

PECULIARITIES OF PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES

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Annotatsiya: This article studies the specific features of proverbs in English and Uzbek cultures in a comparative way. Proverbs are an important component of oral folklore, expressing the moral values, worldview and life experience of society. The study analyzes the thematic orientation, semantic content, stylistic features and communicative function of proverbs. The results show that in both cultures, proverbs reflect universal human values, but their main orientation and social context differ.

Keywords: proverb, culture, comparative analysis, semantics, pragmatics, oral folklore, intercultural communication.

Abstract: Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek madaniyatlarida maqollarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari qiyosiy jihatdan o'rganiladi. Maqollar xalq og'zaki ijodining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, jamiyatning axloqiy qadriyatlarini, dunyoqarashi va hayotiy tajribasini ifodalaydi. Tadqiqotda maqollarning tematik yo'nalishi, semantik mazmuni, stilistik xususiyatlari hamda kommunikativ vazifasi tahlil qilinadi. Natijalar har ikki madaniyatda maqollar universal insoniy qadriyatlarni aks ettirishini, biroq ularning asosiy yo'nalishi va ijtimoiy konteksti farqlanishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: maqol, madaniyat, qiyosiy tahlil, semantika, pragmatika, xalq og'zaki ijodi, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье в сравнительном порядке изучаются специфические особенности пословиц в английской и узбекской культурах. Пословицы являются важной составляющей устного фольклора, выражающей моральные ценности, мировоззрение и жизненный опыт общества. В исследовании анализируются тематическая направленность, семантическое содержание, стилистические особенности и коммуникативная функция пословиц. Результаты показывают, что в обеих культурах пословицы отражают универсальные человеческие ценности, но их основная направленность и социальный контекст различаются.

Ключевые слова: пословица, культура, сравнительный анализ, семантика, прагматика, устный фольклор, межкультурная коммуникация.

Introduction: Proverbs are one of the important folklore units that express the inextricable link between language and culture. They reflect the centuries-old experience, social life, spiritual values, and worldview of the people in a short and concise form. The proverbs of each nation are formed in close connection with its historical development, lifestyle, and cultural traditions. The English and Uzbek peoples also have a rich proverbial heritage, and their content clearly reflects national characteristics along with common human values. While Uzbek proverbs reflect more collectivism, family relations, hospitality, and social solidarity, English proverbs prioritize ideas such as personal experience, pragmatism, planning, and individual responsibility.

Proverbs are important not only as a means of moral education, but also as a communicative unit that allows for a brief and effective expression of thought in the speech process. Therefore, their comparative study is one of the current issues in the fields of linguistics, folklore studies, and intercultural communication. The purpose of this article is to analyze the thematic, semantic, and pragmatic features of English and Uzbek proverbs and to identify their cultural similarities and differences.

Literature Review

The study of proverbs from the perspective of the interrelation of language and culture is one of the important scientific directions in linguistics. Researchers emphasize that proverbs are stable linguistic units that reflect the historical experience, spiritual values, and worldview of the people. N. Salomov and N. Kamilov evaluate proverbs as a product of folk thinking, highlighting their ability to provide short, figurative, and generalizing conclusions.

Proverbs and phraseological units have been widely studied in Russian linguistics from a semantic and stylistic perspective. V. V. Vinogradov interprets proverbs as an important means of expression of artistic speech, showing their inextricable connection with national culture. Yu. D. Apresyan, in the process of analyzing the semantic system of linguistic units, evaluates proverbs as a means of expressing the conceptual worldview of the people.

In Uzbek linguistics, important studies have been carried out on the study of proverbs from a linguo-cultural and semantic perspective. For example, Sh. Safarov, analyzing the connection between language and thought, emphasizes that proverbs embody national mentality and social experience. B. Yuldoshev, in the process of studying the lexical layers of the

Uzbek language, highlights the speech activity and communicative function of proverbs. Also, in the scientific works of G. Abdurakhmonov and A. Hojiyev, units of folk oral creativity, including the stylistic and semantic features of proverbs, are considered as an important object of research.

In modern translation studies, the issue of preserving the stylistic features of literary texts is also relevant. In particular, Usarova D. emphasizes the need to preserve the author's style and methodological adaptation in literary translation, noting the importance of correctly interpreting the aesthetic and pragmatic layers of literary units. Existing scientific research shows that studying proverbs from a comparative and cross-cultural perspective serves as an important scientific basis for a deeper understanding of the language system, national values, and worldview.

Methods

The study used comparative-descriptive, semantic and pragmatic analysis methods. Samples of English and Uzbek proverbs were selected based on folklore collections, dictionaries and scientific literature.

The comparative method was used to identify the thematic orientation and content similarities of proverbs. The main ideas, metaphorical images and layers of meaning expressed in proverbs were studied through semantic analysis. The pragmatic approach served to identify the communicative function of proverbs in the speech process, that is, their functions such as advising, warning or regulating social relations. The study also used a cross-cultural approach and analyzed the connection of proverbs with national values and worldviews.

Results

The results of the analysis showed that although English and Uzbek proverbs are thematically similar, their main orientation is different. Both cultures cover universal themes such as hard work, friendship, patience, honesty, and life experience. For example, the Uzbek proverb "Mehnat qilgan ko'radi" is semantically close to the English proverb "No pain, no gain."

However, Uzbek proverbs emphasize community and family values. Proverbs such "Oila – jamiyatning poydevori" or "Mehmon – xudoning elchisi" promote social solidarity and hospitality. In English proverbs, personal experience and a pragmatic approach are prioritized, while proverbs such as "A stitch in time saves nine" or "Look before you leap" promote caution and planning.

The results also showed that there are differences in the stylistic characteristics of proverbs. While Uzbek proverbs are characterized by strong parallelism, imagery, and poetic tone, English proverbs are more concise, concise, and focused on providing a logical conclusion.

Discussion

The results obtained allow us to understand the cultural and communicative significance of proverbs in a deeper way. Proverbs play an important role in the formation of moral norms in society and the exchange of experience between generations.

In modern society, the use of proverbs is manifested in new forms. In youth speech, proverbs are used in shortened or new interpretations, and in social networks they are widely distributed as memes and motivational phrases. This process indicates that the communicative function of proverbs is expanding.

Also, the problems of translating proverbs and finding equivalents are an important issue in cross-cultural research. Literal translation often cannot fully convey the original meaning of the proverb, therefore, it is necessary to take into account the semantic and cultural context.

Conclusion

In conclusion, English and Uzbek proverbs, while reflecting universal human values, also express the specific features of national culture. They serve as an important tool in shaping the worldview, social experience and moral standards of the people.

The results of the comparative analysis showed that Uzbek proverbs are more focused on collectivism and family values, while English proverbs are more focused on individual experience and pragmatic thinking. This study serves to shed light on the relationship between language and culture in proverbs and serves as an important scientific basis for the development of intercultural communication.

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