

## PROVERBS AND THEIR UNIVERSAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Qobilova Nargiza Sulaymonovna,*  
associate professor of BSU  
email: [begin1977@mail.ru](mailto:begin1977@mail.ru)  
*Atoeva Shahnoza Alidotovna*  
2nd year master student  
email: [s.a.atoyeva@buxdu.uz](mailto:s.a.atoyeva@buxdu.uz)

**ANNOTATION.** *The proverbs are the cultural heritage of the people. It reflects all the thoughts, worldviews, lifestyles, character and beliefs of the people. Since each nation has its own characteristics, it does not affect on their proverbs. Even though the topics in the proverbs are similar, their images are unique. These images provide the national color of the proverbs. In analyzing linguocultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, it is important to note that the language and culture of both peoples are interrelated.*

**Key words.** *Folklore, proverb, sayings, culture, traditions, equivalency, difference, similarity, reflection*

**ANNOTATSIYA.** *Maqollar xalqning madaniy merosidir. Unda xalqning barcha tafakkuri, dunyoqarashi, turmush tarzi, xarakteri, e'tiqodi o'z ifodasini topgan. Har bir xalqning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bo'lgani uchun bu ularning maqollariga ta'sir qilmaydi. Maqollarning mavzulari o'xshash bo'lsa-da, obrazlari o'ziga xosdir. Bu tasvirlar maqollarga milliy rang baxsh etadi. O'zbek va ingliz maqollarining lingvistik va madaniy jihatlarini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, har ikki xalqning tili va madaniyati o'zaro bog'liqligini ta'kidlash lozim.*

**Tayanch so'zlar.** *Xalq og'zaki ijodi, maqol, maqol, madaniyat, an'ana, tenglik, farq, o'xshashlik, mulohaza.*

**АННОТАЦИЯ.** *Пословицы являются культурным достоянием народа. В нем отражаются все мысли, мировоззрения, образ жизни, характер и убеждения народа. Так как каждый народ имеет свои особенности, это не влияет на их пословицы. Несмотря на сходство тем в пословицах, их образы уникальны. Эти образы обеспечивают национальный колорит пословиц. Анализируя лингвокультурные аспекты узбекских и английских пословиц, важно отметить, что язык и культура обоих народов взаимосвязаны.*

**Ключевые слова:** *фольклор, пословица, поговорка, культура, традиция, равенство, различие, сходство, рассуждение.*

Proverbs are famous sayings which include advice or state a generally accepted truth. Because most proverbs have their origins in oral tradition, they are generally worded in such a way as to be remembered easily and tend to change little from generation to generation, so much so that sometimes their specific meaning is no longer relevant. Proverbs function as “folk wisdom,” general advice about how to act and live. And because they are folk wisdom, they are often strongly reflect the cultural values and physical environment from which they arise. Proverbs are utilized to support arguments, to provide lessons and instruction, and to stress shared values.

It is one of the genres of oral creativity with a concise and deep content, which was created based on the experiences and observations gathered in the cultural life. The term proverb is derived from the Arabic word - qawlun - to speak, that is to say, and is used for spoken expressions and phrases. Phrases and expressions that are said almost identically by everyone and are understood in the same way as the genre of proverbs. So, folk proverbs consist of expressions and phrases that have a unique artistic form, perfectly embodying the conclusions, judgments and recommendations of the public about specific events and events. Uzbek folk proverbs are often proverbs, parables, sayings, proverbs, sayings of wisdom, words of wisdom, rebuke, sayings of elders, sayings of sages or sages, sayings of poets and sayings of fathers are famous among the people with their terms. The term proverb is often used in scientific context.

Proverbs are an international genre by their nature. There is no nation without proverbs. Because each nation leaves its life experiences to generations in the form of proverbs. That is why there are many proverbs that are close to each other in terms of content and form in the oral works of different nations, because there are many similarities in the life and history of each nation.

In English, the term proverb is mainly expressed by the word "proverb". Sometimes in many literatures, we can give the concept of a proverb through the words: adages, dictums, maxims, mottoes, precepts, saws, truisms. Like Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs are one of the most widespread genres of English folklore. It often shows common aspects similar to Uzbek proverbs in terms of structure, study in folklore, and other aspects.

When referring to folk proverbs, consider their historical importance because most of the proverbs used in our speech today that were created in the past, in the psychology and worldview of the people. Limitations and contradictions are clearly expressed through different structures of sentences. In a sense, it is of paramount importance to everyone to collect folk proverbs, their consistency with the classification of their national layers and characteristics of different periods in nature. For example, one of the Uzbek folk proverbs is "*Boy boygaboqar, suvsoygaoqar*". At first glance, it is difficult to comprehend in what society and which representatives of social group utilized this proverb. If it is used in the speech of working people, it intrigues the interests of this class or vice versa. Considering the English proverb "A fool's bolt is soon shot", translation of the proverb –“the arrow of a fool shoots quickly”. The alternative Uzbek version is "*Ahmoqningboshigaaqlyopishtiribqo'ysang, qo'libilanko'chiribtashlaydi*". If we search for the translation of the proverb, probably we have no doubt that it was created in the past. Because the "bolt" used in it, it means "*kamono'qi*", and we can get to know that, it was created in the past, during the war. So, the specific class function of proverbs depends on their place of use in determined speech. But regardless of the era in which the proverbs were created, they are still can be activated back to speech. With this idea, we say, "*Boy boygaboqar, suvsoygaoqar*" or "A fool's bolt is soon shot"

So, proverbs describe people's life, its past economic, political and plays the main role in studying the cultural standard of living. By analyzing the Uzbek and English folklore thematically, we can deduce that it is possible to find the reasonable versions in both languages on the same topic. In a sense, if you search for any topic, it has its equivalents in two languages.

The English and Uzbek proverbs are multifarious, with nearly same topics can be found in both languages. But, articles on given themes can be more ubiquitous to that of a second language.

**REFERENCES**

1. Oxford Concise Dictionary of Proverbs. Oxford University Press, 2003. 364p.
2. Mollanazar, H. Principles and methodology of translation. - Tehran: SAMT, 2001.– 215p.
3. Norrick, N.R. How Proverbs Mean? Semantic Studies in English Proverbs. -Amsterdam: Mouton, 1985.
4. Samovar, Larry A., Richard E. Porter, and Lisa A. Stefani. Communication between Cultures. Edited by Randall Adams. Third ed, Wadsworth Series in Communication Studies. - Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing, 2009. – 412 p.
5. Taylor A. The Proverb. –Harvard University Press, 1985. –234 p.
6. Izomovich, R. Z., & Shavkatovich, S. X. UDC: 82 REDUCTION AS THE WAY OF THE LANGUAGE ECONOMY MANIFESTATION. SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY, 68(15), 41-44. [https://buxdu.uz/media/jurnallar/ilmiy\\_axborot/ilmiy\\_axborot\\_6\\_son\\_2020.pdf#page=70](https://buxdu.uz/media/jurnallar/ilmiy_axborot/ilmiy_axborot_6_son_2020.pdf#page=70).
7. Izomovich, R. Z., & Fazliddinova, U. D. (2021, November). The Problems of Second Language Acquisition and Writing in Teaching English Language. In " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM (pp. 229-233).
8. Kodirova Kholida Khayriddin kizi. (2022). The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. Miasto Przyszłości, 28, 324–328. <http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/648>
9. Mirzo Makhmudovich Tursunov. (2022). ANALYSIS OF SOME ENGLISH IDIOMS CONTAINING POPULAR PROPER NAMES. European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, 5, 62–67. Retrieved from <http://ejird.journalspark.org/index.php/ejird/article/view/98>
10. Umidullayevna, Saidova Mukhayyo. "SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH POETIC TERMS IN LITERARY DICTIONARIES." RESEARCH AND EDUCATION 1.1 (2022): 38-46. <https://researchedu.org/index.php/re/article/view/682>
11. Саидова, Мухайё. "Inglizcha poetik terminlarning o'zbek tilida berilishida shakl va mazmun munosabati." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 13.13 (2022). [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/6714](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6714)
12. Saidova, M. U. The problem of studying literary terms on figurative language. [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as\\_sdt=0,5&cluster=9219256601546054307](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0,5&cluster=9219256601546054307)
13. Saidova, M. U. (2020). LEXICOGRAPHIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS BY. <https://namdu.researchcommons.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2723&context=journal>
14. Саидова, М. (2021). THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS. ЛУЕАТИДАГИ ДРАМА АДАБИЙ ТУРИГА ХОС ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИНГ MAЗМУНИЙ ТАДЛИЛИ//ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8). [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/4453](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4453)
15. Umedilloevna, S. M. (2019). Lexical stylistic devices and literary terms of figurative language. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(3 Special Issue), 231-233. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41817547>