



Comparative Analysis of Some Proverbs in Uzbekistan And English Folklore

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Abstract: This article discusses the semantic harmony of some proverbs from the Uzbek folk art and proverbs from English folklore. The analysis of lexical and grammatical means that ensure spiritual integrity in proverbs is introduced. The reasons for the commonalities in the folklore samples of both peoples are explained.

Keywords: Folklore, folk art, proverb, stylistic means, lexical means, semantic connection.

Introduction: A proverb is a genre of folk art that has a certain rhythmic form, is short and concise, figurative, expresses a complete grammatical and logical meaning. Proverbs embody the life experiences of ancestors, their attitude to society, history, spiritual state, and positive qualities, and are passed on to generations in the form of a rich heritage. Folk proverbs, which have emerged as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy, and artistic creativity, are a genre of folklore with a compact form but deep content.

In Uzbek folklore, interest in proverbs from a literary point of view, their use to enhance the artistry of works, and ensure the fluency of artistic language have always been the focus of attention of word artists. Our people have a wonderful saying: "Words are beautiful - proverbs." This proverb also means the Uzbek grace inherent in our speech. It is well known that speech decorated with proverbs and wisdom is impressive.

A proverb is a set of wise thoughts that summarize the life experiences of the people. By its nature, it is one of the ancient and international genres. There is no nation in the world that does not have its own proverbs. Because every nation leaves its life experiences to generations in the form of proverbs.

Proverbs are passed down from generation to generation not only through oral folk art, but also through written literature, in particular, poetry. In particular, the existence of the artistic art of using proverbs in fiction - the proverbial proverb - also confirms our opinion. The proverbial proverb is actually Arabic, and means "providing a proverb" and is considered the art of citing a folk proverb to prove a certain idea expressed in poetry and prose.

Proverbs, which have been refined among the people for centuries and have come to a concise and simple poetic form, demonstrate the beauty of our language, the elegance of our speech, the logic of our intelligence and thinking. This genre, which is considered a mirror of the centuries-old life experiences and everyday lifestyle of our people, fully reflects people's attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, themselves and their identity. That is why proverbs are widespread in the oral folklore of all peoples, and their meaning has expanded or narrowed over the centuries. Even over the years, some folk proverbs have fallen into oblivion.

One of the factors that shows and expresses the culture of the nation, the identity of the people, and national values is the oral folklore that is unique to this people. Proverbs, which are unique genres and unique masterpieces of folk oral art, and one of the most important genres of folk oral art, are one of the most important topics studied in linguistics and folklore. The study and research of proverbs, which are one of the most important genres of folklore, and folk art in general, is of great importance today. Folklorists have been organizing expeditions to remote villages of their countries for centuries and have been collecting unique proverbs on various topics from the folk language from year to year.

Proverbs are examples of the wise wisdom of the peoples of the world accumulated over the years. People use proverbs as the most important wealth left by their ancestors, conveying concepts specific to educational issues.

Above, we recognized the existence of the proverb genre in the folklore of every nation. This article discusses the mutual spiritual harmony of some folk proverbs in the English and Uzbek languages.

The English proverbs "Look before you leap" and the Uzbek proverbs "Yetti olchab bir kes" have a similar meaning. Both proverbs indicate that one should think carefully before doing something. The main meaning of these proverbs is that before making any decision or action, it is necessary to think carefully and analyze it carefully.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the ancestors of the two peoples have the same views on reasoning in decision-making.

However, these proverbs also have some differences from each other.

a) The proverb "Look before you leap" emphasizes the need to "look before you leap", that is, to study the situation before starting a business and choose the right direction, taking into account the risks

. This means thinking carefully in advance before doing something.

b) "Measure seven times, cut one" focuses more on thinking several times before acting, that is, the process of preparation and observation. This not only expresses caution, but also the need to analyze several times in order to make the right choice.

Both analyzed proverbs require caution and deep analysis, but the difference is that in the Uzbek proverb, the concept of "measure seven times" expresses careful analysis many times. In fact, this is the interesting aspect of the analysis. In the Uzbek folk proverb, there is a stronger form of encouragement to caution and consideration than in the article we analyzed above.

The English proverbs "Every cloud has a silver lining" and the Uzbek proverbs "Kunning on beshi yoorg', on beshi kark'ru" are similar in meaning and content, but they represent different cultural interpretations and approaches.

a) The proverb "Every cloud has a silver lining" suggests that it is possible to have a positive attitude and see the good in difficult and complicated situations. In this case, the "clouds" represent problems and discouragement, while the "silver lining" represents hope or goodness.

This proverb is usually used in Western culture to express a positive attitude, encouraging people to remain hopeful in difficult situations. In many cases, this proverb encourages moral support or positive thinking.

b) The proverb "Fifteen days are bright, fifteen are dark" reflects the concept of the transience of life, which is inherent in Eastern philosophy, and the succession of good and bad days. It teaches people to be patient and to be grateful and to accept every situation correctly by recognizing the inequalities in life.

In this, bright days are described as happiness and joy, and dark days are described as sadness and difficulties.

As a result of the comparison, it is reasonable to conclude that while the English proverb encourages hope in any situation, the Uzbek proverb encourages patience, reminding us of the transience of life. These two proverbs teach us to look at the complexities of life from a positive perspective.

“It’s like hitting two birds with one stone” and “Bir o’q bilin ikki kuyonni urmoq” both mean getting two benefits or achieving several goals through one action. However, they have grammatical and stylistic differences. We can analyze them as follows.

Analysis of the English proverb according to its structure:

- Hitting – It is the gerund form of the verb, which denotes a process.
- Two birds - The result in the form of a combination of a noun and a verb denotes the subject.
- With one stone - A prepositional phrase denoting a means.

In the sentence, the action (hitting) takes precedence, and the means and the result are less clearly distinguished.

Analysis of the Uzbek proverb according to its structure:

- Bir o’q – It is a combination of a noun and a verb, which denotes a quantity and a means.
- With – auxiliary verb (pure auxiliary)
- To beat two rabbits - The Noun (determinant) and the Noun (complement) express how much profit was made. It consists of To beat (cut).

The sentence clearly emphasizes the means, with less emphasis on the result and action.

Stylistic analysis:

- English: the idiom is widespread in the English language and is understandable in a universal context. The image of a bird is used in this, which refers to the great vital role of birds in Western culture, that is, the emphasis is on the difficulty of catching them due to their ability to fly.
- Uzbek: this Uzbek proverb is in a traditional style and is based on figurative thinking. The image of a rabbit, typical of local culture, is used in this, because in Uzbekistan this animal is considered a target that requires speed and skill.

Both proverbs express effectiveness in achieving the goal, but the Uzbek idiom is more traditional and soft, while the English idiom is more dynamic and has a universal meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that although there are semantic similarities in the analyzed proverbs, it is not difficult to notice some semantic differences between them. This can be understood as a situation arising from the fact that both peoples belong to different cultures. There is another aspect that is noteworthy in the grammatical and morphological analysis of

proverbs: a certain view is expressed in the poetry of both peoples with different concepts or with words from different categories. We can explain this situation by the dynamic nature of the language. In the process of comparing the methodological differences of proverbs, we were also convinced that each proverb can be studied in depth from a linguo-cultural perspective. Only then can we draw certain conclusions about aspects such as the emergence, factors of use, and conditions for survival of folk proverbs in the language.

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