

Artistic Interpretation of Uzbek Folk Proverbs About Bread

Erkinova Fotima Mamutkhonovna,
Master of Namangan State University
Tel: +998999891386

Annotation: The article discusses the fact that folklore is an ancient and historical art of speech, the uniqueness of its genres, the legends of bread, proverbs and their origin. The importance of the artistic means used in myths and proverbs are explained. Here examples are given from folk proverbs about bread.

Keywords: Folklore, genre, art, word creation, proverb, parable, legend, Samarkand bread, exaggeration.

Introduction

Folklore is an ancient and historical art of speech, an inexhaustible treasure of the artistic perfection and spiritual wealth of the people. Enjoying this treasure will lead the next generation to study and develop national values. Folklore is rich in different genres, one of which is inconceivable without the other.

Materials and methods

The peculiarity of folklore is that it is not fully preserved in its original form, but is passed from generation to generation. In this way, different versions of works of art are created [1,17]. According to Omonulla Madayev's opinion, the Uzbek folklore is one of the most ancient examples of folk art. It is safe to say that in the second millennium BCE, our oral tradition was subjected to many vital tests. As a result, so-called subgenre genres emerged from epics consisting of proverbs, parables, and riddles [2, 31]. Mamasoli Jumaboyev said: "Proverbs are the conclusions of a man of pure conscience, noble labor, who has tasted the bitterness of life, who has a rational view of life events" [2, 36]. According to Mominjon Suleymanov, an exemplary event plays an important role in the formation of each proverb. One of the wise men who witnessed such scenes of life saw it - summed up his experiences and came up with a proverb. Later, as a result of the repetition of the life situation, the first thought gradually became a proverb [3,26].

Almost all genres of folklore are associated with the activities of various performers and artists. Talented artists preserve and popularize folklore samples and perfect it within the framework of oral traditions. The performance of some genres requires some preparation. For example: oral drama, epic. The other is public, meaning that everyone can tell more or less from their examples. For example: proverb, riddle, parable [2,2].

Results

Based on the above, we would first like to think about the proverbs based on the myth of the "Sultan of Blessings" - bread. The subject of the following legend shows that bread is the best companion in the journey of heroes:

In ancient times, two people wanted to go on a long journey. The road was long, and if a man walked, his feet, or a bird flew, he would cross the wilderness where his wings would burn. One of them became rich and took a bag of gold with him. The other man is poor. He took a bag of stale bread with him. The rich man laughed at his poor friend:

"Is it possible to live in a faraway land with dry bread?" You have to get gold, gold is precious in any country, you can buy anything you want," he said. The poor fellow was silent.

The two set off. They walk, they walk, they walk. They are very tired and hungry, and they have passed through the deserts where the human race does not live. They are sitting alone in the shade of a tree. The rich man, who had filled his sack with gold, was starving, but he was ashamed to ask for a loaf of bread. His companion took pity on him and broke his bread. The two shared a meal and arrived safely. The man who believed in gold, who ignored bread, was embarrassed and realized his mistake. This was followed by the popular saying, "No bread during the journey" [4, 124].

Discussion

Legend has it that bread is the lifeblood of human beings, without which one cannot live long. Gold, on the other hand, is said to be no different from ordinary stone if it is not used in time and in the right place. Proverbs such as "Barley is wheat soup, gold is silver stone" or "Gold, silver-metal, rye and wheat are life" are also popular among the people.

The art of exaggeration is used in combination with "a bird flies its wings and a man walks his feet. "They walk, and walk" in this word they use the method of saj.

Now, let's notice "Your own black bread is better than others butter bread." King Hotamtoy, known for his generosity, one day went to the market and distributed bread to the whole nation. On his way back, he saw an old man collecting firewood for sale at the market. He asked her why she was struggling to get enough bread. The old man replied, "The bread that the king gave me is grateful, and the bread that I have earned through hard work is honest and blessed." "Someone's bread hurts the stomach", "Free throat - looking for free bread", "Hard-earned bread will be tasty", that kind of proverbs appeared in the same way [5, 34]. It is said that one should always make a living by one's honest work and never depend on anyone's hand.

Hotamtoy - Toylik Hotam. A legendary Arabic name, nicknamed [7,12], who lived in the city of Toy and is known for his generosity. He worked hard to find the bread and to advance the idea of inevitability in the myth

According to folklore, hunters put bread on their sheep and went hunting, thinking that they would repel the wild beast [7, 11]. This is such a clear proof of the myth. Two snakes appeared in the huts of an old woman and her third son. The boy tried to kill the snakes to protect himself and his mother. One was killed and the other one escaped. But after that, the surviving snake did not give him a day off. The boy ran away from the snake and climbed the mountain among the shepherds. He eventually told the shepherd's grandfather what had happened to the boy. The grandfather said to the boy, "Even if you take a loaf of bread and a hoe, you will meet a snake. The snake will throw itself at you with all its might, pierce the hoe, and will not dare to stay on the bread. Bread can repel even a great snake."

The boy did as his grandfather told him. The snake shot like a bullet, pierced the hoe, and could not attack the bread. He threw himself to the ground and shattered. The boy survived because of the bread. After that, there was a saying among the people, "Snake venom is repelled by bread." It is obvious that bread has always been a constant companion of man, a means of protection against calamities [6, 17]. There is a slight exaggeration in the narration. Because hoe is made of iron. It is hard to believe that a snake can break through metal. But as we read the episode of Bread, we unknowingly believe everything. Let's talk about the legend of Navoi and Hussein Boykaro. Hussein Boykaro, the sultan of Herat, said, "Bring the best scent in the world." She was given a hug, a flower, a pepper, and everything in the world. The king rejected them all. The ministers went to Navoi and told him what had happened. Navoi was stubborn and said to the farmer, "Take some freshly baked bread. Thank you, my father. The most pleasant smell in the world is the smell of tandir bread covered with whole wheat flour, and no work can reach him." he advised.

Navoi was happy, packed a basket of bread and went to the palace. In an instant, a wonderful pleasant smell permeated the palace and brightened everyone's heart. "Thank you, my friend," said Hussein Boykaro, "for the smell of freshly baked bread." "Sultan, thank the farmer, not me. This man has found what you are looking for," Navoi said. Then Hussein Boykaro summoned the farmer to the palace and ordered him to pay from head to toe. There is a saying among the people: "There is no sweeter job in the world than the smell of bread, more work than the work of a farmer" [8, 106]. In this legend, the farmer is the main symbol, through which the problem is solved. A farmer who knows how difficult it is to grow grain will tell you how fragrant the bread will be, and he will be rewarded. He receives the reward of both his labor and his mind.

According to another legend, a king saw in a dream that all his teeth fell out. He called an astrologer and asked him to interpret his dream. The astrologer said that all his relatives would die and he would be left alone as king. The king was furious and ordered that he be executed. At that moment, a madman came to the palace asking for a loaf of bread. The king said to the devil, "If you interpret my dream, I will give you a fortune for the rest of your life." Then the madman said, "O king of the world, your bread is whole and your food is great. You will live longer than all your relatives." The king rejoiced and gave him the gold he had promised. There is a saying among the people: "Even if you don't have wheat bread, you should have wheat" [5, 46]. Our people also use variants of this proverb, such as "Be in the language, smile", "A good word is

the food of the soul". Bol - honey, a very sweet food. This is where the metaphor of the word sweet comes in. If the nourishment of the body is bread, then we see that the nourishment of the soul is a sweet word, compared to the source of life of the soul.

Almost all genres of folklore are associated with the activities of various performers and artists. Talented artists preserve and popularize folklore, while perfecting it within the framework of oral traditions. The performance of some genres requires some preparation. For example: oral drama, epic. The other is public, meaning that everyone can tell more or less from their examples. For example: proverb, riddle, parable [2,2]. Proverbs, which are a popular genre, are a common independent genre of oral art as a rare example of folk wisdom. Conditionally, they can be called the rules of public morality. After all, proverbs are the result of a very concise, concise, concise and figurative expression of socio-political, spiritual-cultural, moral-philosophical views of the people, tested in the life experiences of centuries [1, 291]. The meaning of proverbs is also unique. While some proverbs have only one meaning, most proverbs have multiple meanings. Such proverbs, although of the same form, are used both literally and figuratively. Based on this, we want to consider the monosemic and polysemic properties of the articles below.

There is also a saying in the proverb, "Before the bread is baked, the cake burns." A loaf of bread is a loaf of bread. Purpose: All the bread covered in the oven will burn until it is hot. The figurative meaning is that before the brother gets married, the brother hurries until the sister touches the ground. In such cases, the proverb is used as a joke. The meaning of the proverb, "When the wheat is harvested, the sickle rusts" is true. , rusting next year, rendering it unusable. Figuratively speaking, some people go around begging and begging until they finish something. When he's done, he doesn't even look back at the man. When he sees it on the street, he walks away, pretending not to see it. The above proverb is addressed to such people.

The meaning of the proverb "Grain is divided into grain, straw into straw": After harvesting wheat, barley and other cereals, the grain is divided into grain and straw into straw. Even if a stranger is a friend in the family, the opinion of the relatives is the same when it comes to ending a family quarrel. They talk, and the stranger stays on the sidelines. This proverb is used figuratively in such and such cases.

"Half a loaf of bread, half a loaf of bread," "Half a loaf of bread," "I'm full of black bread." The word bread is used figuratively in these proverbs to refer to greedy people who have lost their peace of mind by being greedy and thankful. The bottom line is that you have to be content with what you have earned with your hard work and forehead skin. Saying, "I will multiply myself, I will multiply myself," "If you put five paws in your mouth," you will be ashamed among people, you will be exposed to their anger, curses, reproaches, and even they exhort in the sense that you are doomed.

The saying, "Eat more than you can eat" refers to those who are greedy for the benefit of others.

The proverb "No to wheat - no mill" is also used in place of the proverb "No sickle to the unharvested wheat." These proverbs are used as a metaphor for a person who is dreaming about something that has not yet happened, something that is unlikely to happen, and thinking about it and thinking about it.

"Professional people are not a choir,
A piece of bread is not difficult. "

A number of articles say that a profession is one of the material and spiritual foundations of a profession, that a skilled person can earn a living, that he can cope with difficult tasks, and that an unskilled person has difficulties in life. Therefore, the need to acquire a profession is emphasized. There are such variants of this proverb as "Craft gives soup to the cook, bread gives bread to the baker", "Craftsman has no bread", "If you have a trade, you will find bread on your way", "Craftsman's bread is whole".

"Summer is not winter,
You have a job for the winter.
Don't say bread when it's frozen,
You have a mouth full of teeth. "

There are options such as "Summer is here, winter is there, don't hurry, there is work", "Summer is gone, winter is gone, hurry, work is coming". With this proverb, to do everything on time, not to put off today's work until tomorrow, and to say, "You have a tooth full of bread when it's frozen," to be content with what you have, not to waste it. , the need to be frugal. Bread is an essential element of our daily lives, a prelude to our words. The word bread sounds different in every language, but it is the same for everyone. Because everything starts with bread. Proverbs about the magic of bread are common in other nations. For example,

an Albanian proverb such as “No one eats without bread and salt”, “Bread is enough, no table is needed”, a Bashkir proverb such as “The stomach cannot live without bread”, a Ukrainian proverb such as “Bread makes you stand up”, “Water Moldovan proverbs such as "Bread and water are healthy food", "You can't find a good place where there is bread and water", "Elder of non-food", Azerbaijani proverbs such as "Bread is your father, water is your mother", "Bread is dear everywhere, both here and on the other side" have come down to us [14, 25].

Conclusion

In short, folklore, from small genres to large-scale epics, is important for its language style, form, and unique artistic means.

The creation of any proverb is connected with an event and is based on the life experience of the people. There are several variants of conclusions drawn from a single event, and their meanings all come together. Proverbs are often used both figuratively and figuratively.

Confirmation

Although narrative is predominant in the narrative, the proverbs are concise, concise, and complete. Folk art is also widely used in folklore. That is why they are clear and exemplary for everyone. There must be a vital basis for the proverb to live among the people. A proverb without such a basis is short-lived [17, 26].

All of the above articles are still widely used today because they are about life. They play an important role in enriching the spirituality of our people and explaining the principles of morality to young people.

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