

LINGUOCULTURAL AND SEMANTIC OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK
PROVERBS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROPERTIES.

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Abstract. *In this article, the linguocultural and semantic of English and Uzbek Proverbs features are analyzed in a comparative way. Proverbs describe the culture, worldview of each people and are considered as important linguistic units that reflect their spiritual values. Also, the article describes the semantic structures of Proverbs, cultural connotations and in the translation process the main difficulties are analyzed.*

Keywords: *proverbs, linguoculturology, semantics, translation, cultural connotation, linguocultural analysis, semantic properties, comparative study, cultural wisdom.*

Аннотация. *В этой статье рассматриваются лингвокультурологические и семантические аспекты английских и узбекских пословиц. характеристики анализируются сравнительно. Пословицы отражают культуру, мировоззрение и культуру каждого народа. рассматриваются как важные языковые единицы, отражающие их духовные ценности. Также, в статье рассматриваются семантические структуры пословиц, их культурные коннотации и особенности в процессе перевода. анализируются основные трудности.*

Ключевые слова: *пословицы, лингвокультурология, семантика, перевод, культурная коннотация, лингвокультурологический анализ, семантические свойства, сравнительное изучение, культурная мудрость.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek maqollarining lingvokulturologik va semantik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Maqollar har bir xalqning madaniyati, dunyoqarashi va ma'naviy qadriyatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim til birliklari sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada maqollarning semantik strukturalari, madaniy konnotatsiyalari va tarjima jarayonidagi asosiy qiyinchiliklar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *maqollar, lingvokulturologiya, semantika, tarjima, madaniy ma'no, lingvokulturologikl tahlil, semantik xususiyatlar, qiyosiy o'rganish, madaniy donolik.*

Introduction.

Proverbs are short, traditional sayings that encapsulate the collective wisdom of a community. They are reflective of a society's values, norms, and worldview, often passed down through generations. Proverbs, as an essential part of every language, reflect the cultural and social wisdom of a society. The comparative study of proverbs in different languages offers valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural contexts in which these expressions develop. This article examines the linguocultural and semantic properties of proverbs in English and Uzbek. By comparing the meanings, structures, and cultural significance of proverbs from both languages, this study highlights similarities and differences in how these languages convey universal truths, values, and life lessons. The findings suggest that while English and Uzbek proverbs share many thematic elements, they are rooted in distinct cultural traditions that shape their expressions and interpretations. The study of proverbs provides insight not only into linguistic structures but also into the sociocultural fabric of a language. This article explores the linguocultural and semantic properties of English and Uzbek proverbs, aiming to identify both shared patterns and unique cultural markers in their expressions.¹

Proverbs in both languages convey life lessons, moral standards, and universal truths, yet they also reveal distinct cultural and social influences. While some proverbs may appear similar in meaning, the linguistic nuances and cultural connotations can vary significantly. This comparative analysis seeks to deepen our understanding of how language and culture intertwine in the expression of proverbial wisdom.

Literature Review.

Proverbs are a key component of folk literature in many cultures, often serving as a tool for social cohesion and the transmission of moral values. Previous studies have shown that proverbs serve as mirrors of a culture's ethos, reflecting its beliefs, customs, and daily life. Researchers such as Sejong (2005) and Jones (2011) have emphasized that understanding proverbs requires both linguistic and cultural interpretation, as they often contain metaphorical, allegorical, and symbolic meanings tied to specific cultural contexts.²

Semantic Properties of Proverbs

¹ Najmiddinova Mehrgul Najmiddin qizi, Furqatova Hokima Akobir qizi, Nabiyeva Dilso‘z G‘iyosiddin qizi “LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A COMMON MEANING “HOSPITALITY”. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14259715>. “MODERN TRENDS OF TEACHING IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS” INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 29, 2024.

² Sejong, H. (2005). Proverbs and Cultural Transmission. *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*, 10(2), 31-44.

The semantics of proverbs involves understanding both their literal and figurative meanings. Proverbial expressions frequently contain idiomatic language, metaphors, and wordplay that may not be easily understood outside their cultural context. A study by Thompson (2008) illustrated how the semantic structures of proverbs can reveal different worldviews, such as collectivist versus individualist tendencies in various cultures.³

English and Uzbek Proverbs

The comparison of English and Uzbek proverbs has garnered interest among linguists who seek to identify cross-cultural similarities and contrasts. Uzbek proverbs, like their English counterparts, often reflect the values of hospitality, hard work, and respect for elders. However, due to the distinct historical and cultural developments in Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries, the expression of these values differs. Research by Karimova (2017) indicates that while Uzbek proverbs tend to be more collective in their orientation, English proverbs often emphasize individualism and personal responsibility.⁴

Methodology.

This study adopts a comparative analysis approach, analyzing a selection of proverbs from both English and Uzbek to uncover their linguocultural and semantic properties. The proverbs were gathered from traditional sources, including proverbs dictionaries and folk literature. The analysis focuses on the following areas:

Linguistic Features – Examining the syntax, lexicon, and figurative language in proverbs.

Cultural Context – Investigating the underlying cultural messages, values, and social norms reflected in the proverbs.

Semantic Analysis – Comparing the meanings of equivalent proverbs in both languages and identifying shared or differing themes.

A total of 50 proverbs were selected from each language, focusing on themes such as wisdom, nature, morality, and relationships.

Results and Discussion.

1. Similarities in Themes and Meanings

Both English and Uzbek proverbs express universal themes such as the value of hard work, the importance of wisdom, and respect for nature.⁵ For instance:

³ Thompson, R. (2008). The Power of Proverbs: A Study in Language and Culture. *International Journal of Folklore*, 19(1), 15-25.

⁴ Karimova, N. (2017). A Comparative Study of Proverbs in English and Uzbek. *Language and Culture Journal*, 5(4), 200-215.

⁵ Najmiddinova Mehriqul Najmiddin qizi “LINGUOCULTURAL AND LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF "HOSPITALITY" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK”. SamDChTI. International Conference PHILOLOGY,

English: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Uzbek: "Bir qo‘lda ikki qushni tutma." (A bird in one hand is better than two in the bush.)

Both proverbs convey the same message about the value of what one already has versus the uncertainty of what one might gain.

2. Linguistic and Structural Differences

While both languages express similar concepts, the structure and expression of these ideas differ. English proverbs often utilize a more direct approach, whereas Uzbek proverbs tend to employ more poetic and metaphorical language. For example:

English: "A guest is greater than your father." (Mehmon otangdan ulug‘*).

Uzbek: Mehmon kelsa, rizqi bilan keladi. ("A guest comes with their blessings.")

-Mehmon ko‘rmagan mehmonning qadrini bilmas. ("He who hasn't hosted guests doesn't know their value.")⁶

In this case, the Uzbek proverb provides a more descriptive and expansive expression, whereas the English version is concise and to the point.

3. Cultural Influences on Proverbs

The cultural background of each language shapes the way proverbs are constructed and interpreted. For instance, in Uzbek proverbs, there is a stronger emphasis on communal values and the importance of family and hospitality:

Uzbek: "Oilaviy yelkamda turuvchi tog‘." (A mountain on a family member's back.)

This reflects the cultural significance of family and community responsibility in Uzbek society. In contrast, English proverbs tend to highlight personal achievement and individual action:

English: "Every man for himself."

This proverb illustrates the individualistic nature of Western culture, where personal responsibility is emphasized over communal obligations.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs reveals both striking similarities and important differences in their linguistic and cultural expressions. While both languages use proverbs to convey essential life lessons, the methods of expression are shaped by different cultural values. English proverbs often prioritize individualism, personal responsibility, and efficiency,

reflecting the values of Western societies. In contrast, Uzbek proverbs emphasize community, family, and collective wisdom, reflecting the communal and collectivist nature of Uzbek culture.

The use of figurative language, metaphors, and idiomatic expressions also differs between the two languages. Uzbek proverbs tend to be more metaphorically rich and poetic, while English proverbs are generally more succinct and direct. These differences not only reflect linguistic characteristics but also offer insights into the contrasting worldviews that each culture holds.

Conclusion: The comparative study of English and Uzbek proverbs provides a valuable window into the linguocultural properties of each language. Through examining the semantics and structures of proverbs, it becomes clear that both languages utilize proverbs to reflect universal truths. However, these proverbs are deeply influenced by the cultural and social contexts in which they develop. Understanding the role of proverbs in language learning and cross-cultural communication can deepen our appreciation of how language functions not just as a system of communication, but as a vessel of cultural identity and wisdom.

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