

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROVERBS ON THE TOPIC OF PATRIOTISM IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Some observations about the linguostatic characteristics of Uzbek and English proverbs about badness are presented in the following article. Proverbs are a type of folklore that incorporate the life experiences, goals, and attitudes of the ancestors, as well as their views on the state of the nation and its people, the historical and spiritual context, philosophy, ethnicity, and aesthetics. They have been refined into a succinct poetic form over the course of a millennium. A subfield of linguistics known as linguistic statistics uses statistical techniques to investigate, evaluate, and categorize language sources. Folk proverbs from Uzbekistan and England have some striking parallels and variations, according to linguostatic studies.

Keywords: linguostatic, badness, folklore, similarities, differences, folk proverbs.

Introduction.

There are various languages spoken throughout the world; two of the most rich potential languages are Uzbek and English. These languages are rich in metaphorical terms, and the proverbs likewise exhibit this richness. Proverbs show national culture, mindset, and lexicon.

One of the first pieces of folklore, the proverb stands out from other genres due to its profound, figurative, and succinct meaning. Proverbs demonstrate each country's rich and age-old spirituality. Proverbs can be used literally or in a metaphorical sense, and they cover a wide range of topics. One of the folklore genres, proverbs incorporate the life experiences, goals, and attitudes of the ancestors, as well as their views on the state of affairs, the past, the present, the spiritual realm, positive attributes, and sentiments pertaining to ethnicity and beauty. Proverbs have evolved into a condensed and straightforward poetic style over the ages. A collection of sage advice that sums up a person's life experiences is called a proverb.

"Every nation compresses its own experience into proverbs, but how often it coincides with the experience of other nations," reads Uzbek Proverbs and Sayings. This is the reason why sometimes it seems like the multilingual proverbs are just plain offensive to one another. Regardless of their linguistic content, similar proverbs and sayings are figurative representations of certain common situations, and these common situations in connection to particular proverbs are invariants, according to G.L. Permyakov.

Proverbial objects are understood to be both people and things, as well as animals. As Bakhodir Sarimsakov notes, "Proverbs can be used both figuratively and non-figuratively." The proverbs are primarily instructional in nature. This feature broadens the articles' reach and subject focus.

This article's goals are to identify the function of proverbs in society and investigate their linguistic, cultural, and societal relevance in two languages—Uzbek and English.

Research questions?

1 What is the impact of proverbs about evil on culture.

2 What are the similarities between English and Uzbek proverbs

Literature review As linguist Eugene Nida noticed that in order to learn the language of a nation ,it is important to study it's culture. He emphasized that language and culture are interrelated. He explained it as follows:"Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language ". The scientist of linguistics Veronika Telia (PhD,Dr.habil.,Prof) calls proverbs as "direct cultural signs " and believes that proverbs are factors that reflect the culture of the people. In Telia's (PhD,Dr.habil.,Prof) opinion each proverb is a mirror that people's way of life can be fully expressed .She wrote:"After having described the interaction between language, culture and proverbs,seems also important to mention the ways in which culture is implemented through language. Each culture has a set of proverbs that could be defined as basic, when they enter the lexicon and the language, it is possible they act as "direct cultural signs".

METHODS

In this passage we make on attempt to analyze proverbs expressing evil semantically and try to explore the different aspects. The proverbs of each country are different from one another, depending on the history of creation and the ways which people express in their lifestyle. There are similarities between proverbs in English and Uzbek. This attitude is that when we analyze proverbs in various ways [Palmer, 1981]: 1. Morphological; 2. Lexical; 3. Etiological; 4. Stylistic.

The analysis makes these disparities quite evident. The visuals utilized in the two languages are among their initial distinctions. Animal metaphors are frequently employed in English proverbs to convey aspects of human nature: Eagles don't hold flies; they don't capture flies. Uzbek proverbs, on the other hand, speak about a straightforward human lifestyle without conjuring images of animals. The higher a monkey climbs, the more his tail is visible.

For instance: -O'xshatmasdan uchratmas (They do not meet who do not look like each other). Here, we should mention a few variations in translating proverbs from one language into another. It helps to translate proverbs from the English language to

the Uzbek language through these types of translation. There is equivalent form of the above mentioned Uzbek proverb in English: O'xshatmasdan uchratmas (They do not meet who do not look like each other)- Birds of a feather flock together. There are several types of proverbs that can be translated into other languages : - Using phraseological Equivalent; - Absolute Equivalent; - Similar Equivalent. - Use direct translation. There are the same proverbs in English and Uzbek which can be translated into absolute style. A watched pot never boils - Kutilgan qozon qaynamas. Wisdom is the beauty of men - odam bezagi aql (beauty of man is his wisdom). Manners make the man - insonni fazilatlar ulug'laydi (Manners earn reputation for man).

In conclusion, many Uzbek's and English's proverbs on Evil have the same meaning. . Only words in both languages are different. Proverbs that have different meanings in the process of semantically analysis are observed the same meaning. In all English and Uzbek proverbs evil. is shown as the most vile and disgusting side. We can mention that there are some proverbs which are very difficult to translate, in some cases almost impossible, as they are narrowly linked to the cultural and social system of the society. Comparison of two nations' proverbs reveals that proverbs reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas which related with work, lifestyle and culture of people. Using proverbs correct and appropriate makes speech unique originality and the expressiveness.

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