

PROVERB AS ONE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF LANGUAGE PAREMIOLOGY

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ANNOTATION

This article focuses on one of the most essential questions in modern linguistics; that is related to paremiological units. Being the main, central part of language paremiology proverbs are considered to be essential, cultural, traditional complex lexical units that are passed from generation to generation, from mouth to mouth for centuries. Proverbs can contain important data related to various functions of proverbs including its usage as a methodological tool. Proverbs can be regarded as means of folklore, literature and language, in this work their functions in linguistics are studied.

Key words: cultural artifacts, societal expectations, unwritten communication, social hierarchies, figurative and deep meaning, memorable lessons and warnings, foster a shared identity, social system of the society, historical and spiritual state.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola zamonaviy tilshunoslikning eng muhim muammolaridan biri muhokamasiga bag'ishlangan; bu paremiologik birliklar bilan bog'liq. Maqollar til paremiologiyasining asosiy, markaziy qismi bo'lib, asrlar davomida avloddan-avlodga, og'izdan og'izga o'tib kelayotgan muhim, madaniy, an'anaviy murakkab leksik birliklar hisoblanadi. Maqolada maqollarning turli vazifalari, jumladan, metodologik vosita sifatida ishlatilishiga oid muhim ma'lumotlar berilgan. Maqollarga xalq og'zaki ijodi, adabiyot va til vositasi sifatida qarash mumkin, bu ishda ularning tilshunoslikdagi vazifalari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: madaniy artefaktlar, jamiyatning umidlari, yozilmagan muloqot, ijtimoiy ierarxiyalar, majoziy va chuqur ma'no, unutilmas saboqlar va ogohlantirishlar, umumiy o'ziga xoslik, jamiyatning ijtimoiy tizimi, tarixiy va ma'naviy holatni rivojlantirmoq.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена одному из наиболее существенных вопросов современной лингвистики; это относится к паремиологическим единицам. Являясь основной, центральной частью языковой паремиологии, пословицы считаются существенными, культурными, традиционными сложными лексическими единицами, передаваемыми из поколения в поколение, из уст в уста на протяжении веков. Пословицы могут содержать важные данные, связанные с различными функциями пословиц, включая их использование в качестве методологического инструмента. Пословицы можно рассматривать как средства фольклора, литературы и языка, в данной работе изучаются их функции в языкознании.

Ключевые слова: культурные артефакты, общественные ожидания, неписаная коммуникация, социальные иерархии, образный и глубокий смысл, памятные уроки и предостережения способствуют формированию общей идентичности, социальной системы общества, исторического и духовного состояния.

Proverbs are traditional, concise sayings that serve as a cultural mirror, reflecting a community's collective wisdom, values, beliefs, and traditions. They act as cultural artifacts, preserving heritage and fostering a sense of identity by transmitting knowledge and advice across generations. Understanding a culture's proverbs provides deep insight into its mindset, worldview, and societal expectations, making them essential tools for both cultural preservation and intercultural communication.

Proverbs are a simple way of expressing a well-known truth or adage based on common sense or experience. They are usually considered to be imbued with ancestral wisdom, passed down from generation to generation until they become part of a society's oral tradition. This article will explore what anthropology, archaeology, and the ethnographic record can offer to the field of paremiology, which is dedicated to the collection and study of proverbs.

A form of verbal arts or oral literature alongside poetry, songs, riddles, myths, and jokes, proverbs are typically a form of unwritten communication. Stylistically set apart from regular speech, they are often metaphorical or symbolic in nature. Speakers can use proverbs to impart knowledge, offer advice, teach or reinforce morals, make an argument, relieve interpersonal tensions, aid in understanding, or to console or inspire others.

It is essential to find out how proverbs reflect culture: cultural values - proverbs often reveal a society's most cherished principles, such as the importance

of hard work in English culture or the deep affection for children in Uzbek culture. Collective wisdom - they capture the accumulated knowledge and practical experiences of a community over generations, offering timeless advice on life and human behavior. Traditions and customs - proverbs can highlight specific traditions, customs, and social hierarchies, like the Abkhazian practice of distributing food based on guest status. Mentality and worldview - by examining a culture's proverbs, one can better understand how its members perceive and navigate the world around them. The role of proverbs in society is also great. Cultural preservation: proverbs act as a vital link between generations, ensuring that the wisdom of the past informs the present and future, thereby maintaining cultural continuity. Identity and belonging: they foster a shared identity and sense of belonging within a community by reinforcing its unique heritage and collective memory. Intercultural understanding - exchanging proverbs can promote greater understanding and appreciation between different cultures, encouraging dialogue and collaboration. Education and guidance - proverbs offer concise, memorable lessons and warnings, teaching people how to live life and conduct themselves appropriately. In essence, proverbs are more than just wise sayings; they are linguistic and cultural artifacts that offer profound insights into the heart of a people and their way of life.

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.

There are several types of proverbs that can be translated into other languages: - Using phraseological Equivalent; - Absolute Equivalent; - Similar Equivalent. - Use direct translation There are the same proverbs in English and Uzbek which can be translated into absolute style. A watched pot never boils - Kutilgan qozon qaynamas. Wisdom is the beauty of men - odam bezagi aql (beauty of man is his wisdom). Manners make the man - insonni fazilatlar ulug'laydi (Manners earn reputation for man). In conclusion, many Uzbek and English proverbs on Evil have the same meaning. Only words in both languages are different. Proverbs that have different meanings in the process of semantically analysis are observed the same

meaning. In all English and Uzbek proverbs evil is shown as the most vile and disgusting side. We can mention that there are some proverbs which are very difficult to translate, in some cases almost impossible, as they are narrowly linked to the cultural and social system of the society.

Proverb can be a teaching tool in foreign language teaching process. Wolfgang Mieder says that proverbs are useful for teaching because they contain valuable lessons. When learning a new language, proverbs help us understand the culture and meanings behind words. Experts also believe that using proverbs in English classes helps students communicate better. Proverbs come from different cultures and have been used for a long time, so they teach us about life. In language classes, teachers can use proverbs to teach speaking, writing, grammar, and more. Students can compare English proverbs with their own culture's proverbs, which makes learning more interesting. Using proverbs is a good way to introduce new cultures and values in class. Starting lessons with English proverbs can also make students more interested in learning. There is a saying in English that "Well begun is half done," meaning that starting well is important for success. Using interesting activities at the beginning of lessons helps keep students interested and motivated to learn more. To start a lesson well, a teacher should do something to make students happy and interested. This could be by doing fun activities or talking about English sayings. Comparing English sayings with sayings in Uzbek can also be helpful. For example, "East or West, Home is best" with an Uzbek proverb "O'z uyining -o'lan to'shaging" This can make learning English more enjoyable and help students learn faster. A good beginning can lead to a successful and enjoyable learning time. To start a lesson well, a teacher can use sayings to help students with their pronunciation.

Proverbs and sayings are concise, traditional expressions that convey practical wisdom, moral lessons, or cultural values. These expressions are often rooted in oral traditions and reflect the experiences and beliefs of a community, serving as tools for communication and teaching within a culture. Dissected, they reveal a culture's biases, thoughts and way of life. Understanding a country's proverbs is understanding the people that use them. Proverbs are derived from the wisdom of common folk. Often, familiar metaphors are used to encapsulate profound life experiences.

Proverbs are found in all languages and serve multiple functions, such as providing guidance, reinforcing social norms, and offering humor or caution. They are often used in oral tradition, literature, and even modern media, maintaining their relevance despite changes in society. By analyzing proverbs across different cultures, we can better understand not only the linguistic peculiarities of a

language but also the worldview and priorities of the people who use them. Cross-cultural comparison of proverbs helps in identifying universal human experiences while also highlighting unique cultural perspectives. Proverbs can be categorized based on different themes and functions, including moral guidance, social behavior, work ethics, nature, and even specific domains like animals, tools, and daily life activities. Some proverbs focus on personal virtues such as patience and wisdom, while others reflect observations about the natural world or human relationships. By classifying proverbs into various categories, we can better understand their role in cultural transmission and linguistic structure. This classification also enables a comparative analysis between different languages and cultures, showcasing both similarities and unique aspects of how wisdom is conveyed through language.

Proverbs will always be as one of the most vital parts of language culture. They are containers of traditions, customs, society of this or that nation. Proverbs represent the worldview, ethics, and social norms of a community. They reflect common themes such as family values, work ethics, morality, and wisdom. Proverbs from different cultures often share similar messages but express them in culturally specific ways.

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