

Proverbs In Uzbek And English Languages As A Concept “Motherland”

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of the role of kinship-related units in the expression of the concept of homeland in English and Uzbek articles and a comparative-typological analysis of articles on the topic of homeland in Uzbek and English. Every nation has its own customary values. These values are passed down from generation to generation over the years. Such values of each nation are reflected in their proverbs and sayings.*

Keywords— Motherland, proverbs and sayings, phrases, relatives - units denoting seed, typological analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a leading tool in the interaction of the peoples of the world. Language is a mirror of nationalism and folk culture, a treasure of the people. The national-cultural semantics of any vernacular is to preserve the nature of the place where it lives, its economic situation, its art, literature, oral art, science, history, traditions and customs, and to pass them on to future generations.

2. METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of this study is to study the "role of kinship units in the expression of the concept of homeland" in articles in Uzbek and English, and to draw a comparative-typological analysis of articles on the topic of homeland in Uzbek and English.

Proverbs always reflect the traditions of a nation that have been formed and are being formed over the years, the mentality of that nation, its peculiarities.

The proverbs embody the life experiences of ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mood, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Over the centuries, it has been polished among the people and has taken on a concise and simple poetic form. Prof. B. Sarimsakov speaking about the broad content of the articles, commenting on the example of a proverb in his book "Fundamentals and Criteria of Art", says: "Take the article" Let there be no wheat bread, let there be wheat.

"One article contains a summary of the people's centuries-old experience of sweet words, humanity, kindness, hospitality. If you want to create epic, lyrical and dramatic works on the theme of this proverb, which express the idea emphasized in it, you can write dozens of novels, hundreds of stories, hundreds of poems or epics, dramas. Even then, the subject and the idea are not as clear, concise, and vivid as in the article". This idea is the most accurate conclusion expressed for a concise form, broad content.

Uzbek folk proverbs also reflect the views and traditions of Uzbeks and our nationality. For the Uzbek people, the homeland has long been a sacred place. For this reason, she is

compared to the great Mother. Because the Motherland is a place where every citizen is kind, protective and able to care in any situation, always giving him shelter. That is why a person who is ready to give his life for his child compares the concepts of mother and homeland.

For example, your homeland is your golden cradle, we can see from the proverb that the homeland is the most peaceful and peaceful place for a person. It is not in vain that our people are called "the place where my umbilical cord blood was shed". This proverb also compares the Motherland to the Mother, and the phrase golden cradle means the most peaceful and serene deposit. Here we can see a symbolic comparison. For a newborn baby, the cradle that his mother shakes seem to be the most anxious, peaceful (golden) place in the world, as well as the most peaceful place for a human being, no doubt, this is his Motherland.

Some proverbs describe the Motherland as such a sacred concept that it is dearer than anything:

"Mother earth is dearer than mother's milk."

From the content of the above proverb, we can understand that a handful of the soil of the motherland is as dear and sacred as mother's milk. Just as mother's milk is necessary for a person to grow and develop after birth, so for a person to live, develop and mature, the Motherland, the mother soil is as necessary as water and air. In this article, too, the word "mother earth" is used in reference to the motherland. Uzbek folk proverbs also show that peace in the homeland is above all, that a person's peaceful and serene life is directly related to peace and tranquility in the time in which he lives:

"If your motherland survives,

Your color will not be straw."

"Peace and tranquility of the homeland."

We can understand from the proverb "Peace and tranquility of the homeland" that, first of all, the peace of the homeland is above all. In order for a person to live in peace and tranquility at all times, he must be ready to defend his Motherland and strive for its peace.

Homeland is compared to different things in different nations. For example, in the Uzbek folk proverbs, the greatest person is compared to the mother. We have considered these analogies from our examples above. At this point, "How is the theme of the homeland revealed in the proverbs and sayings of others?" the question arises. To find the answer to this question, we will make a comparative typological study of the articles on the subject of the Homeland in Uzbek and English and its comparisons.

There are proverbs in English that have the same meaning. For example:

Anything for a quiet life.

(I will give you what you want in exchange for a peaceful life)

Build one's house upon a rock.

(Building a house on a rock.)

In English proverbs, it is almost impossible to compare Motherland with "mother" as in Uzbek and Russian. However, it is worth acknowledging that the articles are similar in content.

From these proverbs, it is stated that the country (state) will inevitably be the same as the ruler, that is, it will inevitably prosper if it is ruled by a righteous king, and it will inevitably decline if it is ruled by an oppressive king.

3. CONCLUSION

Instead of the conclusion, it can be said that every nation and its folklore, that is, proverbs and sayings of that language, are formed over the years and they reflect the wisdom of the people. In this study, we conducted a comparative-typological analysis of articles in English and Uzbek. As a result of the analysis, he considered the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek folk proverbs. The similarities between the English and Uzbek proverbs are that their homeland and its peace depend first of all on its citizens, that the country (state) is ruled by a just ruler, that it is ruled by a righteous king, that it is inevitable that it will decline by a tyrant, and so on.

In the Uzbek folk proverbs, we see the use of units related to kinship in the "Role in the expression of the concept of homeland." In particular, the comparison of Vatan with "mother" occupies a leading position in Uzbek folk proverbs. In English folk proverbs, however, the use of units related to kinship is almost non-existent.

From the above examples, we can say that there are commonalities and differences between the articles in English and Uzbek. Nevertheless, the love and devotion to the Motherland is reflected in the proverbs in both languages.

4. REFERENCES

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