



The Expression of Mentality and National Character in The Proverbs of English and Uzbek People

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ABSTRACT

Each nation has its own way of life and cultural characteristics in the development of national traits and unique traditions. It is known from life experience that the cultural beliefs and awareness of a nation are highly dependent on what they have witnessed throughout history. Folklore is the most important aspect that allows people to get acquainted with the way of life and traditions of other peoples, well-known facts about their daily life. Brief and morally evaluated genres of folklore are proverbs and expressions.

Keywords:

Proverb, metaphor, cognitive linguistics, family, friendship, motivational, morality.

A proverb is defined as a genre of folklore: a short, expressive, figurative, grammatical and logical, comprehensive word, deeply rooted. It is known to representatives of the nationality and expresses national characteristics. It has a certain rhythmic form that makes it easier to understand. The biological experience of generations, attitudes, history, spiritual state, ethical and aesthetic emotions and their positive qualities can be studied. For centuries, people have created proverbs in a compact and simple way.

Their scope for using proverbs is so wide and varied in terms of topic. There are proverbs on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and negative emotions. The dialectical unity of content and form is often characteristic of rhyming, sometimes rich in meaning, rich in figurative meaning. The antithesis is most common in proverbs such as "Respect the old and the young" and so on.

It is argued that the roots of proverbs go back to a long history. Samples of Turkic peoples are first mentioned in "Devonu lug'otit Turk" by M. Koshgari. Some of these examples are still used in various forms among the Uzbek people.

Sometimes proverbs are called such words as wisdom, wise proverb, wise words, the word of the fathers. The socio-political and educational significance of minerals is very significant. Another kind of folklore is "Matal". This is a description, its characteristics are given, and a complete material idea is given. Matal is a figurative expression that clearly and accurately defines a certain life phenomenon. It uses artistic means such as imitation, comparison and cunning. There must be a sense of closeness and a logical connection between the meaning of the phrase and its meaning. There are several examples of widely used proverbs in "O'zbek xalq maqollari":

"Aql aqldan quvvat oladi" - knowledge - energizes knowledge

"Beshikdan qabrga qadar ilm izla" - live a century and learn

All proverbs are aimed at teaching people all human values, such as friendship, wisdom, knowledge, fidelity, homeland, brevity and others. They are used to educate people and also make speech more expressive. The more proverbs are used in the language, the more effective is the meaning of the transmitted speech. This is usually translated as a means to be more logical and morally educated by using them on time. In addition to proverbs, there are

other means of folklore works, such as matal in the Uzbek language.

Matal means a complete idea, and meaning is acquired by logical thinking. Sometimes it seems to be far from its real meaning, but it emphasizes the logical conclusion, restoring other forms of message transmission. It is not as famous as proverbs because their meaning is not as easy to understand as proverbs. Below are some samples from famous Uzbek matals:

"Shamol bo'lmay turib daraxtning shoxi qimirlamaydi" means that nothing can happen unless something happens.

Proverbs surround people every day. Whether it's at work or on the street when talking to others, proverbs are used to emphasize meaning.

People who deeply respect the valuable lessons of life use proverbs more than ordinary words. But their original purpose is to educate people to inform about life experiences. The use of some proverbs and expressions is so widespread and they have their equivalents all over the world. Some of the famous proverbs in English are:

"Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The British way of life requires an active life. They always want to complete their duties on time, so they tend to start the day early.

"Laugh and the world will laugh with you, weep and weep alone." Anyone who wants to be happy should not constantly look for a reason. If happiness is shared, it is doubled, but when sadness comes into the face, no one can help them unless they are willing to share it. But happiness can be seen with the eyes.

"After the game, the king and the pawn end up in the same box." This is a symbolic proverb. The king and the pawn are playing chess. They are pieces, and the king is the strongest player, the pawn is the least. It doesn't matter which one is dominant, but after the game they are all placed in one box. There is no discrimination or special respect for any of them. The meaning of the proverbs encourages people to be humble because your current value or position is changeable. If your game is over,

you will be one of the typical pieces in the chess box.

Proverbs in English are mostly used to give advice in an obscure way. These phrases usually have an allegorical type of message, when you first hear them, they may seem a little strange to other cultures. But initially the meanings of proverbs from different countries are almost the same. They are usually popular because of the spoken language. Parables are one of the main semantic conveyors in society. For example, Uzbeks like to focus on topics such as friendship, respect for each other, love for the motherland, parental or family problems. These concepts are used to inform young people about valuable moral issues. But in English proverbs morality is placed after motivational, financial and practical proverbs. It is clear that morality and national characteristics can be reflected in proverbs. So they are treasures of folklore.

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