



Proverbs And Sayings As A Reflection Of National Character

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ABSTRACT

This paper is devoted to the study of how proverbs and controversies reflect the character of a nation. The relevance of this topic is as follows: proverbs and controversies, being an integral part of the language, reflect the culture, identity, core values of the people. Therefore, the study of proverbs and controversies helps to understand the national characteristics of a given nation.

Keywords:

proverbs; controversies; folklore; language; culture, meaning.

Proverbs and sayings, being an integral attribute of folk folklore, and in turn, an attribute of the culture of this people, are a reflection of the life of the nation to which they belong, this is the way of thought and the character of the people. The correct and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings gives speech a unique originality and special expressiveness.

They expressively, accurately and briefly convey philosophical thoughts and everyday rules. Proverbs and sayings abound in assonances, alliterations. They tend to be rhymed. Most proverbs and sayings are framed through tropes such as metaphors, epithets, comparisons, hyperbole, repeats, and parallelism. Proverbs are called "folk wisdom," an invaluable pearl of wordmaking. It is not for nothing that Uzbeks say about them: "Proverbs - decoration of thought," "Grandfather's edifications - wise words," etc.

It is known that language and culture are closely related. Language is one of the most important parts of culture. All cultural activities cannot be separated from the language, language is one of the important forms of heritage and cultural development. Each language is a mirror of a culture with

great spiritual wealth. Proverbs and sayings are closely related to culture; are an accumulation of history and reflect a deep sense of national culture.

Proverbs and sayings are a reflection of the wisdom of many generations. For many years, these sayings were a set of laws of morality and norms of behavior and had a huge influence on the formation of the spirituality of the nation. Proverbs and sayings reflect the historical experience of the people, ideas related to labor, life and culture of people.

Proverbs and sayings are a good material for acquaintance with the peculiarities of the national character, as they bear the imprint of the originality of the figurative system. Learning proverbs and sayings in any language can contribute to understanding the mentality and national character of the native speaker of that language.

An analysis of Uzbek proverbs and sayings showed that the Uzbek national character includes the following main features: loyalty to traditions, respect for their family, elders in the family and children, careful observance of the law of hospitality, tolerance towards other cultures and religions.

Loyalty to tradition is captured in such proverbs and sayings:

"Olti kun och qolsang ham, otang odatini qo'yuma"(Starve for six days, but do not change the customs of fathers)

"Illat ketar, odat ketmas"(Vice goes away, habit does not).

Since childhood, a person has formulated respect for elders, which was a natural response to the care of parents. The eldest in the family or in the family is an indisputable authority. For example:

"Otdan - ogil, onadan - qiz"(Son takes an example from his father, daughter from his mother).

"Katta boshlar, kichik tashlar"(Equal to his older brother, the younger one grows)

The Russian people are highly polarized, combining opposites. As N. Berdyaev¹ wrote: "They can be fascinated and disappointed, you can always expect surprises from him, he is highly capable of instilling strong love and strong hatred in himself."

The extreme character of the Russian people is mainly expressed in the fact that Russians are both kind and cruel, show not only commitment to religion, but also disrespect for God. This is expressed in the following proverbs:

«Злой человек не проживет в добре век»("An evil man will not live in a good age")

«На свете не без добрых людей»(Not without good people in the world)

«Кто к Богу, к тому и Бог»(Who is to God, to that and God)

«От Бога отказался — к Сатане пристать»(God Refused - To Stick to Satan)

On the other hand, they are lazy. This comes from the fact that in Russia autumn comes early, followed by a long winter, so long for relaxation and rest that people become lazy. No wonder N. Gogol said: "A Russian man has an enemy, an implacable, dangerous enemy, if not for whom, he would be a giant. This enemy is laziness." This is supported by the following proverbs:

«Работа не волк — в лес не убежит»(Work is not a wolf - it will not run into the forest)

«От работы не будешь богат, а будешь горбат»(You will not be rich from work, but you will be hunched)

English speakers often use proverbs and sayings in everyday conversation, sometimes without even realizing it. Sayings can tell you more about the culture of the country whose language you are learning than any textbook. Such sayings clearly demonstrate which things or phenomena play a large role for a particular nation, and also help to understand what is considered good tone and what is bad.

Moreover, proverbs sometimes tell about the place where they are often used in speech. For example, the sayings of the inhabitants of farm towns are replete with agricultural language, and in fishing villages you will hear winged expressions about the sea.

English is very rich in proverbs and sayings, which are constantly found in literature, films, in radio and television programs, as well as in English communication. English idiomatics is complex enough for English learners. Among the languages known to science, there are no languages in which there would be no idioms at all, phraseological turns, proverbs and sayings. But English beat everyone.

In English, with higher activity than in Russian, the following holistic meanings prevail in phrase formation: caution, hard work, restraint in speech:

«It is ill to waken sleeping dogs. Let sleeping dogs lie»

«Put not your hand between the bark and the tree»

Anglo-Saxon culture is characterized by a disapproving attitude towards an unchecked verbal flow of feelings:

«Pigs grunt about everything and nothing»

«First think, then speak»

Thus, it can be said that a national character is a collection of specific physical and spiritual qualities, norms of behavior and activity typical of a representative of a particular nation.

The comparison of proverbs and sayings of different peoples shows how much these peoples have in common, which, in turn,

contributes to their better mutual understanding and rapprochement.

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