



LINGUISTIC STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND EXPRESSIONS  
RELATED TO NATURAL PHENOMENA

Z.Q.Hamrayeva

master of Karshi state university

**Abstract:** This article focuses on proverbs that describe events related to natural phenomena. Today, we are increasing our vocabulary by talking with proverbs and expanding the meaning of proverbs by considering the equivalent of Uzbek proverbs in English. Through a comparative study of the history of the study of Uzbek and English proverbs in folklore, we considered in which language the level of their research is perfect or shallow.

**Key words:** proverbs, analysis, culture, vernacular, equivalence, expressions, culture.

TABIAT HODISALARI BILAN BOG'LIQ INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOL VA  
IBORALARNING LINGVOKULTURALOGIK TADQIQI

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola tabiat hodisalari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hodisalar haqida bayon etuvchi maqollar haqida yoritib o'tildi. Bugungi kunda maqollar bilan gaplashish va maqollarning ma'no chegarasini kengaytirish o'zbek maqollarining ingliz tilidagi ekvivalentligini ko'rib chiqish orqali yanada so'z boyligimiz oshirib bormoqdamiz. O'zbek va ingliz maqollarining folklorda o'rganilish tarixini qiyosiy o'rganish orqali qaysi tilda ularning tadqiq qilish darajasi mukammal yoki sayoz ekanligini ko'rib chiqdik.

**Kalit so'zlar:** maqollar, tahlil, madaniyat, xalq og'zaki, ekvivalentlik, iboralar, madaniyat.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ  
ПОСЛОВИЦ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ПРИРОДНЫМИ  
ЯВЛЕНИЯМИ

**Аннотация:** В данной статье основное внимание уделяется пословицам, описывающим события, связанные с природными явлениями. Сегодня мы увеличиваем словарный запас, разговаривая с пословицами и расширяя значение пословиц, рассматривая эквивалент узбекских пословиц на английском языке. Путем сравнительного изучения истории изучения узбекских и английских пословиц в фольклоре мы рассмотрели, в каком языке уровень их исследования совершенен или поверхностен.

**Ключевые слова:** пословицы, анализ, культура, просторечие, эквивалентность, выражения, культура.

Today, at a time when proverbs are being intensively researched, studying all aspects of proverbs is one of the main tasks of the field of paremiology. While studying the comparative aspects of proverbs, we cannot help but touch on their linguistic and cultural aspects. Through this, we will try to show the similarities and differences between the



proverbs in the languages we are studying, the unique culture and mentality of the people who own this language. In this article, we describe the interdependence of language and culture in the analysis of the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, consider the thematic similarities of Uzbek and English proverbs, and the expression of mentality and national character in them. We will try to take a deeper approach to such issues. English and Uzbek folk proverbs are studied in the field of paremiology of folklore and differ from other genres of folk folklore with several unique features. That is, in them, the opinion is expressed in the form of a clear, complete conclusion, a concise judgment, the expression of a certain judgment in logical consistency, sharp polarity is leading and can be used in both literal and figurative meanings. In addition, proverbs show their universal aspects through the predominance of aspects such as exemplification and admonition. Through a comparative study of the history of the study of Uzbek and English proverbs in folklore, we considered in which language the level of their research is perfect or shallow. Basically, proverbs came to the Uzbek and English languages from ancient times through collecting. In this regard, Mahmud Koshgari's collection activity in Uzbek language and his work "Devoni lug'otit turk" can be a vivid example of this. In English, the so-called book of proverbs "Bible" contains English folk proverbs, and the proverbs spoken by ancestors in ancient times are given. In these two sources, old sayings have been collected and have survived to this day. Intense research on proverbs started mainly in the 19th century, in Uzbek folklore studies Hodi Zarifov, Buyuk Karimov, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, Gulom Zafari; Later, scholars such as Mansur Afzalov, Okhunjon Sobirov, Zubayda Husainova, Gani Jahongirov, Rajab Jumaniyazov, Tora Mirzaev, Bahadir Sarimsakov, Malik Murodov, Ibrahim Hakkulov, Askar Musakulov, R. Zarifov mainly collected proverbs and compiled them into a collection. who contributed to the work of bringing. Later, the internal structural structure of proverbs and comparative study with other languages, i.e. translation studies on proverbs, began. M. Abdurahimov, Kh. Abdurahmanov, M. Sodikova, G. Salomov, H. Karomatov, K. Karomatova, H. Berdiyrov, R. Rasulov have an incomparable place in this place.

We can mention Honek, Norik, Meider, Taylor, Arora as scientists who have conducted many researches on English proverbs. They proved the most important aspects of proverbs in science, mainly paid attention to issues such as their structural structure, the use of artistic tools, their role in social life, and presented them in their works.

If we compare the aspects of studying proverbs in both languages, the problems of bringing proverbs into a collection, studying the place of use of artistic tools and showing their universal aspects are almost the same. However, the number of works devoted to the theories of proverbs in English compared to the Uzbek language shows that theoretical aspects of English proverbs have been studied more than Uzbek proverbs. In the Uzbek language, Uzbek scientists have attempted this task many times. Mainly, in order to compare Uzbek and English proverbs, work was done to provide Uzbek translations, provide alternative versions, and prove their semantic features.

In the process of analyzing the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, it is very important that the language and culture of both nations are related to each other. Accordingly, some proverbs analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of



view reveal their characteristics, sometimes with the same, sometimes completely different expression by two peoples. In this place, English and Uzbek proverbs reflect all the customs of the Uzbek and English nation from the past of the nation to the present day, and proverbs, as examples of folk art, are the leaders in fulfilling this task. does. When studying the specific aspects of the mentality of the Uzbek and English people, Uzbek and English proverbs can show the similarities and differences between these two peoples.

If we analyze English and Uzbek proverbs related to natural phenomena, one of the proverbs with a very deep meaning used for farmers is "If you plow the land, you will plow in the fall, if you don't plow in the fall, you will plow the land." He said that he will increase and get a good harvest in the summer, because the rains of the fall and the snows of the winter will soak into the land plowed in the fall, and the fertility of the land will increase.

In short, English and Uzbek folk proverbs "Summer's wash is winter's soup", "Rain is the life of a crop" are the cultural heritage of these nations. They reflect all the thoughts, worldview, lifestyle, behavior and beliefs of the English and Uzbek people. As each nation has its own characteristics, this does not affect their proverbs. Even though the themes of some English and Uzbek proverbs are similar, they differ in that their images are not repeated. It is these images that provide national coloring in proverbs.

**Inglizcha:** After rain comes sunshine.

**O'zbekcha tarjimasi:** Yomg'irdan keyin quyosh chiqadi.

**O'zbekcha ekvivalenti:** Oyning o'n beshi qorong'i bo'lsa,

O'n beshi yorug' bo'ladi. **Inglizcha:** The evening crowns the day.

**O'zbekcha tarjimasi:** Oqshom kunduzning toji.

**O'zbekcha ekvivalenti:** Har kechaning — kunduzi,

Har kunduzning kechasi bor.

Through these proverbs, the people, based on their experience, express that there will not always be evil and evil, or that there will not always be only good. The proverbs "If the fifteenth day of the month is dark, then the fifteenth day will be bright" and "Every night is day, every day is night" show that the people can come from any bad situation to good or from difficulty to prosperity.

Analyzing Uzbek and English folk proverbs from a thematic point of view, we came to the conclusion that all the topics in Uzbek proverbs can also be found in English folk proverbs. Similar equivalents of proverbs in both languages can be found on the same topic. As a result, do not take a proverb on any topic, it has its alternative version in both languages.

To conclude, theoretical and practical aspects of proverbs in Uzbek and English languages have been studied. The semantic features of proverbs are more focused. However, not much work has been done on the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs.



REFERENCES:

1. Imomov K., Mirzayev T., Sarimsoqov B., Safarov O. O'zbek xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi. - T.: O'qituvchi, 1990. - 303b.
2. Karamatova K.M., Karamatov H.S. Proverbs–Maqollar– Пословицы. – T.: Mehnat, – 2000. –398 b.
3. Korunets I.V. Theory and Practice of Translating. - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyga, 2001. – 265p.
4. Marvin, D.E. Antiquity of Proverbs. - New York and London: G.P Putnam Sons, 1922. –103 p.
5. Madayev O., Sobitova T. Xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi. – T.: Sharq, 2010. –207b.
6. Meider, W. Dundes, A. The Wisdom of Many: Essays on the Proverb. - NewYork: Garland, 1995. –340 p.
7. Mirzayev T., Musoqulov A., Sarimsoqov B. O'zbek xalq maqollari . – T.: Sharq, 2005. –508 b.
8. Mollanazar, H. Principles and methodology of translation. - Tehran: SAMT, 2001.– 215p.
9. Yakubov O. Er boshiga ish tushsa. Saylanma. 1987. – 524 á.
10. Safarov O. O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi T.: 2000. – 156 b.