

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS

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Abstract: The following article discusses some thorough results and findings about synonymous expressions of Uzbek proverbs with the component of “language”. Proverbs are one of the genres of folk art, in which life experiences, aspirations, attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied. Proverbs have been refined over the centuries and have become a concise, concise and simple poetic form. Proverbs are usually contextual synonyms. Among the synonyms of proverbs, a proverb characterized by dominance is clearly visible. It is necessary to distinguish variant, doublet and synonymy in proverbs.

Key words: proverb, language, folklore, synonym, expressions, component, speech, poetic, linguistics, proverbial character.

INTRODUCTION

Folklore has been a companion of history for a long time, a true echo of it. They evaluate historical events in artistic forms based on the perspective of the people's understanding, the position of the people. The science that studies and examines folk art is called "folklore". Folk art is a term that represents folk art, folk architecture, and folk oral art. Only each expert in the field refers to his own field when he says folklore. For example, by using the word folklore, we refer to folk art. When a choreographer uses this word, he means folk dance, and a musicologist means folk tunes. Historians study how historical events are reflected in folklore. Ethnographers are interested in the customs of the people, while art historians study folklore music, dance, games, etc. Linguists examine the dialects and dialects of the folk language, and literary scholars investigate the relationship of folklore works with written literature. Folklore works reflect people's life; embody people's understanding of the world, their taste and pleasure, social, historical, political, philosophical and artistic aesthetic views. Collectiveness, traditionalism, changeability, variability are the main characteristics of folklore, which has its own social essence and artistic system.

Folk proverbs, which emerged as a peculiar phenomenon of language, philosophy, and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore in a concise form but with a deep meaning. Each of them demonstrates the beauty of our language, the subtlety of our speech, the intellect and the logic of our thinking with astonishing power, and such drops of art are a reflection of the centuries-old life experiences and way of life of our people. [1]

MAIN PART

The issue of synonymy and variation in folk proverbs and expressions has been the subject of a number of articles and monographic studies. Variants of English proverbs by L.I. Selyanina, functional-stylistic synonymy and variability in phraseological units by I.L. Fedosov, synonymy and variability in proverbs by V. Zangliger, synonymy of proverbs by T.N. Fedulenkova, E. Ugarova, M. Grekhova, Ya. Ignatovich's synonymy of idioms with the English "Give" component, E.M. Maklakova, S.O. Magrufova's article on the synonymy of proverbs with zoonym component in English, French, Russian, and a number of monographs, brochures and



dictionaries on the synonymy of proverbs and phrases in English and Russian issues have been resolved.

In this section of the research, we will think about the language, word, speech component expressions in the lexicon of the Uzbek language and their synonymy with proverbs belonging to this thematic group. In fact, the units being compared should have common characteristics. A proverb expresses a complete thought, judgment and conclusion. They are independent clauses. A phrase expresses an incomplete thought, serves to form a certain sentence, and is a part of a sentence. Phrases are answers to the questions of a noun, an adjective, a verb, and participate in a sentence as a certain morphological-syntactic whole. Even so, such features as "pre-preparedness for members of the society", "not being created anew in the speech situation" make proverbs and phrases common.

Our observations have shown that there are units in our language that are similar in content and form to proverbs, that is, they are used as both proverbs and expressions.

Measure seven and cut one.

Seven measures, one cut.

As you can see, there are several variations of the phrase, measure seven and cut one. It is proved by illustrative examples that all the variants convey the same meaning in the context. It can be said that with this form and meaning, it has the same meaning as the proverb "Measure seven, cut one". A similar phenomenon can be observed in the phrase "say eight without counting":

Who is to say eight without counting. To speak without knowing clearly. Variant: to say "eight" without counting (used little).

I'm afraid to say eight without counting. But remember, I will spare no effort to achieve the goal. If you don't act without thinking, if you don't say eight without counting, the finish line is yours. Sultanov is not a person who says eight without counting!

Say "thirty" without counting. Countless eight.

To say "eight" without counting. Countless eight.

The proverb "Don't count eight" is explained as follows:

This proverb is taken from Efendi's anecdote: "Efendi's fellow villagers said: "You are going down to the city, brother, take care of us too. ing", they loaded seven donkeys with grains and fruits and gave them away. Effendi came to a place, took some food and said, "Come on, let's count, is it pregnant or not?" He counted the donkeys: eight. Calmed down, he set off again. After walking for a long time, when he counted again, seven came out. Efendi was suddenly flabbergasted, and a passenger asked: "Yes, Efendi, do you look restless?" "Brother, I have lost one of my donkeys. It was eight, now it's seven." The passenger still looked at the donkeys and said: "Yes, eight, don't you count the donkeys under you?" said. "Yes, by the way," Efendi said embarrassedly. He went to the city, delivered the goods safely to their owners, and was relieved. That's all, he got used to counting everything one by one with his hand... One day, a funny friend asked: "Sir, how many legs does your donkey have?" he asked. Efendi jumped off the donkey and hit the donkey's legs one by one with a stick in his hand: "One, two, three, four. Four" he said. People suddenly started laughing: "Sir, everyone knows that a donkey has four legs." "Eight



without counting" I got angry. You will not add to the blame," said Efandi. Majozan: "Each one should clearly know his work and then do it. It is said in the sense that one should think about something before speaking.

CONCLUSION

Proverbs are usually contextual synonyms. Among the synonyms of proverbs, a proverb characterized by dominance is clearly visible. It is necessary to distinguish variant, doublet and synonymy in proverbs. As in the synonymous line, in the synonymous line of proverbs, proverbs with an old/new color are distinguished.

While observing the synonymy of expressions with proverbs, components such as "speech", "word" are involved, expressions expressing situations related to speaking; Phrases with components such as "speech", "word", expressing not speaking, speaking, but the state of speech, situation, etc.; The "speech" and "word" components are not involved, but it is appropriate to classify them as expressions expressing the moment of speech, the attitude of the speaker and the listener to the speech, and the purpose of the point.

Grading is also observed in the synonymous series of proverbs. Grading in proverbs is related to subtlety of meaning, emotional-expressive coloring. In this case, the progression of the gradation series is determined by the means of expression: not only the sign is strengthened, but the change in the types of the means of action can strengthen the meaning.

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