

The Etymology of Proverbs in the Life of Society as a Part of Folklore

Mirzaxalimova Mohlaroyim Bahromjon qizi
Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University
Gaziyeva Saida Turgunovna
Teacher of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Abstract

Similar and different aspects of Uzbek and English proverbs. Their origin forms the basis of the article. With clear examples made easy to understand and theories proven. The etymology of proverbs, as a part of folklore, is a fascinating subject that delves into the origins and evolution of these traditional sayings within the fabric of society. Proverbs serve as concise, memorable expressions of wisdom and life truths, often reflecting the values, beliefs, and experiences of a particular culture or community. By examining the etymology of proverbs, scholars and enthusiasts can gain a deeper understanding of the intricate connections between language, culture, and society, while also appreciating the enduring relevance of these timeless expressions of human wisdom.

Keywords: folklore, comparative analysis, etymology, assonance, rhyme, and alliteration, punctuality, human spirituality, religious texts, semantic, syntactic, social contexts and so on.

Introduction

Proverbs are a vital component of folklore, serving as a repository of collective wisdom and cultural heritage. They offer a window into the soul of a community and continue to play a significant role in passing down traditions and shaping the mindset of future generations.

Because of this, dealing with folklore - the gold mine of human spirituality - is our primary responsibility. We particularly research and evaluate English and Uzbek folklore. A proverb or saying is said to be the primary component of folklore. They were a reflection of people's knowledge and tremendous social and historical practices.

Proverbs and sayings, which are brief in form yet profound in content, are the foundation of folklore. Through their social and ideal roles, they convey the viewpoint of a multitude of individuals

Theoretical Basis

A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs would likely involve examining the similarities and differences between proverbs in these two languages. This could include looking at the semantic, syntactic, and cultural aspects of the proverbs, as well as their historical and social contexts.

Sayings and proverbs inherently include specific characteristics of historical evolution and people's cultures. The semantic domains of proverbs are infinite and have no boundaries. Proverbs and sayings illustrate all facets of life. The truth is that despite their differences in form and language, proverbs and sayings share a common meaning.

The analysis could lead to insights into the unique cultural values, beliefs, and linguistic features of each language, as well as potential areas of cross-cultural influence or divergence.

The etymology of proverbs reveals their deep roots in the life of society. Proverbs are concise expressions of traditional wisdom or beliefs, often passed down through generations. Their etymology can be traced to various sources, including ancient oral traditions, religious texts, literature, and folklore.

Many proverbs have their origins in specific cultures, reflecting the values, experiences, and customs of a particular society. As a result, the etymology of proverbs offers insight into the history and social dynamics of different communities. By studying the origins of proverbs, researchers can gain a better understanding of the cultural, linguistic, and historical context in which these expressions emerged.

Furthermore, the etymology of proverbs highlights the interconnected nature of human societies. Proverbs often share common themes and motifs across different languages and cultures, demonstrating the universal

relevance of certain ideas and principles. This interconnectedness underscores the role of proverbs in shaping and transmitting shared values and experiences within and across societies.

The etymology of proverbs provides valuable insights into the ways in which traditional wisdom is woven into the fabric of society. By exploring the linguistic and cultural origins of proverbs, we can deepen our understanding of the rich tapestry of human experience and the enduring relevance of these timeless expressions.

Proverbs are an integral part of folklore, embodying the wisdom, beliefs, and cultural values of a society. Often passed down through generations, proverbs serve as a way to impart life lessons and truths in a succinct and memorable form.

Discussion And Results

Researchers might use various methods to conduct such an analysis, including collecting a corpus of proverbs from both languages, conducting surveys or interviews to gather data on how these proverbs are used and understood by native speakers, and utilizing linguistic and cultural theories to analyze the findings.

Proverbs are found in every culture and are often specific to the language and customs of the community. They encapsulate the collective experiences of a society and offer guidance for navigating various aspects of life, such as relationships, work, and personal conduct.

The truth is that despite their differences in form and language, proverbs and sayings share a common meaning. We can give a few examples of the mentioned:

Do'st bilan obod uying

Gar bo'lsa u vayrona ham,

Do'st qadam bosmas ekan

Vayronadir koshona ham.

Yagni do'st kelganida eskisini unutm.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed".

These proverbs, which originate from similar but unrelated languages, vary in length depending on word form and structure and stylistic structure, but they all convey the same idea and meaning.

Proverbs have a lengthy lifespan and an extremely unusual ability to alter form and meaning. Any proverb that is produced is applied as slowly as it is propagated among people. Because proverbs are geographically retested and will only be accepted after that, they may then be claimed as their own.

Proverbs are defined as "popular short saying, with words of advice or warning" in The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, which is an excellent place to start. However, it does not at all allow us to identify a proverb with any degree of accuracy. Is a common brief phrase considered a proverb? 'Popular' appears to be the key term.

But for a phrase to become a proverb, how well known must it be? Clearly, there must be someplace to draw the line. Since it is unlikely to become ingrained in the public awareness in a short amount of time, we propose that it be extensively examined in the true meaning of the word. Of course, there are exceptions, and certain proverbs have remarkable traction in popular culture, but we ought to leave out catchphrases that are only fleeting, such as "I couldn't care less" or "What the odds?" The definition may have read, "a short wise saying," but it's likely that this was deemed unneeded because the term "saying" conveys wisdom in this context. For the proverb's other essential component is wisdom. It has to seem exceptionally intelligent in order to gain popularity, and it needs to have lasting wisdom in order to maintain its popularity. Of course, there are exceptions, and certain proverbs have remarkable traction in popular culture, but we ought to leave out catchphrases that are only fleeting.

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- Easy come easy go.
- Tez kelgan davlatning, bahosi bo'lmas.
- A simple balanced form is perhaps the commonest device of all
- More haste, less speed.

- Shoshmasang tez qilasan, shoshgandan o'zib ketasan.
- Little strokes fell great oaks,
- There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,
- A stitch in time saves in nine.
- Har ishni o'z vaqtida qil,
- Har daqiqani baxting kaliti bil

Of course, one of the key components of memorable sayings is brevity. Few proverbs are extremely long, and many of the most well-known ones are actually rather brief:

Never say die.

Dard bergan darmonini ham berar.

Better late than never.

Hech bo'lmagandan, kech bo'lgani yaxshi.

Let sleeping dog lie.

Yotgan ilonning dumini bosma.

A phrase has to be embraced and internalized by the general public in order to become a proverb. Its original source is lost in the process. This must have been as close to literary truth as possible in many instances, and the proverbial form of the statement most likely developed gradually over time without any one source. One such example is the phrase "make hay while the sun shines," which has its roots in formwork.

“Kunduzgi ishingni tunda o'yla” yoki “Qish g'amini yozda ye”

The adage "don't put all your eggs in one basket" originated from produce marketing's practical experience. However, it is also clear that a number of other proverbs have their source in a particular wise man. If it originated from a wise man who passed down oral tradition, we won't have any documentation; nevertheless, if the wise man was the one whose ideas were documented, we may occasionally locate the original source. Regardless, the two sources clearly popular and seemingly literary that became more and more combined. As printed words proliferated, sayings from wise persons reached the general public more quickly. If the general public liked the sayings, they became proverbs.

On the other hand, shrewd bits of common sense and popular culture easily made their way, if not always covertly into the works of clever men. A proverb is a statement drawn from common knowledge that cannot be traced back to a specific author or intellectual. It conveys a widely accepted fact in an engaging manner. Certain proverbs, such "Judge not, that thou be not judged," are quite old, as their antiquated language makes clear. Others are more recent, serving as a reminder that they are still made: don't change what isn't broken. Proverbs frequently use assonance (A stitch in time saves nine), rhyme (A friend in need is a friend indeed), and alliteration (Punctuality is the courtesy of princes). They have contributed several idiomatic expressions to the language, frequently in the form of proverbial fragments used as catchphrases and references. The short list of proverbs that follows is just the tip of a very large iceberg; the bits that are frequently omitted from speech are indicated by brackets.

You can't teach an old dog (new tricks).

You can't judge a book by its cover.¹

1. «**Better late than never.**» (Biror narsani o'z vaqtida qilish yaxshiroqdir. Ammo o'z vaqtida olmasangiz, baribir, kech bo'lsa ham qiling.)
2. «**Birds of a feather flock together.**» (Odamlar o'ziga o'xshash odamlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishni yaxshi ko'radilar.)
3. «**A picture is worth a thousand words.**» (Fotosuratlar matn yoki ovozdan ko'ra ko'proq his-tuyg'ularni bildiradi.)
4. «**There's no such thing as a free lunch.**» (Bepul mahsulotlar har doim yashirin narxga ega.)

¹ Dal. V.T. "The proverbs of Russian nation" .-"Nauka",M: 1957.

5. «**There's no place like home.**» (Uydan yaxshiroq joy yo'q)
6. «**The early bird catches the worm.**» (Muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun erta turish kerak.)
7. «**Never look a gift horse in the mouth.**» (Kimdir sizga biror sovg'a berganida, ortiqcha savol bermang)
8. «**You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs.**» (Tuxumni sindirmasdan omlet tayyorlay olmaydiz. Biror narsa qilishga intilayotganingizda, bundan g'azablangan odamlar bo'lishi mumkin. E'tibor bermang — natijaga e'tibor qarating.)
9. «**You can't always get what you want.**» (Siz har doim ham xohlagan narsangizga erisha olmaydiz)
10. «**Actions speak louder than words.**» (Harakatlar so'zlardan ko'ra balandroq gapiradi.)
11. «**Practice makes perfect.**» (Amaliyot mukammallikka olib keladi.)
12. «**Too many cooks spoil the broth.**» (Oshpazlar ko'p bo'lsa bulyon buziladi.)
13. «**Easy come, easy go.**» (Oson kelgan narsa oson ketadi.)
14. «**Don't bite the hand that feeds you.**» (Sizni ovqatlantiradigan qo'lni tishlamang. Agar kimdir sizga yordam bersa, ehtiyot bo'ling, yomon gapirmang va yaxshi niyatli odamni g'azablantirmang.)
15. «**One man's trash is another man's treasure.**» (Bir kishi uchun axlat boshqasi uchun xazina.)
16. «**Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.**» (Go'zallik qaraganning ko'zida)
17. «**Necessity is the mother of invention.**» (Ehtiyoj — bu ixtironing onasi.)
18. «**A penny saved is a penny earned.**» (Tejalgan pul — bu ishlab topilgan puldek.)
19. «**You can't judge a book by its cover.**» (Kitobni muqovasiga qarab baholamang.)
20. «**Don't put all your eggs in one basket.**» (Barcha tuxumlaringizni bitta savatga solmang. Ya'ni qo'shimcha reja, qo'shimcha daromad, zaxira variantlar bo'lsin ma'nosida).²

Many proverbial phrases have been reduced to platitudes in the extensive lexicon of the English language. Sayings are often pithier common observations along the lines of "Time flies" when compared to proverbs. Don't waste or desire anything; moderation in everything; It pours but never rains; Grin, it may never come to this; the pudding is proofed in the eating; etc. Certain ones are regional, such as Scots The more avaricious, the closer the grave; Perhaps not the greatest bee is the loudest buzzer; You haven't yet perished in a winter.

Conclusion

Sayings and proverbs are significant parts of language. They want us to be well-behaved, truthful, courteous, and industrious. Sayings and proverbs lend a discourse emotionality, expressiveness, and picturesqueness. To differentiate them from regular sentences, one must always consider a few pure linguistic characteristics. Proverbs are succinct sayings that serve as traditional, useful metaphors for abstract concepts and provide an uncondensed view of the community's cumulative life experience. Typically, they are image-bearing and instructional. Many of them have been refined and crafted by frequent repetition, learning things like "to cut one's coat according to one's cloth" and "early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." *Erta turgan sog'lom va dono bo'lur, in Uzbek.*

Ultimately, the etymology of proverbs and their stylistic effect in literature are interconnected aspects of the enduring influence of these timeless expressions. Through the examination of proverbs, scholars can unravel the intricate connections between language, history, and culture, while writers can harness the power of these age-old sayings to imbue their works with depth and resonance. As a result, the study and use of proverbs continue to play a vital role in understanding and expressing the wisdom and spirit of diverse societies across the globe.

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