



Artistic understanding of peasant life in proverbs

Turaeva Laylo Omonovna

Lecturer at the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

It is noted that the religious views and landscapes associated with the life of the peasants are artistically expressed in folk proverbs in a peculiar way. In particular, the multi-volume "Uzbek folk proverbs" in the "Uzbek folk art" series contains more than a hundred articles on agriculture, which glorify the devotion and love of the farmer to his work, his diligence, aspiration and determination. This article describes the interpretation of Uzbek folk proverbs related to the life of dekhkans.

Keywords:

Proverbs, economy, religious, ideas, mythological ideas, "hammer", "plow", "double"

It is observed that the religious views and landscapes related to the life of the peasants are artistically expressed in a unique way in folk proverbs. In particular, the multi-volume book "Uzbek folk proverbs" in the series "Uzbek folk art" contains more than a hundred articles about agriculture. They glorify the farmer's devotion and love for his work, his diligence, aspiration and dedication.

The peasant is popularly described as the "sultan of the land." This definition is also incorporated into folk proverbs:

The farmer is the sultan of the land

The shepherd is the sultan of the pasture.

The attitude to the agricultural profession has a special place in the proverbs. This relationship is often revealed on the basis of a description of the peasant image. In them, the farmer is mainly compared to a lion:

The lion is worthy of the forest, and the farmer is worthy of the land.

In this article, the image of a farmer is not equated with the image of a lion. Indeed, in fairy tales about animals, the lion is known to be interpreted as the king of the forest. While the proverbs describe the farmer as the sultan of the

land, it is at this point that they are able to form a comparative pair.

Farmers are people in the service of the people. They dedicate their lives to the benefit of the people. He looks at his field, not saying it is hot in summer and cold in winter. That is why in folk proverbs it is described as "The farmer is the blood of the liver".

The life of a farmer cannot be imagined without land and water. This fact is stated in folk proverbs: "The farmer's treasure is the land, the key is the sweat", "The land is the farmer's treasure", "The land is the grain, the farmer is the treasurer", "If there is no dice, the jeweler is ruined", "Treasure, water is a pearl," "The father of the harvest is water, the mother is the earth."

In general, as the proverb acknowledges, "A farmer's livelihood depends on the power of the land." As long as they can cultivate it properly, they will get a good harvest. It is said in folk proverbs: "The land is flat - the harvest is flat", "If you are a farmer, plow", "The land is dough, fertilizer - yeast", "When the land is tired, it does not bear fruit", "The power of the land is the power of the farmer", He who sows in the morning will reap, and he who sows in the

evening will reap. It is clear from the content of these proverbs that a farmer should take proper care of the land in a timely manner, plow, level, irrigate and fertilize it without delay. Only then will the land come into force and produce a bountiful harvest. At the same time, it becomes "Love for the Earth - Love for the Earth." Otherwise, the farmer cannot be called a good farmer. That is why there are proverbs among the people criticizing the bad farmer. The proverb "A bad farmer builds a land, a bad wife is a husband" is one of them.

Since farming is a laborious profession, it seems that people prefer it to other professions. Therefore, in folk proverbs, it is said, "The foot of the farmer is halal from the hand of the farmer," "The strength of the hunter is the lion, the strength of the farmer is the land."

Drought and drought are the main enemies of the farmer. Therefore in the articles:

Agriculture - farming,

Otherwise, it is called drought.

A farmer is a professional who provides the people with bread and food. They provide for the people. Therefore, the articles emphasize this:

Farmers produce grain,
It opens the way for food to El.

Or:

The farmer sows grain,
He spreads bread on the land.

Among the farmers, the bull was revered as a sacred animal. Our ancestors imagined that this creature was a patron saint of human beings, protecting them from calamities. These beliefs, mythological beliefs have led to a religious attitude towards those who feed the bull and use it in their work and lifestyle. The farmer made extensive use of ox power. That is why he considered himself a patron, a helper. Therefore, in the articles on agriculture, special attention is paid to the image of the bull:

If the farmer's house burns, let it burn,
Don't let the bull die.

Or:

Even if the farmer himself is sick,
Don't let the bull get sick.

From the content of these proverbs it can be understood that the ox is the most important tool in the work process of the farmer, without

which the work of the farmer will not be forgotten.

The people's respect for the hard work of the peasants is especially emphasized in the proverbs:

When the farmer lies down,
When the shepherd dies.

Or:

The farmer sits in the snow,

There are many proverbs that interpret the labor and lifestyle of a farmer, such as a shepherd in a cave. It is clear from their content that most of a farmer's life is spent in the process of labor, on work.

Farming is a peculiarly difficult profession. Farmers work in the fields for a long time, under the sun. They eat in the scorching heat of summer and suffer. References to this vital fact are embodied in folk proverbs.

Some articles express the attitude to the farming profession through the types of crops and grains that the farmer sows. For example, "Barley is a harvest, wheat is a harvest", "If you sow millet for a year, plow it for a year", "If rye falls, wheat will grow, if wheat does not fall, rye will grow", "Oats grow in dust, millet grows in mud", Like "Let the goat go through the cotton, and the camel through the corn." the wise can be an example of this.

A farmer planting these varieties should pay special attention to the quality of his seeds. Because, as the saying goes, "Sarah's seed is the harvest."

In the articles on the subject of agriculture, the concepts related to this profession, the name and image of the tools also have a special place. Including:

Let the hammer feed you,
Fill your warehouse.

Or:

The Ten Commandments -
A visit to Mola.

Yana:

It would be nice to drive twice,
He knew a lot about his job.

The words "hammer", "plow", "double" used in these articles are historical words that are obsolete for our modern language. In the past, farmers plowed the land with plows (oxen) and implements such as mules. At present, farmers

are plowing the land with tractors. Nevertheless, these words are preserved in songs and proverbs about farming created in the past.

It is clear from the examples given that a special respect for the peasants has been formed among the people, and a vivid artistic expression of this can be seen in the articles.

Concepts, things, beliefs, experiences and knowledge related to this profession, which are specific to the life and work style of farmers, form the main content of articles about farmers and created by farmers. By studying them, it is possible to learn specific aspects of farmers' lives.

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