

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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***Abstract.** Proverbs and sayings are an important part of the practice of human language since they represent the fortunes of people's way of life and language, as well as age-old knowledge and abilities. The article's main purpose is to interpret English and Uzbek proverbs, which can expertly handle a variety of aspects of life, social experience, and viewpoint, mental, moral, and tasteful standards, as well as the originality of imaginative viewpoints and inclinations. Furthermore, this study examines the methodological and analytical value of using proverbs in English schools (that is, classifying English proverbs in relation to their Uzbek equivalents, assessing the difficulties of translating English proverbs into Uzbek, and conducting a comparative description of English proverb translation in Uzbek).*

***Key words:** culture, equivalent of English and Uzbek languages, untranslatable, imaginative perspectives.*

Introduction

Proverbs and sayings are an integral part of any language, as they reflect cultural values, beliefs, and collective wisdom. These expressions, often short and concise, contain deep meanings and social norms. While English and Uzbek have a rich repertoire of proverbs, their structure, content, and cultural implications can provide valuable insights into their respective societies. This article explores the linguistic and cultural dimensions of proverbs and sayings in English and Uzbek, comparing their commonalities and differences, and analyzing the role of these expressions in shaping the worldview of their speakers.

Folklore has always been committed to the national languages compete with the terms. and the writings of great philosophers. In addition, Thinkers found

themselves satisfied when their Thoughts transformed into winged feelings. were employed alongside proverbs to promote mutual understanding and trust, and will help the reader's reputation in the field of language. The materials that comprise a national language contribute significantly to its richness and refinement. Each national language has its unique lexicon and grammatical structure, which evolves, enriches, and strives for perfection, mostly through internal development laws.

A proverb is a short sentence that expresses truth or practical counsel. It is usually based on intuition or personal experience. Proverbs have the effect of making wisdom seem self-evident. The same proverb is repeated by several people. True proverbs are sayings that have been passed down over generations, usually by word of mouth, but they may also have been written down. The book of Proverbs in the Old Testament of the Bible has a famous collection of sayings such as: "*Hope deferred makes the heartsick,*" and "*A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.*"

A proverb is a metaphorical meaning phraseological unit that is similar to a sentence in terms of the total speech that it may produce in an expression. Furthermore, during the communication session, their diverse expressiveness and emotiveness were clearly evident. As a result, proverbs will accurately reflect the state of speech. The purpose of this research is to examine the semantic and linguocultural aspects of proverbs in two languages that do not share the same language. Family: English and Uzbek. Proverbs accurately reflect a wide range of realities about common people's daily lives. A proverb is a metaphorical phrase that is frequently repeated. In general, a proverb is designed to transmit "knowledge" in a concise manner.

There are various sorts of proverbs, described below: *Universal proverbs*
 - When you compare proverbs from different parts of the world, you'll notice that many of them contain not just the same basic notion, but also the same or very similar style of expression, or phrasing. These are usually simple representations

of simple observations or ethical concepts, albeit not all utterances on simple observations become proverbs in every language.

Regional proverbs - Many loan-proverbs originate alongside indigenous ones in culturally similar places, following the pattern of loanwords. A large number of them may be traced back to the region's historical classical literature, which includes Greco-Roman classics in Europe and Sanskrit and Korean classics in the Far East.

Local Proverbs - Differences in a cultural region are common, and the classics (such as the Bible or the Analects of Confucius) are not considered the same source of proverbs in all languages. Another category of typical local proverbs is based on geographical proximity. These ideas were expressed in various European and Eastern languages, including English and Korean. Proverbs and sayings are usually passed down orally over the years. Despite this, there are some allusions to proverbs and sayings.

Linguistic analysis of proverbs

Proverbs in English and Uzbek often rely on compact, rhythmic structures that enhance their memorability and impact. In terms of syntax, both languages use parallelism, repetition, and metaphorical constructions to communicate wisdom succinctly. For example, in English, the proverb "Actions speak louder than words" emphasizes the importance of actions over promises. Here, the metaphor of sound is used to emphasize the idea that actions are more powerful and revealing than verbal expressions. In Uzbek, a similar proverb is "So'zda kuch bor, ammo ishda yanada kuchli" (Words have power, but actions are louder). This phrase shows a direct parallel with the English expression, relying on the metaphor of "strength" to emphasize the same concept.

Despite the similarity in meaning, the linguistic structures of these two proverbs are different. While English often uses simple sentence structures and direct statements, Uzbek tends to use more descriptive language, often including additional nuances that reflect the importance of context in communication. The Uzbek proverb, for example, emphasizes both "words" and "actions",

emphasizing the balance between the two. Another example comes from the English proverb "The early bird catches the worm", which encourages speed and proactivity. In Uzbek, a similar proverb is "Erta turib ishga kirishgan odam g'alabaga erishadi" (The person who wakes up early and starts working achieves victory). Although both convey the value of initial action, the Uzbek version emphasizes the notion of "work" and "victory," thus emphasizing a more direct connection between effort and success in Uzbek culture.

Cultural insights through proverbs

Proverbs provide a window into the cultural psyche of a society, providing insight into its values, social norms and worldview. In English, many proverbs are built around individualism, self-sufficiency and a pragmatic approach to life. For example, "When the going gets tough, the tough gets going" emphasizes resilience and personal strength in the face of adversity. This reflects the Anglo-Saxon cultural emphasis on individual perseverance and the idea of overcoming challenges through determination alone. On the contrary, Uzbek proverbs often emphasize collective responsibility, community, and social harmony. An example is the proverb "Bir qarich yerda ikki qo'l ishi" (Two hands work on one piece of land). This proverb emphasizes the value of cooperation and collective effort, deeply rooted in Uzbek culture, especially in rural areas where working together is essential for survival and success. The proverb emphasizes that unity and cooperation lead to successful outcomes. In addition, Uzbek proverbs often emphasize respect for elders and the importance of family ties, reflecting the strong patriarchal structure of Uzbek society. Proverbs such as "Katta bolaning so'zini kishi qulog'iga solsin" (A person should listen to the words of the elder) reinforce the idea of respect for seniority and the wisdom that comes with it. This is in contrast to English proverbs, which may emphasize individual decision-making rather than authority figures, reflecting the more egalitarian nature of Western societies. Another cultural aspect that emerges from the analysis of proverbs is the concept of time. In the English-speaking world, proverbs like "Time is money" reveal a culture that values efficiency and productivity. On the

other hand, Uzbek proverbs often emphasize a cyclical and more patient approach to time, such as "Sabr bilan kelangan yo'lni, vaqt o'tsa ham to'g'ri bo'ladi" (The path followed with patience, even if time passes, will be good). This reflects a culture that values persistence, long-term goals, and a more relaxed attitude to time compared to the fast-paced, deadline-driven culture of the Anglophone world.

Proverbs and social identity

Proverbs also contribute to social identity by reinforcing group values and behaviors. In English-speaking cultures, proverbs such as "You can't judge a book by its cover" suggest a value of fairness, where external appearances should not dictate the judgment of others. This aligns with Western ideals of equality and meritocracy, where individuals are encouraged to judge based on their inner qualities rather than their external appearances. In Uzbek culture, proverbs such as "Ko'rganingni so'ramaslik kerak" (Do not ask what you have already seen) reflect a strong sense of privacy and personal discretion. This is consistent with the communal and collective nature of Uzbek society, where harmony is maintained by respecting the privacy of others and avoiding unnecessary intrusions into personal affairs.

Conclusion

Proverbs and sayings from the English and Uzbek languages provide fascinating insights into the cultures from which they come. While English proverbs often emphasize individualism, sincerity, and pragmatism, Uzbek proverbs emphasize social harmony, collective effort, and respect for traditions. Linguistically, both languages use similar techniques, such as metaphor and parallelism, but the cultural context in which these proverbs are used significantly shapes their content and structure. By comparing proverbs from both cultures, we gain a deeper understanding of how language functions as a mirror of social values and how cultural identity is expressed through these expressions of timeless wisdom. The comparison of English and Uzbek proverbs revealed that though the people of these nations have many similarities, there are some differences in how

they perceive and translate the same proverb. As a result, it is preferable to learn the meaning of English proverbs through examples in order to comprehend them. Finally, I'd like to point out that language without proverbs and sayings would be uninteresting and uninspiring. Proverbs are a part of any culture, and translating them is fascinating since proverbs and sayings in different languages have distinctive meaning.

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