



A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form, but deep content. Each one of them shows the beauty of our language, the elegance of our speech, the intelligence and the logic of our thinking with amazing power, and such drops of artistry are a perfect mirror of our people's centuries-old life experiences and everyday life. A study of linguistic features of proverbs in English and Uzbek linguistics was discussed in this article.

Keywords: proverb, linguistic, alliteration, assonance, rhythm, parallelism, revitalization, English and Uzbek languages.

Language, as a mirror of the nation's spirituality, expresses its wealth of thought in close connection with the people's own traditions, past history, culture, and aspirations. We can see the unique appeal of the folk language, rich philosophical and life observations, conclusions of long-term life experience in the example of proverbs, which today are recognized as objects of research in such fields as folklore, literary studies, linguistics, ethnography, linguo-cultural studies (linguistics). In existing literature, a proverb is a genre of folklore; It is defined as a short and succinct, figurative, grammatical and logical complete meaning wise phrase, a genre with a deep meaning. Life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities, conclusions and views of ancestors are embodied in proverbs.

It is not a secret that new proverbs are being created from time to time, some of the old ones are being forgotten, or the range of meanings of those existing in the language has expanded or narrowed. It should be said that every nation has its own collection of proverbs. Proverbs play an important role in reflecting the national characteristics and culture of peoples. Proverbs express not only the traditions and national concepts of the people, but also views about historical places, famous people, and heroes loved by the people. From this point of view, it has become a tradition to consider and study proverbs as an object of linguistic and cultural research in the following years. The purpose of this study is to shed light on the role and importance of proverbs as a language and cultural wealth of the people.

What is a proverb? Many scientists faced difficulties in giving a clear definition of this genre. Taylor Whiting and Jones, some famous paremiologists, have even stated that it is impossible to define a proverb. According to Taylor, it is difficult, even impossible to define a proverb "incommunicable quality which tells us that whether sentence is a proverb and the other is not". Whiting believed that there is no need to define a proverb, because we all know



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what a proverb is. According to Jones, there is a real difficulty and impossibility in defining a proverb, and it is an expression we recognize as proverbial. is an important object of study.

Grammatically, proverbs are sentences that are considered a specific syntactic unit. It has been an important object studied by grammarians as a syntactic unit. Folk proverbs and their place in linguistics and literature. Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form but deep content. Each one of them shows the beauty of our language, the elegance of our speech, the intelligence and the logic of our thinking with amazing power, and such drops of artistry are a wonderful mirror of our people's centuries-old life experiences and everyday life. His attitude towards life, nature, man, family and society, social-political, spiritual-educational, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views were shown in this artistic mirror.

That is why proverbs are extremely widespread and have been and are being used continuously for centuries in lively conversation and mutual speech, in artistic, historical and scientific works, in political and journalistic scientific and practical literature. One of the factors that express the national values and culture of the nation, which show the identity of the nation, is the oral creativity of the people. It has always been relevant to study proverbs, proverbs and sayings that have been living as an inseparable part of the rich spiritual heritage of peoples, to show the people's life and human feelings reflected in them. Proverbs, one of the current genres of folklore, is one of the important topics studied in linguistics and folklore. Studying and researching proverbs, which are one of the most important genres of folklore, and folk art in general, is of great importance today. Proverbs and sayings, aphorisms raise the consciousness of people, especially young people, teach them to be correct, honest, hardworking, courageous, brave, consistent and persistent, promote the most human qualities in a person. is enough. It also increases the vocabulary of writers, poets and orators, making their works artistically impressive.

Proverbs are short, concise, sharp-meaning, wise folk sayings that convey a grammatically complete idea, are used figuratively or both figuratively and in their own sense. The ability to express thoughts clearly and concisely in proverbs is very useful in ensuring the effectiveness of the speech. Proverbs are also used to ensure the vernacularity and truthfulness of a work of art. Proverbs are widely used in order to enrich the characters' speech and achieve emotional expressiveness. In explaining the formation of proverbs, the analysis of associations in the emergence and use of proverbs is of great importance. Proverbs have a social character, just like formulas, calculations based on formulas and use of proverbs in a speech in accordance with a specific situation are carried out on the basis of associations.

It is impossible to find an exact translation of a phraseological unit in one language in another language. However, it can be determined that they are similar in meaning. Below, we give examples of proverbs about friendship in English and Uzbek that are close to each other and explain their semantics:

1. A friend's eye is a good mirror.

Meaning in Uzbek language: The eye of a friend is a good mirror. Alternative in Uzbek language: Do'st do'stga — oyna.

2. A friend at hand is better than a relative at a distance.

Meaning in Uzbek: A close friend is better than a distant relative.

Alternative in Uzbek: Uzoqdagi qarindoshdan yoningdagi qo'shni yaxshi.

3. False friends are worse than open enemies.



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Meaning in Uzbek: False friends are worse than open enemies.

Alternative in Uzbek: Ahmoq do'stdan dono dushman yaxshiroq.

4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Meaning in Uzbek: A friend in need is a true friend.

Alternative in Uzbek language: Do'st kulfatda bilinar.

5. A friend's frown is better than a fool's smile.

Meaning in Uzbek: A friend's frown is better than a fool's smile.

Alternative in Uzbek language: Do'st achitib gapirar – dushman kuldirib.

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