

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Mahmutaliyeva Marg'uba

**Teacher of the department of foreign language and department
of the faculty of Foreign philology of National university of Uzbekistan named after
Mirzo Ulugbek**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11501719>

There are many languages around the world, among them Uzbek and English languages are rich potential languages. The figurative expressions of these languages is richness and richness is also reflected in the proverbs. National culture, mentality and vocabulary are shown by proverbs. The proverb, which is one of the oldest examples of folklore, differs from other genres by its short, concise, figurative and deep meaning. Proverbs show the ancient and rich spirituality of each nation. Proverbs are very rich and varied in subject matter, and can be used in their own right or in their figurative sense. Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore, combine the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, their attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Proverbs have been polished over the centuries to form a concise and simple poetic form. A proverb is a set of wise sayings that represent the conclusion of a person's life experiences. According to Uzbek Proverbs and Sayings, "Each nation compresses its own experience into proverbs, but how often it coincides with the experience of other nations. That is why it sometimes turns out that the multilingual proverbs seem to be downright scalped with each other" [1]. According to G.L. Permyakov, "Similar proverbs and sayings, regardless of their linguistic material, are figurative versions of some typical situations, and these typical situations in relation to specific proverbs are invariants" Objects for proverbs are taken as individuals, objects, and at the same time, animals. The proverbs are mainly didactic in nature, as Bakhodir Sarimsakov points out " Proverbs can be used both figuratively and non-figuratively. This features expands the thematic scope and scope of the articles".

As linguist Eugene Nida noticed that in order to learn the language of a nation, it is important to study its culture. He emphasized that language and culture are interrelated. He explained it as follows: "Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language ". The scientist of linguistics Veronika Telia (PhD, Dr. habil., Prof) calls proverbs as "direct cultural signs " and believes that proverbs are factors that reflect the culture of the people. In Telia's (PhD, Dr. habil., Prof) opinion each proverb is a mirror that people's way of life can be fully expressed. She wrote: "After having described the interaction between language, culture and proverbs, seems also important to mention the ways in which culture is implemented through language. Each culture has a set of proverbs that could be defined as basic, when they enter the lexicon and the language, it is possible they act as "direct cultural signs".

Linguocultural Features of Proverbs in English:

1. Cultural Values: English proverbs often reflect cultural values, beliefs, and norms. They offer insights into the collective wisdom, social customs, and moral principles of English-speaking societies.

2. Historical Context: Many English proverbs have roots in historical events, literature, folklore, and religious texts. They may have evolved over time, adapting to changing societal norms and linguistic trends.

3. Figurative Language: English proverbs frequently use figurative language, such as metaphors, similes, and personification, to convey complex ideas in a concise and memorable manner. This figurative language adds depth and richness to the proverbs.

4. Everyday Life: English proverbs often draw inspiration from everyday experiences, nature, relationships, and common human emotions. They serve as practical advice or warnings based on observations of human behavior.

Linguocultural Features of Proverbs in Uzbek:

1. Turkic Heritage: Uzbek proverbs are rooted in Turkic traditions and reflect the cultural values, beliefs, and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. They often emphasize hospitality, respect for elders, family ties, and community harmony.

2. Oral Tradition: Uzbek proverbs have been passed down through generations orally, playing a significant role in preserving cultural heritage and transmitting wisdom from one generation to another. They are deeply ingrained in Uzbek society.

3. Nature and Environment: Many Uzbek proverbs draw inspiration from nature, animals, and agricultural practices, reflecting the close connection between the Uzbek people and their natural surroundings. These proverbs often carry ecological and practical wisdom.

4. Islamic Influence: Due to the historical influence of Islam in Uzbekistan, some proverbs may contain references to Islamic teachings, ethics, and spirituality. They reflect the blend of Islamic values with traditional Turkic customs.

5. Social Relationships: Uzbek proverbs often focus on social relationships, etiquette, hospitality, and community solidarity. They offer guidance on proper behavior, interpersonal communication, and moral conduct within the society.

Understanding the linguocultural features of proverbs in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into the cultural values, historical traditions, and societal norms that shape the use of these expressions in daily communication. Proverbs serve as linguistic artifacts that encapsulate the collective wisdom and shared experiences of a community.

References:

1. Taylor A. The Proverb. –Harvard University Press, 1985. –234 p.
2. Trench, C.R. On the Lessons in Proverbs. -New York: Redfield, 1853. 157-p.
3. Madayev O., Sobitova T. Xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi. – T.: Sharq, 2010.
4. Honeck R. A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom. – USA.:Lawrence Erlbaum, 1997. 277-p.
5. В. А. Маслова. Лингвокультуроология: Учебное пособие. -М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2001.
6. Mirzayev T. “O'zbek xalq maqollari”. –Toshkent: 2003.