

Linguacultural features of proverbs in German and Uzbek languages

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Annotation: In this article, the word proverb has its lexical meaning, as well as Uzbek folklore, their use among the people, and the peculiarities of German folklore, linguistic and cultural relations. The linguacultural features of each language are illuminated by control over several common human features in them.

Keywords: proverb, Uzbek folklore, German folklore, linguacultural, linguacultural features of Uzbek and German proverbs.

One of the factors that characterizes 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 in the study of 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. Proverbs are a common independent genre of oral art as a rare example of folk wisdom. Conditionally, they can be called the rules of international ethics. Proverbs are the result of a very concise, concise, concise and figurative expression of the socio-political, spiritual-cultural, moral-philosophical views of the people, which have been tested in the life experiences of centuries. Proverbs are not specifically created, but emerge as judgments as a moral value of a conclusion drawn from life experience tested by the demands of a particular situation. They show that human activity in various fields is the product of long-term life experiences, stable and unchanging, correct and true conclusions. Proverbs are an international genre by nature. There is no nation in the world that does not have its own articles. Because every nation leaves its life experiences to future generations in the form of proverbs. there is. In a foreign language, the term proverb is usually expressed by the word "proverb". Sometimes in many literatures: adages, dictums, maxims, mottoes, precepts, saws, truisms, we can also use the word proverb. Like Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs are one of the most common genres of English folklore. It often has general features similar to Uzbek proverbs in its structure, study in folklore, and so on.

A.M. Gorky praised the role of folk proverbs. "The greatest wisdom is the simplicity of his words," he wrote. Proverbs and songs are always short. They have thoughts and feelings that are equal to the content of whole books. Here, the scientist evaluates the formal forms and content of proverbs and songs and equates them. But we shouldn't think that song and proverb are the same genre.

Proverbs of nations with the same language and culture are often closely related. Many British scholars have commented on the article as follows. The famous foreign folklorist, Professor Mayder, explained the proverb as follows:

"Proverbs are used in a wide range of situations and no limits to the use of the proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, influence or manipulate other people, rationalize our own shortcomings, question certain behavioral patterns, satirize social ills, poke fun at ridiculous situations".

If we want to know the linguistic and cultural features of German and Uzbek proverbs, we must first listen to the following. Let's talk about the linguocultural features of proverbs. Of course, we can't help but talk about the national character and mentality of nations. Because folk proverbs, which concisely convey the

culture, history and customs of the people, are at the forefront of expressing the mentality of the people. In this part of our scientific work, analyzing the linguocultural features of some articles in German and Uzbek, the specific national traditions of both peoples, the expression of the specific national character in everyday life are shown. Basically, through a critical analysis of proverbs in each language, we can learn more about their differences and see the commonalities of their similarities from the necessary sources.

Proverbs are an invaluable example of folk art, reflecting the national and cultural characteristics of the people, their worldview and the spirit of the nation. As the famous linguist Dal put it, "a collection of proverbs is a collection of proverbs from the vernacular, a collection of wisdom from experience, a set of common sense, a fact that people have learned in life." Language is the most important factor in expressing the culture, values and beliefs of each nation, as well as the characteristics of the people in general. Linguist Nida says that in order to learn a nation's language, it is important to study its culture. He emphasizes that language and culture are similarly interdependent systems. He explains: "Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language, and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language". In the example of cultural factors in general, linguist Teliya explains the knowledge, traditions and values, daily customs and other cultural indicators of a particular nation and its history, the fundamental foundations of humanity and through them the understanding of the world. He also argues that the language that underlies every culture can never be studied in isolation from culture, and that humanity uses language to express every aspect of culture.

Many scholars, such as Henl P. (1958), Sepir E. (1958), GG Morian (1986), and Kramsh C. (1993), have addressed issues such as the interdependence of culture and language in their work. Concerning the linguocultural qualities of proverbs, Nida states the following:

"One of the most challenging aspects of investigating proverbs of a language is the fact that, being considered as one of the best examples of cultural-linguistic interaction, its categories and identified units are continuously changing, so as culture and language are. This is due to the fact that, contrary to folk or intuitive conceptions, language does not lie in dictionaries nor in grammars, but it only exists in the people's minds. Nida believed that it was natural to study the language and culture of the people directly when studying proverbs. The lexeme that exists in a language is derived from the way of life of that people, that is, the language of the people, which is directly involved in the proverbs and through the proverbs reflects the culture of the people. Also, when we look at articles in different languages, we see that they are a reflection of the historical, spiritual and material culture of the people who speak that language.

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