



## COMPARISON OF UZBEK AND TURKISH FOLK PROVERBS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Proverbs, oral folklore, turkish folk proverbs, uzbek folk proverbs, comparison, contrast, translation of turkish folk proverbs and uzbek folk proverbs. Turkology.

**Received:** 01.12.2024

**Accepted:** 05.12.2024

**Published:** 10.12.2024

**Abstract:** This article discusses the history of the origin, similarities and proximity of uzbek and turkish folk proverbs. The description of proverbs in turkology, the analysis of common sources of uzbek and turkish proverbs, and research aimed at studying the proverbs of the two peoples are highlighted. The practical significance of the results of the article, the explanatory dictionary of uzbek and turkish folk proverbs, and their use as a source for books and scientific articles related to the topic are shown in this article.

### INTRODUCTION

Proverbs are a product of oral folk art, conveying a people's ancient culture, experiences, worldview, and traditions from generation to generation. Each nation that has left its mark on history has developed its own proverbs, shaped by its unique way of life and thought. O.A.Aksoy characterizes proverbs as “a fixed form, expressed in certain words within a specific framework”.

N. Albayrak describes proverbs as “anonymous, concise, and wise sayings that express one's thoughts in the form of advice or judgment, based on the centuries of experience and observations of our ancestors”.

An analysis of proverbs reveals a wealth of information about different cultures. While these are general characteristics of proverbs, various definitions have been proposed. Research conducted by the turkish language research organization has also described proverbs. M.G.Oguz notes that proverbs are rooted in folk experience, and the judgments and rules they express are observed in practice and accepted by society.

I.P.Parlatir defines proverbs as “established aphorisms that are based on long-term experience and observations, contain specific judgments, provide reasonable guidance and advice, have been nurtured

in oral tradition for centuries, and have been accepted by the people, embodying the common values and opinions of the people. In the process of collecting and publishing uzbek proverbs, various definitions have been given to them. Additionally, the characteristics of proverbs, such as their oral nature, traditionality, anonymity, and grounding in experience, have been explained. T.Mirzaev, B.Sarimsakov, and A.Musakulov, while collecting and publishing proverbs, have also paid special attention to their thematic groups, emphasizing their coverage of all aspects of social life. K.Sadikov has focused on proverbs reflected in turkish written monuments, explaining the characteristics of the most ancient proverbs. The opinions of turkish researchers about uzbek folk proverbs are recorded in sources. Uzbek and turkish proverbs are similar in terms of their creation, formation, history, content, and reflection of reality, processes, and people's lives. These peoples have common written monuments and sources that reflect the oldest proverbs. Examples of the earliest uzbek and turkish proverbs can be found in the Orkhon inscriptions, Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan Lughat al-Turk", Yusuf Has Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", and Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibat ul-haqaiq".

A comparative study of uzbek and turkish folk proverbs will be conducted to explore the similarities and differences in their meanings.

### **1. Folk proverbs in turkish and uzbek languages that have the same meaning and form:**

A) Turkchasi: "Yavru kuş yuvada gördüğünü yapar"

O'zbekchasi: "Qush inida ko'rganini qiladi"

In English: "As the twig is bent, so grows the tree"

B) Turkchasi: "İyi dost kara günde belli olur"

O'zbekchasi: "Yaxshi do'st qora kunda bilinadi"

In English: "A friend in need is a friend indeed"

C) Turkchasi: "Ayağini yorganina göre uzat"

O'zbekchasi: "Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat"

In English: "Cut your coat according to your cloth"

These proverbs have been passed down through generations in both languages without any alterations, highlighting the shared cultural heritage of the turkish and uzbek peoples.

### **2. Proverbs in turkish and uzbek languages that, despite slight variations in form, express identical cultural concepts:**

A) Turkchasi: "Üzüm üzüme baka baka kararir"

O'zbekchasi: "Qovun qovundan rang oladi"

In English: "Bad company corrupts good character"

B) Turkchasi: "Düşmez, kalkmaz bir allah"

O'zbekchasi: "Beayb parvardigor"

In English: "God is the only one who doesn't make mistakes"

C) Turkchasi: "Armut dibine düşer"

O'zbekchasi: "Olmani tagiga olma tushadi"

In English: "Like father, like son"

In the first proverb, the word 'melon' has been used instead of 'grape'. In the second proverb, the word 'not falling' incorrectly conveys the meaning of 'not making mistakes'. In the third proverb, the word 'apple' has been used instead of 'pear'.

### **3. Folk proverbs that have the same meaning but different forms in Turkish and Uzbek:**

A) Turkchasi: "Tencere yuvarlanmış kapağını bulmuş"

O'zbekchasi: "Ot aylanib qozig'ini topadi"

In English: "Birds of a feather flock together"

B) Turkchasi: "İki cambaz bir ipte oynamaz"

O'zbekchasi: "Ikki kalla bir qozonda qaynamaydi"

In English: "Two captains sink the ship"

C) Turkchasi: "Ateş olmayan yerden duman çıkmaz"

O'zbekchasi: "Shamol bo'lmasa, daraxtning uchi qimirlamaydi"

In English: "There's no smoke without fire"

It's interesting to observe how the meanings of these proverbs are preserved across languages while their literal translations differ significantly. For instance, the turkish proverb 'tencere yuvarlanmış kapağını bulmuş' translates literally into uzbek as 'qozon qopqog'i aylanib qozonini topadi', which directly means 'the pot lid has rolled and found its pot'. However, the equivalent proverb in uzbek is 'ot aylanib qozig'ini topadi', meaning 'the horse will eventually find its stake'. Similarly, the turkish proverb 'iki cambaz bir ipte oynamaz' translates to 'ikki dorboz bir ipda yurmaydi' in uzbek, meaning 'two acrobats cannot walk on one rope', but the corresponding uzbek proverb is 'ikki kalla bir qozonda qaynamaydi', meaning 'two heads cannot boil in one pot'. Finally, the turkish proverb 'ateş olmayan yerden duman çıkmaz' translates to 'yong'in bo'lmagan joydan tutun chiqmaydi' in uzbek, meaning 'there is no smoke without a fire', while the uzbek equivalent is 'shamol bo'lmasa, daraxtning uchi qimirlamaydi', meaning 'if there is no wind, the tip of the tree will not move'.

Generalizing the definitions and descriptions of proverbs found in scholarly works on Uzbek and Turkish linguistics, we can conclude the following: Proverbs are considered to be the most unique products of folk oral creativity and folk thought. They are anonymous, stable units that have been passed down from generation to generation in an unchanging mold, encapsulating comprehensive information about a people's way of life, worldview, living conditions, religious beliefs, and cultural and social relations.

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