

Linguopetic Peculiarities of Repetition in English and Uzbek Folk Epics

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Abstract: In this article, in the analysis of the linguistic and cultural aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs, we describe the interdependence of language and culture, consider the thematic similarities of Uzbek and English proverbs, and the expression of mentality and national character in them. we will try to take a deeper approach to such issues.

Key words: Proverbs, linguistic and cultural, theory, research, linguistics;

Introduction

Today, at a time when proverbs are being intensively researched, studying all aspects of proverbs is one of the main tasks of the field of paremiology. While studying the comparative aspects of proverbs, we cannot help but touch on their linguistic and cultural aspects.

Main part

Examining the linguistic and cultural features of English and Uzbek proverbs and studying their similarities and differences is one of the important stages of our work. Based on the theories of scientists, we will try to prove our points by deeply analyzing a number of proverbs in Uzbek and English languages. We will try to show the extent to which the people's way of life is expressed in them with the help of examples and show the similarities and differences between the proverbs in the two languages through a comparative analysis. For example:

English: "The nearer the Church, the farther from God"

If we translate the proverb into Uzbek, it means that the closer you get to the church, the farther you get from God. This is expressed in the Uzbek language by the proverb: "Do not leave the five-time prayer, do not distinguish between uncleanness and uncleanliness."

The word "Church" in the English proverb gives the word "cherkov" in the Uzbek translation. The word "Church" is not originally an Uzbek word, but it exists in the Uzbek language as a term borrowed from other languages. "Church" is a place where people who belong to the Christian religion perform their religious rituals. The equivalent of this word in Uzbek is the word "mosque". If we start from the religion of the two peoples, the majority of the Uzbek people worship Islam, and the English people almost worship Christianity. In the Christian religion, the church is considered the holiest place for Christians, and as we mentioned above, the customs and traditions typical of the Christian religion are held there. . Because Muslims visit great and holy shrines such as mosques and madrasas in order to fulfill the traditions of Islam. Although the words "church" and "mosque" are words that perform the same function for the people in both languages, they have their own functions of use.

So, the majority of the Uzbek people are Muslims and pray five times a day, the majority of the English people are Christians, and for them the church is the most sacred place. As you can see, things in the folk lifestyle or everyday tasks were expressed through proverbs. If we look at the similarities, both peoples are religious and based on their religion, they have holy places and sacred customs for their religion. However, although the meaning of proverbs expressed in these two languages is the same, some words used in them are lexemes of this language and express the unique customs of both peoples.

"Two blacks do not make a white" is another proverb that is often used by the English people. Uzbek translation - Two blacks cannot become one white. As an Uzbek variant: "*Qora itning uyati oq itga tegar*" is used. If we dwell on the etymology of the origin of proverbs, we can determine which nation this proverb originated from.

First, in order to clarify our work, let's analyze the proverb grammatically. In the English proverb "Two blacks do not make a white", the words black and white are actually words that belong to the adjective group and express the characteristics of a person or thing. And it never takes an "S" after it, that is, a plural suffix, and an article before the singular. In this case, the adjective has become a word that indicates a person's characteristics. That is, a black is actually a black man a white - the word man in the words a white man has been omitted. These give the translations of black man and white man in English. Now the adage has become a bit clearer, which is that two black men can never be the same as one white man. Based on the translation of the proverb, we will try to prove why this proverb is found in English folk proverbs. It is obvious to everyone that in the past, not only England, but also other European countries had a huge system of slavery, black people were used as slaves by white, rich people.

So, the saying "Two blacks don't make a white" firstly means that no matter how many black people there are, they will live under the hand of white people and they will never live like white people. Secondly, all evil things and persons are always represented under black color. All good things are represented by the color white, and there are meanings that no matter how many bad things there are, they can never replace one good thing.

The first definition shows that the proverb was created in ancient times, that is, in the era of slavery, and the second definition gives its expression today. At present, the first meaning of the proverb is not understood by the English people. Because in England and America, every citizen is a citizen with equal rights, regardless of whether he is white or black.

Conclusion

So, proverbs as one of the most active means of showing the national culture are becoming one of the important topics of the process of linguocultural research in linguistics today. It is used as the main object of many researches.

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