamous for causing trouble in football. Moreover, they chat about the weather a lot when they meet, but they do not always like it. They take care of their front gardens not for admiration but for presentation, they could write about their private lives, yet they do not like to share their personal life in their informal chats (Fox, 2004, p.5)

2- The Main Characteristics of the British Society

2.1 English Humor

Humor is the capacity to be pleased by something. It could be seen, heard or thought about, maybe leading to a smile or laugh, or the characteristics (dictionary.cambridge.org)

In England, humor is everywhere, even in everyday conversations. For example, people at a bar might use funny nicknames for each other, like calling a plumber "Leaky," a short person "Lofty," or a slim person "Stick". According to Fox, Friends might joke, like breaking pipes, and moms might tease each other about their kids' behavior. Basically, comedy is a natural part of the English life, happening all the time without much thought.

Fox (2004) emphasizes that English comedy is the reverse. This sort of comedy is typically sarcastic; it includes mocking and jest, at the same time it displays those suffering from grandiosity, innocence and arrogance. For example, some people speak with fancy words in certain parts of their conversations to make themselves seem sneaky, the English listeners are going to respond with mocking things such as "oh, stop it!" (pp.28-29)

The main English comedy writers are Sue Townsend, David Williams, Douglas Adams and Terry. From(<https://www.justfunnybooks.com/funny-british-writers/> on 2024)

2-2 English Social Class

Social class refers to a group of people in society who have the same level of wealth and status. It is an important idea in social theory and is often used in surveys and studies about how people move up or down the social ladder (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/social-class> on 2024)

Orwell, the famous English novelist, journalist, and social commentator said "England is the most class ridden county under the sun. It is a land of soberly and privilege, ruled largely by the old and silly". Orwell (in Fox 2004) states that England is divided into large social classes, the society is governed by the elderly people who are disconnected from reality to distinguish between classes; the English people employ language which is separated into terminology and pronunciation. According to Fox, persons who use upper class accent and language are considered from the upper class even if they are unemployed or poor and persons with a lower-class accent and vocabulary are considered from the lower class, even if they are rich. In England, a social class could be defined according to how one pronounces certain words. The higher class might drop some vowels when they talk, while the lower class might skip some consonants. There are seven words that are like "taboos" for the upper and upper-middle classes. If one uses these words in front of people from these two classes, she could be concerned from the lower class. For example, saying "toilet" instead of "loo" or "lavatory" could make them look down. Some people in England feel embarrassed about how much they care about social class, so they try to hide it. But it still shows up in how they speak (Orwell, 2004, pp.29-30)

2-3 Communication Styles (men /women) in the English Society

In the English society, men and women frequently give more importance to politeness than logic and reason in their bonding conversation. Women like to complement each other, often followed by self-deprivation to avoid appearing disrespectful. This may seem stupid as one lady may compliment a regular face while condemning her own hair condition. However, English men have different ways of communicating such as a competition to prove superiority by denigrating one another. This kind of talk is known as man's better than yours game; men also like to pretend they are mad. Despite the fact that men and women have different communicating styles, they share characteristics such as jokes, do not like being too serious, and sometimes pretend to be polite even if they do not mean it (Fox, 2004, pp. 20-21).

3- The Etymology of Proverbs according to English People

English proverbs originate from a variety of sources due to the historical evolution of the English language, the unique characteristics of the British culture, and the influences from interactions with other cultures around the world (Ivanov & Petrushe, 2015). English proverbs, like those in other European languages are usually categorized according to where they come from, some of them are native to English and some are borrowed from other languages, like Latin and French. English proverbs originated from local, the Bible and literature, especially from the works of William Shakespeare, Zemoverts, Mateveeva (2013 pp. 27-29). People face a dilemma when it comes to the origins of proverbs because many people today might not know where a proverb originally came from or in which text it was. Plus, different people might have different ideas about where a proverb comes from. Figuring out where proverbs come from could be very difficult because they are mostly spoken, they have been existed for a long time, and they could be borrowed from other languages. In order to understand their origins, it is necessary to deal with the written records and compare similar sayings from different languages or dialects. For instance, the proverbs "call a spade a spade" has been used in modern English since the early 1900s, according to some folks; they point to a novel from 1911 as a proof.

Accordingly, studying where proverbs come from involves looking at their history and origins in two ways: where the words came from and how people use them. Figuring out exactly where a proverb started is hard because different people know different things, and proverbs are mostly passed down by speaking, not writing. However, by looking at old writings and comparing proverbs from different languages, we could get a better idea. This shows that many proverbs are old and used in lots of places, and are used all over the world.

4- Proverbs and English Learning

Proverbs and sayings are more than just ancient expressions passed down through generations, explains Cheng Pei-kai (2021). When dissected, they expose the cultures' biases, beliefs, and way of life. Understanding a country's proverbs involves understanding the society which uses them. According to Cheng Pei-kai, people who pronounce proverbs may not realize how significant they are, and those who hear them may consider them unnecessary, but they should assume that there must be a deeper meaning behind them, even if they do not fully comprehend them. People would take them seriously only if their surroundings changes and they travel to a distant country. The native proverbs were collected and spoken by thousands of years of life experience. Now, when people reflect on the sayings they have heard since they were children, they would realize that such expressions evolved from the drivers' events and conditions of their own culture. “When I first learned English and heard a few English sayings, I found them pretty interesting”, said the cultural historian. He felt in love with these words for example, the saying « no answer is also an answer» sure sounds a lot like the Confucian saying he said but this is wisdom and this is how English should be learned.

The dissertation of Belkhir (2015) is an exploratory study that studies the metaphoric proverbs that were contrasted through two interrelated dimensions: the cognitive dimension and the cross-cultural dimension, with using conceptual metaphor theory device and cultural cognitive theory of metaphor. It relies on contrastive analysis, corpora including some proverbs related to animals, moreover, contrast the characterization of animals in proverbs to see the adequacy of the conceptual theory of metaphors. The examination of metaphoric proverbs in four languages found that domain mapping varies according to cultural impact, with cognitive metaphor theory outperforming conceptual metaphor theory.

Conclusion

The English culture and its proverbs really have value not only in oral literature either in the world or in the different types of literature that exist but also on learning English, which is the subject of the next section.

Section four Learning Language with Proverbs

The integration of proverbs in school is a vital thing for students to be able to connect their cultural background or their knowledge about culture or even connect their social life to school in order to be able to communicate appropriately; that is, no longer a language without culture. Proverbs are, therefore, an element that represents culture as Yellin said,

One of the avenues to help develop this community of meaning is by examining proverbs, which are learned through oral literacy, through parental and generational teachings, and through cross-cultural studies, which can be implemented in the teaching of language arts, social studies and/or history. Proverbs were and are primary tools for teaching children in all cultures and communities throughout the world” (Yellin, p.109).

Working with proverbs in the classroom, according to Cruz and Duff, can enhance students' linguistic proficiency, self-awareness, and comprehension of the world. Among the many benefits they highlight, they argue that using sayings “acknowledges the learner as an expert lightheartedly and often humorously exposes common beliefs and traditions among a diverse set of learners, encourages respect for oneself, for each other, and for shared values of the community, provides learners with the opportunity for insight creates the transition from home culture to school culture as enriches thinking and writing skills. Walter (<https://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-resources/lesson-plans/proverbs-introduction> on 2024)

The study of Bougaada and Khelafi (2005) emphasizes on how teachers are using proverbs as a strategy to raise student cultural awareness, and the usage of proverbs as part of foreign language teaching at the university of Jijel. The researchers revealed that there are positive attitudes carried by teachers towards teaching English proverbs. Moreover, proverbs could be a useful strategy for raising cultural awareness among students.

Another study of Haddad and Bousamha (2020-2021) investigates learners' problems in understanding English proverbs in an academic context and seeks into how the context surrounding students may affect their comprehension of English proverbs. The study shows that

students have difficulties in understanding proverbs due to lack of knowledge and unfamiliarity with them, thus they suggest that getting closer with proverbs in classroom by including them in the syllabus or the program is essential.

On the other side, the study of Imloul. (2014-2015) focuses on the acquisition of proverbs and the intercultural competences in the FLE classes. Results show that proverbs are not supported in school programs. Accordingly, the researchers suggest a set of activities that could help teachers in order to develop intercultural competence of the students.

In conclusion, the study of proverbs allows us to reveal the differences and similarities that exist between our culture and the target culture. In this context, Kukiboyeva confirms that “studying proverbs can help language learners understand the similarities and differences of other cultures compared to our own. The proverbs of some different cultures are used to illustrate the differences between cultures” (Kukiboyeva, 2019, p. 394).

Conclusion

It is very important to see the differences and similarities that exist between the two cultures “English and Kabyle”, how the two created these proverbs and how they tolerate this element of literature and communicate it in daily life. Their uses are becoming more and more important in learning a foreign language to deepen, acquire and know more about the myths, values and aspects that each culture presents. The next section displays the analysis and discussion of some proverbs from both Kabyle and English cultures.

Chapter Two

The Practical Part

Section one: Interpretation and Discussion of the Results

Introduction

This part focuses on the practical side of the study. A collection of 40 Kabyle proverbs with their equivalents in English and their meanings is analyzed. Each two equivalents are discussed according to their meanings, the way they are invented, the value behind them as well as the similarities and differences underlying them.

Kabyle proverbs	Equivalent proverbs in English	Meaning
1) Ssuq n sbeḥ win ur neqḍi lerbah futen. (From my mom)	The early bird gets the worm. (retrieved from: 10 common English proverbs you should know on 2024)	If you get up early, you will be successful, you will get what you want.

Table n°1: good habits

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Souq n Ssuq n sbeḥ win ur neqḍi lerbah futen = The Market is in the morning, whoever does not visit it early has missed the good things.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Once upon a time, there was a man who lived in a village; he woke up every day to the crowing of his rooster to go to the weekly market to do his shopping. One day his rooster did not call out, so the man continued to sleep until sunrise, when he woke up, he did his best to catch up with the market, but unfortunately upon his arrival the market came to an end, so the man missed the best of the market.

Because of this story, the man pronounced his famous words which are (Ssuq n sbeḥ win ur neqḍi lerbah futen) (from my dad).

The way English people invented the proverb

(The early bird gets the worm) is an English proverb that originally appears in William Camden's 1605 book of proverbs. The reasoning behind this term is that birds that wake up first

have the best chance of having a decent meal, because no other birds have woken up to hunt for worms (www.blogs.missouristate.edu on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverbs reflect: good habits.

Differences

Each nation has its own expression and how they invented this proverb, the Kabyle people linked it to the weekly morning market, however; the English linked it to the bird that eats the worm.

Similarities

These proverbs are used in the same context which is "waking up early offers many opportunities"

Conclusion: Kabyle people and English people have the same habits of waking up early.

Good Habits refer to repetitive behaviors or acts that you desire to repeat are called good habits. They have favorable effects on the body, mind, or emotions. Repetitive behaviors that lead to unfavorable outcomes are known as bad habits (Gidey, 2024)

2) Sebbeb Rebbi ad ikemmel.	Put your best foot forward	Try as hard as you can, do all your best to succeed.
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Table n°2: hard work and perseverance

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Sebbeb Rebbi ad ikemmel = decide God will complete and help you.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

This proverb appeared thanks to the Kabyle’s conviction that they would do their duty and trust God; this is mainly due to their deep faith in God.

The way English people invented the proverb

The phrase "Put Your Best Foot Forward" got its start when women preferred men with well-turned legs. Men and women were instructed to "put their best foot forward" in order to perform the nicest bow or curtsy they could. As with left-or right-handedness, it appears that persons are also left-or right-footed. Parents therefore encouraged their kids, depending on whether they were left- or right-footed, to put forward their "best" foot. The poet and courtier Sir Thomas Overbury originally wrote this statement down in 1613 Bowles. Retrieved from (<https://westwardsagas.com/early-american-trivia-put-your-best-foot-forward/> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Hard work and perseverance.

Differences

The Kabyle people linked their livelihood to God and sincerely believe that if they decide to do their best, the rest is in God's hands. However; English women use this proverb to describe their attention to men who have muscular legs, so they are different.

Similarities

The Kabyle people and the English people use this proverb in the same context which is to do one's best.

Conclusion: The Kabyle people and the English people are both used to work hard and persevere.

Perseverance: Perseverance is the persistent endeavor to undertake or achieve anything in the face of challenges, failure, or opposition

(<https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/perseverance#:~:text=%3A%20continued%20effort%20to%20do%20or,an%20instance%20of%20persevering%20%3A%20steadfastness> on 2024)

A person needs perseverance to succeed in any aspect of life. Whether your aim is to establish a business, acquire a new talent, or obtain high marks at school, you will not succeed unless you are prepared to work hard and stay upbeat even under pressure.

(<https://www.dannys-place.org/blog/perseverance-why-it-matters-and-how-to-develop-it#:~:text=Perseverance%20is%20essential%20for%20success,even%20when%20things%20get%20tough> on 2024)

3)Wwet uzzal skud yeḥma.	Strike while the iron is hot.	Take advantage of good opportunity or a good situation before it changes, take action now, and do not wait.
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Table n°3: Bravery

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Wwet uzzal skud yeḥma. = strike while the iron is hot.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The blacksmith strikes the iron while it is hot, if he is late, he will lose his chance to form the iron, objectives are easier to achieve when you start earlier.

The way English people invented the proverb

The phrase "strike while the iron is hot" is originated in the 1500s and refers to the craft of blacksmithing. A blacksmith warms iron to make it pliable before placing it on an anvil and hammering it into form (grammarist.com on 2024).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Bravery

Differences

There are no differences.

Similarities

Both the structure of the sentence and the meaning are the same, and it is used for the same purpose which is bravery and taking actions when the opportunity comes.

Conclusion

The Kabyle people and the English people like taking advantages of their chances.

Bravery is the characteristic or state of possessing or demonstrating mental or moral courage to face danger, fear, or hardship. The attribute or condition of being brave or courage (<https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/bravery#:~:text=1,state%20of%20being%20brave%20%3A%20courage> on 2024)

Bravery enables us to overcome our worries on a physical level when doing things like swimming or playing sports. Additionally, doing what we know to be right despite the dangers offers us the moral satisfaction of knowing that our actions are serving a greater good. Bravery is inspirational and contagious when it comes to groups

(<https://www.wcpss.net/cms/lib/NC01911451/Centricity/Domain/1069/Bravery%20Character%20Card.pdf>)

4) Yessers uheddad tafdist yerfed-itt mmi-s.	Like father, like son.	A child has similar qualities and behavior or a similar character to his or her parents.
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Table n° 4: Succession/ resemblance, continuity and heritage.

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Yessers uheddad tafɛst yerfed-itt mmi-s.=The blacksmith left his hammer; his son took it.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

As the Kabyle people work hard to get their food and needs, they tend to teach their sons the same profession. Moreover, children tend to behave, think and do the same things their parents do.

The way English people invented the proverb

This saying was used between 14th and 17th century A. D. It is was originated from the Bible (Ezekiel 16:44). "Like mother, like daughter," it conveys the same idea as "Like father, like son." Ezekiel was spread between 593 B.C. and 571 B.C. It has existed about for 2600 years old (<https://www.theidioms.com> on 2024) It is mainly related to the perceptions of children towards their parents as they behave and do the same things.

The aspects or the values that the proverb reflects are: Succession/ resemblance, continuity and heritage.

Differences:

Kabyle fathers use this proverb when it comes to teaching their children their profession to continue on the same path. However; the English proverb describes resemblance; it is appeared through the Bible, and it had a change in words not structure. It was "like mother like daughter", it became "like father like son"

Similarities

Both cultures have linked this proverb to the succession between parents and children and express continuity and family heritage.

Conclusion

Though the structure and the context in which the two proverbs were invented, the meaning and value they convey are the same.

Succession refers to the action or procedure whereby one individual assumes another's place with regard to the exercise of rights or obligations, or both. Retrieved from

(<https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/succession#:~:text=%3A%20the%20act%20or%20process%20of%20one%20person's%20taking%20the%20place,the%20continuance%20of%20corporate%20personality> on 2024)

Resemblance: “It is necessary to examine the resemblance also in things which belong to different kinds look for how the relationship of one thing with a second is found in another in relation to yet another, for example the ratio from science to what we know, in the relationship between sensation and the sensitive”. (Lambert, 1966).

Resemblance and similarity suggest a likeness between two or more individuals or objects. Resemblance denotes primarily a similarity in appearance, either a startling one or one that only acts as a reminder to the beholder.

(<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/resemblance#:~:text=Resemblance%2C%20similarity%20imply%20that%20there,strong%20resemblance%20to%20his%20father>. On 2024)

Continuity: Continuous relationship, succession, or unity. Retrieved from (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/continuity> on 2024)

Heritage: Cultural heritage may be described as the legacy of physical items (cultural property) and intangible traits that a group or culture inherits from the past. Retrieved from

(<https://culturalheritagestudies.ceu.edu/concept-and-history-culturalheritage#:~:text=Cultural%20heritage%20can%20be%20defined,particular%20approaches%20in%20the%20present> on 2024)

-Both our material and immaterial history play a significant role in defining our identities as people and as communities. Retrieved from

(<https://theblueshield.org/why-we-do-it/the-importance-of-cultural-heritage/> on 2024)

5) Lweqt yesseḥlay lejrūḥ.	Time heals all the wounds	Emotional pain and sadness decrease overtime
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Table n°5: Patience and hope

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Lweqt yesseḥlay lejrūḥ =Time heals wounds.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle people linked this proverb to external wounds, or wounds on the body of a human heal over time. It mainly conveys patience and hope.

The way English people invented the proverb

The saying "time heals all wounds" may be originated with the Greek poet Menander, who lived around 300 B.C. He stated "time is the healer of all necessary evils" (Written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 1380s). This means that time is, though slow, a medicine for emotional hurting.

The aspects or the values that the proverb reflects: are Patience and hope.

Differences

There are no differences in both meaning and structure.

Similarities

They have the same grammatical structure and the meaning leads to the same purpose.

Conclusion

Both cultures know that with time, all problems and sorrows would disappear. People should be patient and hopeful.

Patience refers to your capacity to wait without becoming frustrated, agitated, or furious. It occurs when you maintain self-control rather than lash out and whine. And its importance relies in improving your interactions with people and keeping them healthy over time. Being patient also helps you to control your emotions so that your well-being remains stable.

Hope is to wait for something to happen or come true; to nurture a desire

(<https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/hope#:~:text=%3A%20to%20cherish%20a%20desire%20with,to%20happen%20or%20be%20true> on 2024)

Hope plays a crucial role in our lives, allowing us to look forward with optimism and serving as a vital shield against potentially harmful ideas or intrusive thoughts.

<https://www.extern.org/why-is-hope-important> on 2024)

6) Taqcict xeṭben-tt miya yettawi-tt yiwen	you have to kiss a lot of frogs to find your handsome prince.	A woman meets a lot of men before finding the right one.
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Table n°6: Destiny

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Taqcict xetben-tt miya yettawi-tt yiwen =one hundred men propose to a girl, but only one gets her.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

In the previous years, Kabyle girls did not go out much except to bring water or wash clothes in rivers, or for village occasions, and the men of the village do not see them often so they opt for requesting their hands from their fathers. In this context, the proverb saw an apparition through men or fathers, they say " Taqcict xetben-tt miya yettawi-tt yiwen" (from my grandmother). As they propose women's hands, fathers tend to choose one among many to be their son-in-law.

The way English people invented the proverb

The majority of people are familiar with this expression and connect it to the Frog Prince fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm that is a frog turns into a charming prince when a princess kisses it. Finding the proper mate requires a lot of effort, and the majority of them will be frogs. But you will eventually discover the one (<https://www.quora.com/For-girls-there-is-a-saying-that-we-have-to-kiss-many-frogs-before-we-meet-our-Prince-Charming-Is-there-any-such-saying-for-guys#:~:text=The%20Princess%20kissed%20the%20frog,will%20find%20the%20right%20one> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: is Destiny

Differences

The two cultures are different in how girls live in society. Kabyle girls do not have as much freedom as girls in the English society. Kabyle girls do not get to choose their husbands, unlike girls in the English society who can date several guys before marriage.

Similarities

The two proverbs have the same meaning and lead to the same objective which is destiny.

Conclusion

Both cultures agree that a girl could be chosen and please to several men by only one could get her.

Destiny and fate refer to the future that someone or something will have. Destiny and fate both imply that the future has been predetermined or planned by God or some godlike power. Destiny frequently predicts a future that involves something big and important

<https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/destiny#:~:text=destiny%2C%20fate%2C%20and%20lot%20mean,includes%20something%20great%20and%20important> on 2024

“Your destiny takes you to the places you have never visited. takes you to places you have never been before and takes you to the emotions you have never felt”, Destiny is a location that has already been designed for you. That location is chosen by your Lord specifically for you. Allah loves us everyone and is the one who delivers the finest returns. (Hashmi,2021).

7) Lehna teyleb leyna	Money cannot buy happiness	Money can buy a house, a land, a trip and more, but not happiness because it is found on simple things that money cannot serve
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Table n°7: peace is better than any wealth

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Lehna teyleb leyna = peace surpasses wealth.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle people used to live in big families with grandparents and uncles. And with many people around, there were always problems and confusion even if they live in abundance. That is why they chose peace over wealth.

The way English people invented the proverb

The expression goes back to the 1750s. Throughout history, there have been several variations on what the connection between money and joy may be. Lao-Tzu, a Chinese philosopher, famously said "if your happiness depends on money, you will never be happy with yourself." In the text of his book "Republic," the Greek philosopher Plato writes, "the more they think of making a fortune the less they think of virtue; for when riches and virtue are placed together in the scales of the balance, the one always rises as the other falls." Moreover, Albert Einstein commented on the term stating that "money only appeals to selfishness and irresistibly invites abuse"(<https://dailytrojan.com> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: peace is better than any wealth.

Differences

They just have a different grammatical structure

Similarities

They have the same semantic meaning

Conclusion

Both cultures have the same point of view: Peace of mind is better than wealth.

Peace refers to freedom from conflict and bloodshed, especially when people live and work happily together without disputes

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/peace>).

It is a crucial component for the realization of all human rights. Peace is a result of human rights: the more a society promotes, defends, and fulfils its people's human rights, the better its possibilities of reducing violence and resolving problems peacefully

(<https://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/peace-and-violence#:~:text=It%20is%20as%20an%20essential,violence%20and%20resolving%20conflicts%20peacefully> on 2024)

8) Ayen i tzereed ara tmegred	You get what you pay for	If you do not pay a lot, do not wait a lot.
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Table n°8: Reward of deeds

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ayen i tzereed ara tmegred = you will reap what you sow.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Kabyle people highly value respect, dignity, and keeping promises. If someone does not have these, they should assume the consequences, and this proverb was used in terms of farming because farming was crucial for survival back then. A worthy person is the one who assumes his/her decisions and choices.

The way English people invented the proverb

It used to remark that something that can be acquired for a very low price is usually not very excellent. The higher the price, the better the item is (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Reward of deeds

Differences: the contents of the two sentences are different

Similarities: both sentences have the same meaning and lead to the same purpose.

Conclusion: both cultures know that a person receives according to his actions either good or bad

Reward of deeds: Narrated ‘Umar bin Al-Khattab radhiAllahu ‘anhu:

I heard Allah’s Messenger salAllahu ‘alayhi wa sallam saying,

“The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. So, whoever emigrated for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration was for what he emigrated for.”

[Volume 1, Book 1, Hadeeth # 1]

<https://versebyversequranstudycircle.wordpress.com/2016/01/01/hadeeth-1-the-reward-of-deeds-depends-upon-the-intentions/>

9) Ds-as i ddunit ad ak-d-tdes.	Laughter is the best medicine	Trying to be happy is a good way to stop worrying and feel happy
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Table n° 9: Hope

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English:

Dsas i ddunit ad agd-des= Smile at life so that it smiles at you.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

the Kabyle people used to live in poverty and experienced the sorrow of colonialism and many other sufferings. They created this saying to give hope.

The way English people invented the proverb:

has been ascribed to the Old Testament Book of Proverbs: "A broken spirit dries the bones, but a cheerful heart does good like medicine." There are some medical problems for which this age-old advice may also apply. It brings individuals together in ways that promote positive physical and mental changes in the body. Laughter stimulates your immune system, improves your mood, relieves pain, and protects you from the harmful effects of stress.

(<https://www.helpguide.org/articles/mental-health/laughter-is-the-best-medicine.htm#:~:text=enhance%20your%20life-.The%20benefits%20of%20laughter,the%20damaging%20effects%20of%20stress> on 2024).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Hope

Differences: The English proverb appeared from the bible, however the Kabyle proverb appeared from daily life experience in the past.

Similarities: the purpose of the two proverbs is to Keep smiling despite all life's obstacles, challenges and failures.

Conclusion: smile is truly a medicine in both cultures, they believe that being hopeful helps people live better

Hope: Hope enhances happiness, lowers stress levels, lessens helplessness, and enhances our quality of life. Retrieved from (<https://www.extern.org/why-is-hope-important> on 2024)

10) Afus deg ufus taekemt zzayen ad tifsus	Many hands make light work	A task is soon accomplished if several people help.
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Table n°10: solidarity

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Afus deg ufus taekemt zzayen ad tifsus = hand in hand the heavyweight will be light.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

In previous years, the Kabyle people lived in villages and the people of each village managed to help each other in several tasks. For example, in the time to harvest the olives, people and families help each other to finish the harvest. It is in this context that this proverb saw the appearance. They work together as a team to finish earlier.

The way English people invented the proverb

The proverb "many hands make light work" is not new; in fact, it was applied in some form in both ancient Greece and Rome. John Heywood's book Proverbs, published in 1546

(<https://www.wikihow.com>), originally used to describe how teamwork makes things easier and faster

[https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/many%20hands%20make%20light%20work#:~: text=used%20to%20say%20that%20people,many%20hands%20make%20light%20work](https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/many%20hands%20make%20light%20work#:~:text=used%20to%20say%20that%20people,many%20hands%20make%20light%20work) on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: is Solidarity

Differences

There are no differences

Similarities

The two cultures used the same element which is a hand to explain the context

Conclusion: both cultures agreed that a group of people could do better than one person alone.

Solidarity in any civilization and the whole world community, solidarity is a fundamental virtue. The concept of community, which is fundamental to the Christian faith refers to the identification of a set of universal principles that define us as respectable human beings and the ability to discover a point of agreement among the diversity that exists in human society (<https://aleteia.org/2018/12/08/solidarity-why-we-need-it-and-how-to-get-it/> on 2024)

11) Ur keččem gar uyerbal d tbaqit	Curiosity killed the cat.	Said to warn someone not to ask too many questions about something or tell someone not to interfere in other people's affairs.
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Table n° 11: Interfering in other’s business

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ur keččem gar uyerbal d tbaqit = Do not interfere between the sieve and the tray.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Kabyle women often prepare fresh couscous using a sieve, dropping it through the sieve onto a tray, so you should never put your hands in the middle to get clean couscous, it is in this context

this proverb appeared. It Means that you should not interfere in other people’s affairs so as not to cause problems.

The way English people invented the proverb

The well-known adage "curiosity killed the cat" appears frequently in English-language and Anglophone literature. It is simple to summarize the meaning of "curiosity killed the cat": avoid prying into other people's personal matters and avoid becoming unduly curious about unrelated topics, since both actions would only lead to problems. The expression implies that a cat that ventured into an area it should not have perished as a result of coming a cropper (<https://interestingliterature.com>)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is Interfering in others business.

Differences: The Kabyle people linked it to the food that women prepare because most of gatherings happen in such occasion (couscous preparation and processing), but the English linked it to the cat that follows behind things which it cannot have.

Similarities: the purpose of the two proverbs is to give advice about not interfering in others businesses or lives. Otherwise, the results would be harsh. Hence, it is more a prevention from bad consequences.

Conclusion: interfering in others’ lives is something that both cultures refuse to do.

Interfering in others’ business: “Solomon said “He who passes by and meddles in a quarrel not his own is like one who takes a dog by the ears” (Pr 26:17 NKJV). A dog’s ears are among the most sensitive areas of its body. And if you pull them, the dog may bite you. Likewise, when you stick your nose where it does not belong, it may get bitten off” (retrieved from <https://jentezenfranklin.org/daily-devotions/dont-meddle-in-other-peoples-business-2>)

12)- Win i isebren yettnal	Good things come to those who wait.	used to describe how patience is rewarded.
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Table n°12: patience

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Win i isebren yettnal = He who is patient will receive the reward.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

the Kabyle people always have the sense of patience and the value of waiting and hoping for good things to arrive, this is mainly due to their faith in God.

The way English people invented the proverb

"Good things come to those who wait" is a well-known phrase attributed to Abraham Lincoln. The whole adage is "good things come to those who wait but only the things left by those who hustle." The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations dates it to the early 16th century, around 300 years before Lincoln was born.

(<https://blogs.worldbank.org>)

This proverb is talking about patience. Being patient is inherently positive. It necessitates having faith that your current desires will last into the future or maybe improve upon them. But it goes beyond simple optimism. It is faith in one's own abilities and work. It is realizing that wonderful things come to those that wait and act morally (Schneider, 2023).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is Patience

Differences

English people say that (Waiting is hard!). It runs counter to a culture shaped by the 16th-century dictum: "good things come to those who wait but only the things left by those who hustle!". We live in an age of quick fixes, quick gratification, and anxiety, which turns out to have been around much longer than we thought! Waiting is difficult because it involves uncertainty and loss of control. Unlike the Kabyle people who saw that patience is a good thing to achieve good results (<https://www.centreforchurchleadership.nz>) 2024

Similarities

Both proverbs are speaking about patience.

Conclusion

Both proverbs are used in the same context and have the same meaning.

Patience Although exercising patience is not always simple, especially when we are pressured, it does allow us the room we need to deal with both personal and professional circumstances more skillfully. Being patient enables you to deal with people, circumstances with empathy, composure, and the capacity for reason.

(<https://www.success.com/importance-of-patience/#:~:text=While%20it's%20not%20always%20easy,the%20ability%20to%20think%20reasonably> on 2024)

13) Seiy baba lameena yemmut	Walk the walk and talk the talk	A person should support what they say not just with words, but also through actions
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Table n° 13: assuming and acting

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Seiy baba lameena yemmut = I have a father but he died.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: Kabyle men always tend to talk about what a man means; they relate it to speech. For the Kabyle people, if a man tells lies he is not a real man. It means that if you can do something do it, otherwise the preference is to keep quiet or keep your mouth shut (from my brother).

The way English people invented the proverb

"Walk the walk" is nearly typically used in conjunction with "talk the talk," as in "walk it like you talk it" or "if you're going to talk the talk, you've got to walk the walk". All refer to put the words into practice. This is an American proverb from the 20th century that replaces a number of proverbs that best represent the idea that "talk is cheap" such as "actions speak louder than words" and "practice what you preach".

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is assuming and acting instead of talking in the wind.

Differences: difference in the grammatical structure

Similarities

Both proverbs are similar in meaning and have the same purpose which is to assume what you are uttering; either you practice what you say or it is better to keep silent.

Conclusion

Both cultures disagree with someone who talks without results; they consider it a waste of time and energy. People have to act what they say.

Assuming and acting instead of talking in the wind. This is shown by a well-known Mahatma

Gandhi tale. Gandhi was well-known across India in his later years. For hours, people would wait in line just to ask him a single question or to seek his blessing. He always responded with great advice, grace, and encouragement. A mother once brought her child. She had been waiting for hours. Gandhi was asked to advise her child to give up sweets as they were damaging his teeth. Gandhi said he would make arrangements for her to return in two weeks. He had never done anything like that before, so everyone was startled. until the mother returned two weeks later Gandhi gave the young child a finger-wagging gesture and told him “Stop eating sweets, they deteriorate your dental health. The female expressed gratitude to him. And then she said, "If I may ask, my dear Gandhi, why didn't you just say this two weeks ago." Gandhi grinned and replied: «Two weeks ago, I was still eating sweets!" Knowing Gandhi, he most likely never ate another sweet for the rest of his life. This is what it means to walk one's talk. (Kemp ,2017) (<https://www.quora.com/What-does-it-mean-when-someone-says-that-you-talk-the-talk-but-dont-walk-the-walk> on 2024)

Table n°14: reward of deeds

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ayen txedmed ad t-xelsed = What you did will come back to you.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

The Kabyle people believe that what you did always come back to you either good or bad.

14)- Ayen txedmed ad t-xelsed.	What goes around comes around	used to someone who treats other people badly, he will be treated badly by someone else, evil done returns to the one who did it.
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The way English people invented the proverb:

First recorded in African-American English in the 1950s, it means one’s actions or says whether they are good or harmful, frequently have an impact on them, retrieved from (<https://en.wiktionary.org> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is Reward or deeds.

Differences

There is no difference

Similarities

The two societies believe that someone's actions return always to those who did them.

Conclusion

Rewards of deeds exist in the two cultures; people are always afraid of doing something and then it returns to them

Reward of deeds: Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattab radhiAllahu 'anhu:

I heard Allah's Messenger salAllahu 'alayhi wa sallam saying,

“The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. ” [Volume 1, Book 1, Hadeeth # 1]

<https://versebyversequranstudycircle.wordpress.com/2016/01/01/hadeeth-1-the-reward-of-deeds-depends-upon-the-intentions/> on 2024)

15) Sufella yecbeḥ yerqem, daxel mi t-lidiy yerka	Beauty is only skin deep	A person's character is more important than how they look.
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Table n°15: appearances

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Sufella yecbeḥ yerqem, daxel mi t-lidiy yerka = The surface is nice and Stylus, but when I opened it, I found it rotten.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle people linked this proverb to the oak, you can take a very pretty oak on the surface looking good, but once you open it you see that it is rotten.

The way English people invented the proverb

External appeal is unrelated to goodness or vital qualities, physical appearance does not count as it vanishes through time. Sir Thomas Overbury initially articulated this proverb in his poem "A Wife" (1613) (<https://www.dictionary.com>) 2024

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is that appearance is deceptive as it disappears, what remains is the beauty of the heart.

Differences

The Kabyle people linked this proverb to an oak tree but the English speak of this proverb in general, on external and interior beauty.

Similarities

Both cultures are aware external beauty is something vanishing with time; hence, one cannot rely on it all the time. They focus on what is inside such as the kindness and generosity of a person (the beauty of the heart).

Appearance is deceptive: You should look carefully at your surroundings since the truth may not be clear, since what you see does not always reflect the reality

16) Ur d-smektay agujil yef yimetṭawen	Let sleeping dogs lie	Should not talk about a bad or hurting situation that most people have forgotten about.
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Table n°16: advice to avoid hearting

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ur d-smektay agujil yef yimetṭawen = Do not remember the orphan about his sadness and sorrow.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The orphan in the Kabyle society has value; Kabyle people take care of them after they have lost their parents, they even pay attention to the paroles addressed to the orphans. That is why; it is said do not remember the orphan about tears which means do not speak about the parents who died in front of the orphans that may touch their feelings.

The way English people invented the proverb

Let sleeping dogs lie is the imperative form of a truism or proverb that dates back to the 13th century. The phrase is a request for a matter or incident to remain undiscussed or avoided, because when addressing it might cause trouble or sorrow (<https://www.dreams.co.uk> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is based on advice to avoid hurting or creating problems to a person.

Differences

The Kabyle people linked it to orphans, so be careful with the words addressed to people so as not to touch their feelings or cause problems to other people. While for the English people, they mean with this proverb that you have to be careful with your words so that they do not cause problems or hurt someone.

Similarities

The two proverbs are used to advise someone for paying attention when speaking about something that has already passed.

Conclusion

Talking about something negative that happened in front of people is to be avoided in both cultures, because there is a risk of offending and causing problems.

Hurting people with words. Saying unpleasant words to someone is a kind of intimidation, bullying, or dehumanization. This also includes yelling, screaming, or making threats to harm someone, their property, or their pets. These are examples of the "emotional abuse" that can occur when someone mistreats another person from (<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/fv-vf/fvy-vfj/hurt-bles.html> on 2024)

17) Axir tidet qerrihen wala lekteb yessefrahen.	Honesty is the best policy.	It is always better to be truthful and honest, than to hide the truth
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Table n°17: honesty

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Axir tidet qerrihen wala lekteb yessefrahen = preferably the truth that hurts rather than a lie that pleases.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle people have always given value to honesty, they do not like lies. Honesty is a very important value in this society as it is the basis for successful and truthful social life.

The way English people invented the proverb

Proverbial saying "Honesty is the best policy" is ascribed to Edwin Sandys, whereas Thomas Jefferson claims "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom" in a letter to Nathaniel Macon (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is honesty.

Differences: difference in structure of the sentence.

Similarities: The purpose of the two proverbs is clear; it is to say that whatever happens, good or bad, honesty is always the best choice, because you may regret it after and lying is undesirable

Conclusion: Honesty is respected in both cultures.

Honesty: We develop trust with one another and ourselves when we are sincere with ourselves.

We establish a foundation of trust that people can rely on when we are sincere about our ideas, feelings, and behaviors. Building good connections in both personal and professional spheres require honesty. Retrieved from

(<https://www.4dhumanbeing.com/get-honest-the-importance-of-being-honest-with-yourself/#:~:text=Honesty%20builds%20trust%3A,relationships%2C%20both%20personally%20and%20professionally> on 2024)

18) Win i ifehmen yefhem, win ur nefhim yewhem.	An empty vessel makes much noise.	Foolish or stupid people are the most talkative.
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Table n° 18: wisdom

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English:

Win i ifehmen yefhem, win ur nefhim yewhem = Whoever understands understands, and whoever does not understand is confused.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Among the Kabyle people, the one who does not speak too much is a wise man or a wise woman; they know what to speak, how and why. They understand everything, they prefer to react, but there are people who talk just to talk, and more, we find them arrogant as if they know everything.

The way English people invented the proverb

Shakespeare attributes the phrase "an empty vessel makes the loudest sound" to Plato, who he quoted in his works. There was an old Roman proverb that says: "As empty pots make the most

noise". It has been more commonly understood in modern society as "an empty barrel makes the most noise" (<https://www.linkedin.com> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects Wisdom.

Differences: there is no difference.

Similarities: the two proverbs are used for the same purpose, that is to say that someone who talks a lot is stupid. Generally, it is those who know more who keep quiet.

Conclusion:

Talking too much in both societies is undesirable.

Wisdom enables you to balance your needs and boundaries with those of others, so that you may contribute more positively to your community

(<https://www.forbes.com/sites/tracybrower/2021/03/28/why-you-need-wisdom-and-how-to-be-more-wise-according-to-science/#:~:text=When%20you%20make%20wise%20decisions,boundaries%20with%20those%20of%20others> on 2024)

19) Di tegnit n ddiq, id-yettban urfiq.	A friend in need is a friend indeed.	A friend who helps you when you really need help is a true friend.
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Table n°19: friendship

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Di tegnit n ddiq, id-yettban urfiq = A friend appears in the most difficult situations.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Friendship for the Kabyle people is a very important thing after family, so you have to choose your friends carefully, because rare are those who stay in difficult times.

The way English people invented the proverb

The classic expression "a friend in need is a friend indeed" comes from the teachings of the Greek philosopher Ennius in the third century BC. In difficult times, good friends are always there for you. When you most need them, these friends are there for you, providing comfort and support (<https://grammarist.com> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is Friendship.

Differences: difference in the grammatical structure.

Similarities:

The two are similar in advising children mostly when they grow up to pay attention when choosing friends.

Conclusion: friendship is faithful in the two societies

Friendship. Good buddies improve your health. Friends can help you celebrate happy moments and give emotional support during difficult moments. Friends avoid isolation and loneliness, and provide you the opportunity to provide needed company

(<https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/friendships/art-20044860>).

20) Atmaten d atmaten, aεebbuđ yebđa-ten	Money is the root of all evil.	greed is the cause of society's problems.
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Table n°20: greed

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Atmaten d atmaten, aεebbuđ yebđa-ten = Brothers are brothers, but the belly separated them

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

For the Kabyle people, it means that the brothers were born in the same house and have the same blood. However, when they grow up, money and greed separate them; each one thinks of himself to inherit from his parents.

The way English people invented the proverb: The phrase "For the love of money is the root of all evil" is misquoted from Timothy 6:10 in the Bible. While some people have pursued this goal, they have strayed from the faith and pierced themselves through with many pains. This means that money changes good people and opens the door to cupidity and avarice.

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is that greed loses man.

Differences

The Kabyle people linked the proverb to fraternity which evolves over time, each seeking to inherit what their parents left. Unfortunately, they enter into fights because of money and they

forget their brotherhood which is the most important in life above all. However; English people linked the proverb to love of money, the more you ask for money and power, the more you fell in problems and lose faith and get off track.

Similarities

Both cultures use this proverb to describe the dangers of tracking money

Conclusion

Greed is something that both cultures refuse and they agree that it destroys the individual, family and society.

Greed means "Be careful! A person's existence does not consist of having an abundance of belongings, thus beware of all forms of greed (Gospel According to Luke 12:15). Paul warns against money love in his First Letter to Timothy, calling it "a root of all kinds of evil" (6:10). (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/greed>).

21) Amermac gar yideryalen d azerqaq	Among the blind one-eyed man is king.	An incompetent person can gain a high place if others are more incompetent.
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Table n°21: Intelligence

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Amermac gar yideryalen d azerqaq =Someone without teeth around blinds is someone with blue eyes.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

Long time ago only a few Kabyle people went to school and when an educated person is surrounded by the illiterates he is seen as a genius.

The way English people invented the proverb

The “One-Eyed guy is King” tells the story of a guy who studied and perfected dishonesty until he knew no other way to live. It is about a man who did not love himself or others

(https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1728545.The_One_Eyed_Man_Is_KingGordon Graham,2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects is that when known, intelligent people are absent, the one who seems to know a little shine among the other. This means that what you see is sometimes different from reality.

Differences: There are no differences.

Similarities: The sayings have the same semantic meaning.

Conclusion: both cultures valorize claim that the current situation is sometimes not reality.

That is appearance id deceptive.

Intelligence is the ability to study, understand, and form rational judgment or conclusions

from (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/intelligence> on 2024)

22) Aḥezzeb yugar leqdeε.	Better safe than sorry	It is better to be careful than doing something dangerous to show your bravery and straight.
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Table n°22: cautiousness

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English:

Aḥezzeb yugar leqdeε = caution is better than bravery.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

In this saying, the Kabyle people show that you it is better to be cautious in order to avoid something bad at the end

The way English people invented the proverb

The proverb derived from the Irish novelist Samuel lover (1797-1868). This proverb was taken from his book Rory O’more (1837) Retrieved from

(https://www.bookbrowse.com/expressions/detail/index.cfm/expression_number/150/better-safe-than-sorry on 2024)

It means, it is better to think before acting in order to avoid regrets.

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: cautiousness and prevention

Differences: the words that are sed and the way they are explained are different

Similarities: the two proverbs have the same meaning which is to be careful

Conclusion: it is better to think before acting

Cautiousness A cautious individual aligns acceptable activities with appropriate timing. They avoid making impulsive decisions and are aware of potential hazards. Being careful can help lessen fear and boost confidence. Cautious folks ponder about their choices

From(<https://characterlibraries.com/elementary-curriculum/cautiousness/#:~:text=A%20cautious%20person%20matches%20appropriate,people%20think%20through%20their%20decisions> on 2024)

23) Akken yebyu yezzif yid leqrar ad yali wass.	Every cloud has a silver lining	No matter how difficult the situation seems, there is always a bright side
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Table n°23: hope

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Akken yebyu yezzif yid leqrar ad yali wass = however long the night is the day will come

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle society used to live in a miserable situation but they still had hope to live in peace again

The way English people invented the proverb

The term was originated with John Milton's 1634 poem "Comus" that involves the line "was I deceived? Or did a sable cloud reveal her silver linings in the night?" from(<https://englishpluspodcast.com/every-cloud-has-a-silver-lining/#:~:text=The%20phrase%20was%20popularized%20by,darkest%20moments%2C%20t here%20is%20a> on 2024)

It means that a person should not give up because there is always a positive side in every situation.

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Hope (never give up)

Differences: the two proverbs are different in how the meaning is conveyed, the Kabyle proverb is explained by using time, however the English proverb is explained by using the

element of the weather which is cloud as England is known by green sky and bad weather

Similarities: the sayings represent hope and have the same meaning

Conclusion: both cultures encourage people to have hope whatever hard the situation is. Hope increases tolerance and reduces despair and anxiety. When people believe in their own ability to effect change, they feel less helpless and dependent on external factors. This self-confidence promotes good health, socializing, and even immune system performance.

From(<https://www.choosingtherapy.com/why-is-hope-important/#:~:text=The%20benefits%20of%20hope%20include,and%20even%20immune%20system%20functioning%20on%202024>) 20

24) Ma utewəḍ ara afus n waɛdaw atyezɛḍ sudnit.	If you can't beat them, join them	If you cannot defeat someone stronger than you, instead team up with him and make them friends
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Table n°24: trickery and truthfulness

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ma utewəḍ ara afus n waɛdaw atyezɛḍ sudnit= if you could not bite the hand of your enemy kiss it

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Everyone has enemies in the society; the saying explains that if you could not defeat your enemy because he is stronger than you accompany him instead.

The way English people invented the proverb

The exact origin of this saying is not clear as it has been used for a long time and appeared in various cultures and languages. It means that if you could not defeat your enemy because he is stronger than you accompany him instead of fighting with him (<https://www.quora.com/Where-did-the-phrase-If-you-can't-beat-them-join-them-originate> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: trickery and artfulness to succeed in society

Differences: the two sayings use different contents and they are explained in different contexts

Similarities: they have the same grammatical structure and the same meaning.

Conclusion: you cannot defeat someone stronger than you, in order to be safe, accompany him instead of showing your hatred.

Trickery The practice of utilizing tactics to deceive or scam others

From([https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trickery?q=trickery+ on](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trickery?q=trickery+on)2024)

<p>25) Ay axxam-iw ameezuz ma lluzey ad xedmey ađemmin.</p>	<p>Home is where the heart is.</p>	<p>After spending time away, no matter where you go there is always a sense of comfort and relief when you finally return to your own home</p>
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Table n°25: sense of belonging and safety

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ay axxam-iw ameezuz ma lluzey ad xedmey ađemmin =my dear home, if I am hungry, I will prepare food

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

In the Kabyle society people prefer their own house because it is where they belong and feel at ease.

The way English people invented the proverb

The proverb has been used since antiquity. The contemporary phrasing that is used today originally appeared in J.T. Bickford's novel “scandal” 1857. The proverb has been in its present form in the United States since the 1820s (<https://www.theidioms.com/home-is-where-the-heart-is/>) wherever you go it is always comfortable and relief when you go back home.

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: the sense of belonging and safety

Differences: the two sayings have a different grammatical structure and different way of explanation of the meaning, also the contents are different

Similarities: they have the same semantic meaning. The comfort that you feel when being at your own home

Conclusion: being in your own home is peaceful and comfortable.

Safety: Safety is critical because it minimizes the risk of accidents at work. Workplace accidents are harmful to both the employee and the company. As a result, safety should be the top priority for any organization.

26) Tayri d taderyalt	love is blind	When someone is in love, he cannot see the bad things about the person he is in love with. He sees only the best in that person
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Table n°26: love

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Tayri d taderyalt = love is blind.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

Love in the Kabyle society is a much-respected thing. Moreover, several singers have succeeded in their careers thanks to the words of love in their songs like Farid Feragi, Lani Rabah, Zedek Mouloud. They talk a lot about love and the suffering that exists behind it and they often talk about love that a lover cannot see the faults of a person he just sees the qualities and good things the other side did. But the singer who said this proverb in his song is Nour Debiche (from my grandmother)

The way English people invented the proverb

Geoffrey Chaucer's "The Merchant of Venice" is where the English phrase "love is blind" first appeared: "For loue is blynd alday and may nat see." William Shakespeare contributed to the proverb's increased popularity with his plays Henry V, Two Gentlemen of Verona, and The Merchant of Venice (<https://grammarist.com/proverb/love-is-blind/> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Love hides the negative side of the person loved

Differences: there is no difference even the structure is the same.

Similarities: the two cultures say that if you love someone you will not see his faults.

Conclusion: The English and the Kabyle people believe that actions have more value than words

Love is a powerful feeling that fosters relationships and promotes positivity. This pleasant

sensation goes beyond romantic love, serving an aim for families, society, and your personal self-esteem. From

(<https://www.shortform.com/blog/why-love-is-important/#:~:text=Why%20is%20love%20important%20in,and%20your%20own%20self%20image> on 2024)

27) D lefeayel i d-iheddren	Actions speak louder than words	People are judged by the things they do. Your actions are more important than what your utterance
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Table n°27: behavior shows personality

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

D lefeayel i d-iheddren = it is the actions that speak.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

The Kabyle people say that if you want to be a man! Act! Do not talk. They do not like blabbers

The way English people invented the proverb

The proverb "Actions speak louder than words" implies that deeds reveal more about a person's intentions than words do. It was first proposed by John Pym in 1628, during the English Civil War, and it is reminiscent of 1 John 3:18 in the Bible (<https://www.linkedin.com> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: behavior shows our personality

Differences: in the Kabyle society, this proverb is based on life experience. On the other hand, the English proverb appeared in the Bible.

Similarities: The purpose of the proverbs is clear in both cultures: actions are more credible than words. This proverb is used in the case that someone is talkative.

Conclusion: Both cultures value action over empty talk.

Behaviour shows our personality

It allows us to recognize one individual from another while also understanding the "why" behind habits of behaviour in a specific situation, such as working conditions From

(<https://www.thomas.co/resources/type/hr-blog/what-behaviour-and-why-personality#:~:text=Personality%20traits%20are%20therefore%20inherent,context%2C%20such%20as%20the%20workplace> on 2024)

28) Lmut fell-ay tettgani, tarewla ulac sani	All men are Mortal	All humans will die at the end
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Table n°28: death is inevitable

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Lmut fell-ay tettgani, tarewla ulac sani = death is for all, there is no escape

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

No one could escape death, however long you live, the day death will come.

The way English people invented the proverb

There are some people who think that this example came from Aristotle but there is no evidence that shows that. Wheeler (2009) found that this example is from 1843A

(<https://dwheeler.com/essays/all-men-are-mortal.html> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Death is inevitable

Differences: the contents and the structure of the two sayings are different

Similarities: they have the same semantic meaning and the same objective that is recognize the end of life.

Conclusion: both cultures know that death is the truth no one could escape.

Death is a necessary component of the circle of life. Every living thing, including humans, animals, and plants, comes to life at a certain time. Birth is the first stage of the life cycle for both humans and animals. The life cycle begins with birth and is all about survival. From (<https://www.wonderopolis.org/wonder/why-do-things-have-to-die#:~:text=Death%20is%20an%20essential%20part,cycle%20is%20focused%20on%20survival> on 2024)

29) Ma tesseiḍ medden akk-inek ma teyliḍ ḥedd ur k-yessin.	In times of prosperity, friends will be plenty, in times of adversity not one amongst twenty.	People are attracted by success and wealth, but during hard times very few friends remain.
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Table n°29: personal benefits

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ma tesseiḍ medden akk-inek ma teyliḍ ḥedd ur k-yessin= if you are rich everyone is here for you, if you fall down no one knows you

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: it highlights transient behavior of some people and superficial relationships in Kabyle society. It mainly speaks about shallow people.

The way English people invented the proverb: written by James Howell

(<https://quotefancy.com/quote/1556227/James-Howell-In-time-of-prosperity-friends-will-be-plenty-In-time-of-adversity-not-one-in-twenty> onin#:~:text=James%20Howell%20Quote%3A%20%E2%80%9CIn%20time,adversity%20not%20one%20in%20twenty.%E2%80%9D on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Personal benefit= egocentrism and selfishness

Differences: the structure and the contents between the two proverbs are different.

Similarities: The two sayings lead to the same objective that do not trust

Differences: the structure and the contents between the two proverbs are different.

Conclusion: both societies contain fake relationships (people who associate just for their interest).

Self-benefit: Personal Benefits are non-transferable perks offered by an organization to its staff members or workers that are not directly tied to their duties. From

(<https://www.genieai.co/define/personal-benefits#:~:text=Personal%20Benefits%20means%20non%2Dtransferable,related%20to%20their%20job%20performance> on2024)

30) Lđerḥ yeqqaz iḥellu yir awal yeyaz irennu	A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion’s claw	Bad words can cause more pain than a physical attack.
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Table n°30: pain

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Lđerḥ yeqqaz iḥellu yir awal yeyaz irennu = although the wound digs and whatever how much it hurts, it would heal, hurting words hurt more each day.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

Kabyle people used this proverb because they considered bad words hurt more than any physical pain.

The way English people invented the proverb:

The Bible does not use this term: “verbal abuse”, but it mentioned the power of words “the tongue had the power of life and death” (proverbs 18:21).

Physical pain could disappear with time but bad words hurt more and they could be unforgettable for lifetime. From(<https://www.gotquestions.org/verbal-abuse.html>)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: pain (words are powerful either positively or negatively).

Differences: both proverbs have a different grammatical structure and totally different words

Similarities: they have the same semantic meaning

Noted that : the worst way to hurt someone is to tell him bad words, the moral in both cultures is to be careful of what you say.

Pain can be described as pricking, tingling, stinging, burning, shooting, aching, or electrifying feelings. Pain is one of the most vital messages our bodies provide to help us survive. Pain can alert us to detrimental changes in the body, such as cancer, or teach us how to avoid something dangerous, such as touching a hot stove. From (<https://www.ninds.nih.gov/health->

[information/disorders/pain#:~:text=Pain%20can%20include%20pricking%2C%20tingling,like%20touching%20a%20hot%20stove](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/phrases/a-leopard-cant-change-his-spots) on 2024)

31) Ur yetbeddil mejir azar	A leopard does not change its spats	People cannot change their innate character, especially the bad one.
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Table n°31: interference

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ur yetbeddil mejir azar = a mallow does not change its roots

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

a mellow plant is common in the Kabyle society it considered useless and it is not liked by Kabyle people (said by my grandmother)

The way English people invented the proverb

The phrase "A leopard never changes its spots" comes from the Old Testament in Jeremiah (13:23), where the prophet Jeremiah asks if an Ethiopian can change the color of his skin or if a leopard can change its spots. This saying means that people or things rarely change their nature or behavior (<https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/phrases/a-leopard-cant-change-his-spots> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: interference

Differences: they differ in terms of context, contents and the structure of the sentence

Similarities: they have the same semantic meaning, both sayings aim to explain that people do not change their habits as well as behavior though they seem to.

Conclusion: habits and behavior are difficult to change.

32) Akken qarrihit i nefeent	No pain no gain	The more you work hard and suffer in life, the more you succeed and progress
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Table n° 32: hard work is rewarded

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Akken qarrihit i nefeent =the more it hurts the more it is beneficial

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb:

The Kabyle people lived in villages and subsisted on agriculture. This requires hard work but every time they think about the harvest, they work harder to get more benefit and succeed.

The way English people invented the proverb: In 1758, Ben Franklin wrote the saying; there are no gains without pain. It became even more famous when Jane Fonda used it in her aerobics videos in the 1980s. Nowadays, it is said a lot (Flynn,2021). It means you cannot progress and succeed in life without learning and experiencing pain (<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/know-gain-pain-joe-flynn#:~:text=In%201758%20Ben%20Franklin%20penned,doesn't%20have%20much%20impact> on 2024).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: hard work is rewarded

Differences: they have a different grammatical structure

Similarities: the two sayings used the same contents and have the same context

Conclusion: both sayings aim to give an encouragement to achieve your goals; working hard always produces positive results.

Hard work Hard work is a vital factor for success. It entails devoting yourself to a task and giving in the effort and time needed to attain your objectives. From (<https://www.collegeseach.in/articles/5-reasons-why-hard-work-is-the-key-to-success> on 2024)

33)Awal ziden itetteḍ tasedda	Kind words will unlock an iron door	If you talk politely people are more amenable to your suggestions.
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Table n°33: kindness and politeness

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Awal ziden itetteḍ tasedda =sweet words breastfeed the lioness

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: in this proverb Kabyle people used a lioness to show that good words could do a miracle because in the Kabyle society a lioness is a symbol of fear and power. Being able to approach it and breastfeed from her shows how much politeness and nice words are crucial.

The way English people invented the proverb: people have been living in conflicts, intolerance and misunderstanding in the society and could lead to fighting and war. This saying shows the importance of being kind and respecting each other to live in peace (Hadzic2029) https://www.researchgate.net/post/Why_does_a_beautiful_word_of_iron_door_open).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects kindness and politeness.

Differences: the two sayings use different kinds of words and different grammatical structures to convey meaning.

Similarities: They have the same meaning which is teaching people to be kind and respectful in order to gain life facilities

Conclusion: both cultures want to build a kind and respectful generation to live in a better world

Kindness: Kindness may create a brighter world for all. They can improve feelings of confidence, control, enjoyment, and positivity. They may also inspire others to emulate the excellent activities they have witnessed, so that we create a stronger community. Acts of kindness can make the world a brighter place for all. They can improve feelings of confidence, control, enjoyment, and positivity. They may also inspire others to emulate the excellent activities they have witnessed, thus contributing to a more positive community.

From (<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/explore-mental-health/kindness/kindness-matters-guide#:~:text=Acts%20of%20kindness%20can%20make,in%20control%2C%20happiness%20and%20optimism.&text=They%20may%20also%20encourage%20others,to%20a%20more%20positive%20community> on 2024)

34) a bu snat yiwet ad ak-truḥ	You can't have your cake and eat it too	It is impossible to have two good things at ones
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Table n°34: Greed

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

a bu snat yiwet ad ak-truḥ =to you who have two things, you will lose one.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: Kabyle people do not like those who covet, if you have something in your hands, you have to be grateful. If you want to have even more you

will lose even the first.

The way English people invented the proverb: "You cannot have your cake and eat it too" implies that you have to choose one option or the other. These two options are mutually incompatible. If someone wants to keep ownership of a cake, he is unable to consume too. It was written in a letter to Thomas Cromwell in 1538 by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (<https://grammarist.com>)2024

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects Greed.

Differences: the proverbs differ in the way the meaning is conveyed and they have a different grammatical structure.

Similarities: The sayings have the same semantic meaning and lead to the same objective which knows how to choose between two good things because you cannot have them both.

Conclusion: you should choose between the two good things because you cannot have them both.

Greed is thought to be necessary for human welfare (Williams, 2000) and protection since greedy behaviours (such as hoarding) provide an evolutionary advantage for people living in scarce circumstances (Cassill & Watkins, 2004; Robertson, 2001). From (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10903135/#:~:text=Greed%20is%20argued%20to%20be,2004%3B%20Robertson%2C%202001> on 2024)

35) Nekkni nethebbir Rebbi yettdebbir.	Man proposes, God disposes	People make plans for their life but God determines how they will turn out.
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Table n°35: believe in God

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English:

Nekkni nethebbir Rebbi yettdebbir =We worry and God decides

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: Kabyle people believe that when there is a problem or worry running through your head, you over think, so you obviously have to leave things in God's hands.

The way English people invented the proverb: People are free to develop any plans they choose but God alone determines whether they will succeed or fail (inspired from the Bible, Proverbs 16:9), which states, that “a man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his

steps". Shakespeare similarly conveyed this idea in Hamlet, saying that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will"

(https://www.englishclub.com/ref/esl/Sayings/M/Man_proposes_God_disposes_915.php 2024).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: believe in God

Differences: The meaning of the sentences differs; the English proverb states that men suggest; and God propose, whilst the Kabyle proverb states that we should not think a lot but let God do his job.

Similarities: the two cultures believe that everything is in God's hand, it is God who determines all things. They linked it to faith and destiny

Noted that : both cultures societies believe in God

Believe in God There are several reasons why a belief in God is relevant in today's world. Human beings receive guidance from God on how to conduct themselves in the world. The word of God enlightens humans to harmful, unjust, and useless deeds that they sometimes fail to recognize in both their subconscious and conscious states. From

(<https://www.123helpme.com/essay/The-Importance-Of-Believing-In-God-657519#:~:text=A%20belief%20in%20God%20is,their%20conscious%20and%20unconscious%20states> on 2024)

36) Asyar i theqqređ ad k-yesdreylen	Don't judge a book by its cover.	Do not form an opinion or make a judgment about someone or something based on its outward appearance.
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Table n°36: Abasement, contempt

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Asyar i theqqređ ad k-yesdreylen =The little branch that you underestimate might make you blind

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: Kabyle people used a branch of tree to refer to a person that you should not underestimate as the olive tree is known by its strength and importance in the Kabyle society.

The way English people invented the proverb: The saying "don't judge a book by its cover"

became well-known after it appeared in a 1944 edition of American Speech. It became even more popular after being used in the 1946 murder mystery novel "Murder in the Glass Room from (https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/phrases/dont-judge-a-book-by-its-cover__on 2024)

"The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Abasement / Contempt

Differences: the contents and the grammatical structure are different between the two sayings in the Kabyle proverb, a little branch which refers to an olive tree and in the English proverb a book is used instead. The choice of these two elements (tree and book) is due to cultural principles and social life.

Similarities: the two proverbs aim to explain the same thing

Noted that : you should not make a judgment just by its appearance, before you know the person or something.

Abasement refers to humiliation or dishonour. Losing an important football game due to a series of dumb mistakes can be embarrassing for the entire team. The noun abasement is appropriate for conveying the sensation of shame or humiliation that comes over someone who does something embarrassing or dishonourable. From

(<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/abasement#:~:text=Abasement%20means%20humiliation%20or%20disgrace,do%20something%20embarrassing%20or%20dishonorable> on 2024)

37) Yiwen n ufus ur yettserfiq ara	A house divided cannot stand	Wealth and success will come if a society or family stay together on issues.
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Table n°37: solidarity

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English:

Yiwen n ufus ur yettserfiq ara =one hand does not clap

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: The Kabyle people are always used to help each other. They live as a united family, so they help each other; they do not leave their neighbor or a person in need. For example, if someone does not have a house or has been destroyed by rain, the people of the village come together to collect a sum of money and organize groups to have the house completed as quickly as possible. Hence, unity leads to power and success.

The way English people invented the proverb: The proverb "A house divided cannot stand"

has been said at pivotal moments throughout human history. It was initially recorded in three gospels (Matthew 12:22, Mark 3:25, and Luke 11:13) as a statement made by Jesus Christ to a group of supporters and opponents who disagreed on how to implement their political and religious convictions. After that, it was mentioned by Abraham Lincoln in a speech in 1858 in favor of the nationwide abolition of slavery. Lincoln's speech, although controversial at the time it was delivered, was said to have acted as a catalyst for his election to the presidency. (from: <https://www.skillman.org/blog/a-house-divided/> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: Solidarity which is the key to success.

Differences: The difference that exists is that the English proverb was taken from the Bible; otherwise, the Kabyle proverb is invented by the Kabyle people or by society.

Similarities: The two proverbs are for solidarity, and helping each other, unity

Conclusion : Solidarity is something that is supported in both cultures.

Solidarity: serves to strengthen our movement by embodying our mutual empathy and worry for justice. Solidarity works best when we accept each other's unique needs and situations, recognize that there are numerous ways to be in solidarity, and work together on our responses.

From

(<https://globaleducationmagazine.com/solidarity-survival-existence/#:~:text=Abstract%3A%20The%20purpose%20of%20solidarity,and%20co%2Dordinate%20our%20responses> on 2024)

38) Yenna- yas wuccen: ttæddayent fell-i tikkelt kan	Once bitten twice shy	Parsons does not do the same errors twice
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Table n°38: cautiousness

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Yenna- yas wuccen: ttæddayent fell-i tikkelt kan =They only pass me once, said the fox.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb: The fox is known in Kabyle tales as a very intelligent and cunning personality. There is a little story about him which is as follows: once upon a time, in a village, there was a fox who stole the goats. So, the people of that village gathered to catch the fox; they took a goat and they killed it and they left it on a big stone for the fox to see so that they could catch it. Finally, it did, the moment the fox saw the goat he

started to eat it, the people of the village caught it, and they hit it hard, after a few days the scene repeated itself, the fox said "they only pass me once, I will never eat what I did not chase (from an old man in our village).

The way English people invented the proverb: It first appeared in English around the turn of the nineteenth century, but it was coined by author Eliza Fowler Haywood in her book "The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless" in 1751, in which she says, "I have been bit once, and have made a vow never to settle upon any woman while I live again”

from:<https://grammarist.com/usage/once-bitten-twice-shy/#:~:text=It%20came%20about%20in%20the,while%20I%20live%2C%20again.%E2%80%9D> on 2024)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: cautiousness

Differences: Difference in the structure.

Similarities: Both talk about trust, and being careful once you have had a bad experience

Conclusion: both cultures offer guidance on being cautious and attentive when trusting others.

Cautiousness A cautious individual aligns acceptable activities with appropriate timing. They avoid making impulsive decisions and are aware of potential hazards. Being careful can help lessen fear and boost confidence. Cautious folks ponder about their choices

From (<https://characterlibraries.com/elementary-curriculum/cautiousness/#:~:text=A%20cautious%20person%20matches%20appropriate,people%20think%20through%20their%20decisions> on 2024)

39)Ulac ticrađ mebla idammen	There is no smoke without fire	There is always a truth behind rumors
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Table n°39: truth and suspicion

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ulac ticrađ mebla idammen = there is no tattoo needles without blood.

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

In the Kabyle society people live in a village where they all know each other so there were often rumors circulating in the village about others. However; they knew that there was a reason behind or a Truth.

The way English people invented the proverb: The saying "there is no smoke without fire" was recorded in English by 1592, but an old French saying from the 13th century, "No fire is without smoke nor smoke without fire" suggests that the proverb existed even before its English version (From: <https://fandom-grammar.livejournal.com/120798.html> .2013)

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects: truth and suspicion

Differences: the words that these sayings used to express meaning are different

Similarities: they have the same semantic meaning and grammatical structure

Conclusion: both societies know that there are always a reason and a truth behind rumors

Suspicion: a condition of mental unease and doubt

(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/suspicion> on 2024)

Truth: Truth is crucial. Believing something that is not real is likely to disrupt people's plans and perhaps cost people their lives. Telling falsehoods may result in legal and societal repercussions. The good scientist, historian, and investigator, on the other hand, are defined by their dedication to the truth. From (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/truth-philosophy-and-logic> on 2024)

40)Ulaç tirect ur nesei ara akerfa.	Every rose has its thorn.	Everything that is good is always associated with a bad thing.
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Table n°40: good and bad

The literal translation of the Kabyle proverb into English

Ulaç tirect ur nesei ara akerfa = there is no harvest without waste

The way Kabyle people invented the proverb

Kabyle people are known for their olive harvest every end of the harvest, they have to clean the olives from waste like leaves and small stones. That is why they invented this proverb to

show that everything in life has its positive and negative sides.

The way English people invented the proverb

the well-known saying « every rose has its thorn» is believed to be originated in either the Netherlands, France or Italy. The idea is to express the imperfections (Gambray 2009 https://www.phrases.org.uk/bulletin_board/59/messages/555.html).

The aspect or the value that the proverb reflects that both good and bad exist and work together.

Differences

The contents and the structure in the two sayings are different

Similarities

The two proverbs have the same meaning.

Conclusion

both cultures agreed that the perfection does not exist and people should accept that.

Good and bad Once you've identified your good and poor values, you'll be able to remove the bad and focus on the good! However, by adopting this perspective, you are not listening to yourself. From (<https://www.mentorist.app/action/differentiate-between-good-and-bad-values/#:~:text=Once%20you%20have%20differentiated%20between,are%20not%20listening%20to%20yourself> on 2024)

Summary

After analyzing all 80 proverbs, the results reveal that there are 35 values in all the proverbs treated, with *cautiousness* being the most frequently mentioned. This means that the two cultures are really based on advice to pay attention to what people say and do, as well as to the blabber (a person who talks excessively or without acting), a behavior that really has neither values nor importance in life. *Patience* is the next value, which is very important, especially for personal development; and finally, the reward of deeds, which comes after patience, which is a crucial quality in life, good or bad, and Allah knows how to manage rewards for each individual. Additionally, there is a feature that truly reflects the Kabyle society, which is the succession that follows in the footsteps of the parents. Man should have faith for destiny, that is to say believing in God. Man should never rush because something he desire has not arrived, as well as the peace that both nations prefer before other things. A person should never trust appearances because appearances are deceptive. One should not be a greed person because everything will be finished. Finally, value that represents society, is the solidarity that unites society and makes people more kind so that one thinks for the other

The proverbs also provide some essential life bases including being in *love*, speaking *truth*, *working hard* to achieve goals and to be *brave* to overcome obstacles and *assuming* oneself. One need to be careful in selecting *friends* carefully because some people only know you for their own gain or their *personal benefits*. Man should never *interfere* in other people's business. one should never *contempt* or disrespect people (*abasement*) because people may feel *pain* and the person who do this is a *selfish* person. One also need to be *intelligent* and maintain a *smooth conversation* not by being a *tricky* person, means always be *honest*. Finally, A person has always to keep in mind that everyone eventually *dies* and leaves everything behind. The *wisdom* which, in the end, symbolizes everything we have dealt with.

Those 37 values that the proverbs reflect all lead to *good habits* in order to live peacefully with clear conscience. The proverbs serve as keys to personal development.

Concerning the first question of the research "is there an equivalence of cultural features or priorities in both cultures?", the results show that there is a prevalent equivalence of cultural values underpinning the two societies, for example, Akken yebÿu yezzif yid leqrar ad yali wass = Every cloud has a silver lining, here the value is Hope, never lose hope is supported in both cultures. Another example which is Yenna- yas wuccen: tteeddayent fell-i tikkelt kan = Once

bitten twice shy, here the value is cautiousness, both cultures give advice about paying attention to what people say or do.

For the second question “If yes, are the cultural values behind them similar?”, the results state that both the Kabyle and the English societies share similar values, the story behind the invention of the proverb are generally social and the moral behind them are the same, for example, patience, love, hard work, destiny, peace, succession ...etc.

Conclusion

The analysis of the equivalents of the two proverbs "Kabyle and English" made it possible to reveal the differences and the similarities and the values which exist between the two cultures. In general, it is the grammatical structure and the vocabulary which differ and also the sources of where do these proverbs come from. First, the English proverbs appeared, generally, from the Bible, and some others from writers, playwrights, etc. However, the majority of the Kabyle proverbs are invented by Kabyle people or society through daily life experiences. The values that both cultures reflect are almost the same; they are very thoughtful and intelligent societies. They always try to keep good habits and good principles for a better life and to live a peaceful conscience towards God and also to keep the right boundaries between people. The proverbs represent guidelines that promote personal and social development. Proverbs have enormous importance in the beauty of the language which reflects the wisdom of both societies.

Limitations of the Study

40 Kabyle proverbs and 40 English proverbs made up the study's relatively small sample. It is possible that this selection does not adequately represent the complexity and diversity of proverbs in each language, even though it offers a foundation for research. Greater numbers in the sample may provide more thorough insights as well as new patterns and cultural subtleties.

The proverbs were chosen based on their perceived cultural values and significance, introducing a degree of subjectivity. The chosen proverbs may not reflect the complete range of cultural values and topics prevalent in each language.

Proverbs have a strong cultural foundation, hence; historical, social, and linguistic settings can greatly influence their meanings. It is difficult to find exact equivalents since straight translations sometimes miss the cultural nuances and meanings ingrained in the original proverbs. This restriction might lead to interpretations that are only partially or subtly accurate and do not accurately convey the intended meanings.

The variations in grammatical and syntactical structure between Kabyle and English proverbs make it difficult to discover exact counterparts; making it difficult to attain a perfect match in content and form.

Last, this study is done in a limited period, which also limited the chances to investigate more proverbs and discover more aspects and values in both cultures.

Suggestions for Further Researchers

Expanding the Sample Size. To offer more thorough analysis, future research might include a bigger sample of proverbs in both Kabyle and English. Adding a wider variety of proverbs might highlight more trends and provide richer cultural understanding.

Extend the comparison. Proverbs from other languages and civilizations can be added to the comparison. In addition to identifying common themes and distinctive cultural elements exclusive to English and Kabyle proverbs, this might offer a more comprehensive framework.

Contrast proverbs with other cultural expressions. Proverbs found in literature, music, idioms, and folklore could offer a more comprehensive understanding of the ways in which cultural values and ideas are expressed and maintained within a society.

Undertake Ethnographic Study. The study of individuals in their natural settings using techniques like in-person interviews and participant observation to see and record the practical applications of proverbs in the lives of English-speaking and Kabyle populations. This might offer useful understandings of the roles and effects of proverbs in interpersonal relationships and the dissemination of culture.

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Conclusion

The goal of this qualitative analytical study is to compare 40 Kabyle proverbs with their English equivalents. After the proverbs have been analysed and interpreted, the findings indicate that the values or aspects that each of the two proverbs reflect are nearly identical, such as patience, hard work, succession, hope, solidarity, peace, honesty, and other values. However, the origins vary; English proverbs are mostly drawn from the Bible, whereas Kabyle proverbs are derived from society and other unidentified sources. This study provides more possibilities to research more proverbs and ideals, assisting students in developing a greater awareness of various cultures and proverbial use.

Résumé

Le but de cette étude analytique qualitative est de comparer 40 proverbes kabyles avec leurs équivalents anglais. Après avoir analysé et interprété les proverbes, les résultats indiquent que les valeurs ou les aspects reflétés par chacun des deux proverbes sont presque identiques, comme la patience, le travail acharné, la succession, l'espoir, la solidarité, la paix, l'honnêteté et d'autres valeurs. Cependant, les origines varient ; Les proverbes anglais sont pour la plupart tirés de la Bible, tandis que les proverbes kabyles proviennent de la société et d'autres sources non identifiées. Cette étude offre plus de possibilités de rechercher davantage de proverbes et d'idéaux, aidant ainsi les étudiants à développer une plus grande conscience des diverses cultures et de l'utilisation des proverbes.

الملخص

الهدف من هذه الدراسة التحليلية النوعية هو مقارنة 40 مثلاً قبائلياً مع ما يعادلها باللغة الإنجليزية. وبعد تحليل الأمثال وتفسيرها، تشير النتائج إلى أن القيم أو الجوانب التي يعكسها كل من المثلين تكاد تكون متطابقة، مثل الصبر والعمل الجاد والخلافة والأمل والتضامن والسلام والصدق وغيرها من القيم. إلا أن الأصول تختلف؛ الأمثال الإنجليزية مستمدة في الغالب من الكتاب المقدس، في حين أن الأمثال القبائلية مستمدة من المجتمع ومصادر أخرى غير محددة. توفر هذه الدراسة المزيد من الإمكانيات للبحث عن المزيد من الأمثال والمثل، مما يساعد الطلاب على تطوير وعي أكبر بالثقافات المختلفة واستخدام الأمثال.

