

Folk proverb - as a national and spiritual wealth

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Abstract - Comparative linguistics is the linguodidactical basis of foreign language teaching. Therefore, the study and analysis of foreign languages in comparison with the native language is one of the important issues for linguistics in our country. In modern linguistics, including comparative linguistics, an in-depth study of proverbs is important. As a result, paremiology, the study of proverbs, has emerged as a separate field in linguistics.

Key words: Comparative linguistics, proverbs, paremiology, genres of folklore, semantic features.

I. Introduction

Proverbs are one of the most important genres of folklore, and today new aspects of linguistics are revealed through the in-depth study of proverbs in comparative linguistics. One of the most important aspects of the topic is the growing interest in foreign languages, on the one hand, and the issue of alternatives in English and Uzbek folk proverbs, comparative study of their semantic features in both languages and their similarities and differences. is a generalization. In particular, a comparative study of Uzbek and English proverbs proves the similarities and differences in the cultures of the peoples, expressing to what extent the language reflects the cultural and national customs of both peoples. In order to study this issue, it is necessary to compare the articles representing the national culture of the English and Uzbek peoples, to analyze the national culture and its characteristics.

II. Literature review

The main source in the article is K.M. Karomatova and H.S. Karomatov's "*Proverbs. Maqollar. Пословицы*" was used. It contains the equivalents of about 6,000 articles in English, Uzbek, and Russian, and provides semantic analysis of the most active articles in Uzbek and English from the same source. In addition, Uzbek folk proverbs from the latest edition of "Uzbek folk proverbs" compiled by Uzbek linguists Tora Mirzayev, Askar Musakulov, Bahodir Sarimsakov. Expression of semantic features of Uzbek folk proverbs from the books of Sh. Shomaksudov and Sh. Shorahmedov "Hikmatnoma", "Treasure of meanings" and K.Imamov, T.Mirzaev, B.Sarimsakov, O.Safarov Uzbek folklore Theoretical bases of Uzbek folk proverbs are given from such sources as Using these sources, the lexical-grammatical, lexical-semantic nature and stylistic features of articles, their sources of origin and formation features are described in detail.

The study of the most perfect books of English scholars on proverbs is based on the theoretical foundations of English proverbs from R.Honek's "A proverb in the mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom", and in Professor Mayder's Proverbs: A Handbook used semantic analysis of the most popular proverbs in English. S.Arora's "The Perception of Proverbiality" lists the uses of the arts in English essays. Used in the 5th edition of "The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs" by John Simpson and Jennifer Spikes.

III. Analysis

One of the factors that reflects the national values and culture of a nation is the oral tradition of the people. Proverbs, one of the most important genres of folklore, are one of the most important topics studied in linguistics and folklore. The study of proverbs, one of the most important genres of folklore, and folk art in general, is of great importance today. Folk proverbs, which emerged as a peculiar phenomenon of language, philosophy, and artistic creation, are a concise form of folklore, but a genre with a deep meaning. Such layers of art, each of which can demonstrate the beauty of our language, the subtlety of our speech, the intellect and the logic of our thinking with amazing power, are a vivid reflection of the centuries-old life experiences and way of life of our people. In this artistic mirror, his attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, he and himself are fully reflected. For this reason, proverbs are extremely common and have been used for centuries not only in live speech and interpersonal communication, but also in fiction, historical and scientific works, political and journalistic literature, and are still widely used today is active.

"Proverbs are the key to the aphoristic thinking of the people; they are compact in size, wise in content, popular and widespread genre. In them, all aspects of man's attitude to nature and society are evaluated in the form of moral and philosophical judgment. Proverbs are a spiritual bridge to the centuries-old life experiences of our ancestors, and serve as a link between generations," said the famous folklorist O. Safarov. In fact, proverbs, in terms of their socio-ideological functions, mainly reflect the worldview of the general public, and in some cases, certain social classes or groups.

Therefore, the range of topics of the articles is very wide, and this scale knows no bounds. After all, there is no sphere of social existence that is not reflected in the proverbs. Proverbs have a special educational value because they are based on centuries of life experience. Because each proverb is tested many times in people's life experiences and living conditions. Proverbs have changed little in form and content over the centuries.

Proverbs are a common independent genre of oral art as a rare example of folk wisdom. Conditionally, they can be called the rules of public morality. Proverbs are the result of a very concise and figurative expression of the socio-political, spiritual, cultural, moral and philosophical views of the people, which have been tested in the life experiences of centuries. Proverbs are not specifically created, but emerge as a judgment as a moral value of a conclusion drawn from life experience tested by the demands of a particular situation. They show that in the course of human activities in various fields, they are the product of long-term life experiences, formed in the form of stable and unchanging, correct and truthful conclusions.

Folk paremic art has its own laws and principles of development. These features are studied by the field of paremiology of folklore. As we do research on proverbs, we must turn to paremiology. Paremia is a Greek word that means wisdom, parable, and figurative expression of our wisdom.

Paremiography deals with the collection, recording and bookkeeping of folk art. In folklore, the genre of proverbs is part of the folk paremic art with its wisdom, conciseness, conciseness and imagery. However, the genre of proverbs is still not recognized as a separate literary genre, and is considered as a small genre, sometimes abstractly in the composition of folk prose, sometimes in folk poetry.

One of the unique genres of folklore, which has been passed down from generation to generation, from language to language, is folk proverbs. They are formed on the basis of socio-economic, political and cultural experiences and life observations of the people for many centuries. Each genre of folklore is a means of expressing the intellectual potential, identity and originality of the people. Uzbek folklorists, including Sobirjon Sodikov, describe the process of the emergence of proverbs: A man, who has seen a lot, is smart and eloquent, reveals it in a few words. This is how a proverb emerges. In fact, proverbs that first appear in oral speech are widely used in our oral speech. They help to make our speech concise and fluent, deep and meaningful. After all, it is not for nothing that the word beauty is a proverb.

IV. Discussion

Proverbs fit the speech like a black mark on the face, like an eye on a ring. Proverbs are also found in written works. Their use in the works, on the one hand, helps to express the meaning of the work, on the other hand, brings the poet or writer closer to the people, and ensures the popularity of the work. Shukhrat Shorahmedov considers the use of proverbs in written fiction as an important factor in their survival. In addition, proverbs in the form of folklore allow us to determine the approximate period in which the proverb appeared in paremiology. Because the proverb appeared long before it entered the written literature. Folklore materials in works of art are referred to as folklore. Bahodir Sarimsakov calls the paremiological units in works of art "simple folklore". "Simple folklore consists in the use of folk proverbs and sayings, closed phrases, expressions and phrases in the work of a writer or poet. This will make the creative style more effective. Simple folklore is also one of the criteria determining the attitude of a writer or poet to folk art, his level of understanding and knowledge of folklore, his ability to use this priceless treasure in his work.

Proverbs differ from other genres of folklore in the following features:

- Specificity of expression. The proverb is distinguished by its conciseness and depth of meaning;
- Features in the expression of meanings. In the proverb, too, the figurative meaning is preserved;
- Scope of application. The scope of proverbs is much wider. It can be used both in the field of production and in the field of ethics, when it is necessary to call for a certain action or to determine the time of action.

The scope of proverbs is much wider. It can be used both in the field of production and in the field of ethics, as well as to encourage a certain action or to determine the time of action. Based on this, the following genre features of proverbs can be mentioned:

- Proverbs are short and limited.
- Proverbs have a rich and deep meaning.
- Folk proverbs are formed in a poetic and prose way. But prose proverbs are also reminiscent of poetic verses.
- Proverbs have a positive or negative connotation about a life event.
- Proverbs generalize the special situation in the life of a person in terms of people, community, and life.
- The text of a proverb is a personal generalized sentence in linguistics.

The fact that the form and content of proverbs have these features will greatly help the user to use them more. Because with a proverb consisting of a few words, we can convey our thoughts to the listener in a clear, understandable, effective way. Akhunjon Safarov, a folklorist, writes about the effect of a proverb applied to the listener: This is the

essence of proverbs as a moral judgment. Because in proverbs there is a transition from sentence to sentence. Here the author means the transition from sentence to sentence.

Proverbs are one of the most concise and profound genres of oral creation, based on the experience and observations of the people over the centuries in socio-economic, political and cultural life. The term "proverb" is derived from the Arabic word *qawlun*, which refers to utterances and expressions. Phrases, expressions, which are said by almost everyone in the same way and are understood in the same way, mainly form the genre of proverbs.

One of the most famous Western scholars, Wolfgang Mieder, has published more than 50 books on proverbs, and W. Mieder describes them in his book: are wise words that are passed down from generation to generation. The scholar adds that proverbs exist in all nations, but the number of proverbs in the works of some peoples is a large percentage. In addition, proverbs are polished between fraternal peoples and cultures because their creation is based on a common source.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can note the following:

- In both languages, the topics are diverse, with similar themes in many places; In both languages, the articles are based on the national spirit, mentality, and life experiences of the people.
- You can see both poetic and prose proverbs in both languages. However, Uzbek-language articles are more rhyming and musical.
- Socio-cultural, cognitive-psychological and physiological features of proverbs are reflected in both languages.
- If in Uzbek proverbs the themes of diligence, honoring parents, love of the motherland are more advanced, in English proverbs the question of love of animals comes to the fore.
- In some cases, direct translation is not enough to find the equivalents of bilingual articles. When translating from one language to another, one must first pay attention to the concept of "mentality". Some proverbs are sometimes expressed by two peoples in the same way, sometimes in a completely different way.

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