



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND AGRICULTURAL LEXEMES IN UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada hunarmadchilik va dehqonchilik kasbiga oid leksemalarini va ushbu leksemalar ishtirok etgan maqollarning ma'naviy xususiyatlari misollar bilan tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: paremiologiya, maqol, kasb leksikasi, hunarmadchilik va dehqonchilik leksemalari.

Annotation

This article analysis of types of handicraft and farming lexemes are given, and the semantic features of proverbs with these lexemes are analyzed with examples..

Keywords: paremiology, proverb, occupational lexicon, handicraft and farming lexemes.

A craft or trade is a pastime or an occupation that requires particular skills and knowledge of skilled work. In a historical sense, particularly the Middle Ages and earlier, the term is usually applied to people occupied in small scale production of goods, or their maintenance, for example by tinkers. The traditional term craftsman is nowadays often replaced by artisan and by craftsperson.

Historically, the more specialized crafts with high-value products tended to concentrate in urban centers and their practitioners formed guilds.[1] The skill required by their professions and the need to be permanently involved in the exchange of goods often demanded a higher level of education, and craftspeople were usually in a more privileged position than the peasantry in societal hierarchy. The households of artisans were not as self-sufficient as those of people engaged in



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agricultural work, and therefore had to rely on the exchange of goods. Some crafts, especially in areas such as pottery, woodworking, and various stages of textile production, could be practiced on a part-time basis by those also working in agriculture, and often formed part of village life. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of lexical units based on the semantic field goes back to the introduction of system-structure methods into our language. The study of the thematic areas of lexemes and lexical units, meaningful groups and gangs of lexemes, and the spiritual relations of lexemes constitutes one of the promising directions of Uzbek language lexicology. An important feature of words in the language is that they create separate semantic (conceptual) fields depending on what idea they carry. Lexical units in the language, including professional names, belong to the semantic field of personal names according to their meaning. Occupational names belonging to the semantic field of personal names in the Uzbek language are also divided into several thematic groups. We use names of professions in Uzbek language Sh. Iskanderov¹, A. Sobirov² researches are dedicated to the study of the lexicon based on the content field and the research of the lexical level based on the principle of systems

We also tried to analyze the semantic field of the professional lexicon, its spiritual and methodological features, as well as these features of the paremiological units formed on the basis of this lexicon.

The research of the professional lexicon is an urgent topic. It is especially important to research the comparison of the genetically unrelated English and Uzbek languages. Parmes of linguistic richness are united into thematic groups based on their common meaning. The traditional term "thematic group" entered the science of lexicology in the 60s of the last century. A thematic group is a set of words that are more or less compatible according to their main (main) semantic content, i.e. belong to the same semantic field.

Craft and Agricultural names: teshavor, alachabof, aravaso,z, bordonchi, suturlabsoz, ohangar //temirchi, doshgarlik, javlaha, jibachi, jomabof, zargarlik, kafshado'zlik, kemachi, kisado'zlik, kordgarlik, kosib, ko'ftgarlik, najjor, nayzachi,

¹ Искандарова Ш. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, - Б. 152.

² Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Т.: Маънавият, 2004. – Б. 160.

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nahlband, ohangudoz, pardavar, peshavor, peshakor, sanno, kulol, dehqon, Barzagar, bog‘bon, bedakor, ziroatchi, zig‘irkor, jo‘xorikor, kartoshkakor, suvchi // mirob, fermer, brigader, g‘allakor, agronom.

In the English and Uzbek languages, proverbs in the semantic field of handicrafts and farming express the meaning and meaning of dignity, hard work, wealth, power, fraud, generosity. The proverbs cited in the table are taken from the sources listed in the link³.

See the table

№	Hunarmandcilikka oid paremalar	Dehqonchilikka oid paremalar	Dehqonchilikka oid paremalar
1.	Zar qadrini zargar bilar, Dur qadrini – savdogar	Dehqon bo‘lsang, shudgor qil, mullo bo‘lsang, takror qil	Dehqonning xazinasini – yer, Kaliti – ter
2.	Zar qadrini zargar bilar, Chilangar neni bilar	Bog‘bon bog‘ini tuzar, Dehqon dalasin suzar.	Yer – dehqon xazinasini.
3.	Zargar ishini misgar o‘ng‘ay sezar	Bog‘bon bo‘lsang, sarxar qil, Dehqon bo‘lsang, shudgor qil.	Yer – don, dehqon – xazinabon.
4.	Zar bo‘lmasa, zargar – xarob	Dehqon bo‘lsang, roshida bo‘l, Cho‘pon bo‘lsang – qoshida.	Yer qudrati – dehqon quvvati.
5.	Zargar firibgar bo‘lsa, oltin zanglar.	Dehqon bo‘lsang, qoshida bo‘l, Sipoh bo‘lsang – boshida.	Kosib tikkanini maqtar, Dehqon ekanini maqtar.
6.	Bo‘zchi belboqqa yolchimas, Kulol – mo‘ndiga	Dehqon dehqondan qolsa, bir yilda yetar, Cho‘pon cho‘pondan qolsa, qirq yilda yetar.	Kosibning qo‘lidan dehqonning oyog‘i halol.
7.	Kosib qarisa, yamoqchi bo‘lar, Otin qarisa, yuvuqchi bo‘lar	Dehqon – yer sultoni, Cho‘pon – yaylov sultoni.	Bog‘bon bo‘lmay, bilmas gulning qadrini, Ari boqmay, bilmas bolning qad-rini.

³ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари /Тузувчилар: Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2005. – 253 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – 372 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: Тўловчилар Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б., Мусоқулов А. – Тошкент, 1989. – 512б.; Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг қисқача синонимик луғати. Тузувчи: Жўраева Б. М. – Тошкент, 2006. – 96 б.

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8.	Kosibning yonidan bir quloch nari o'tir.	Dehqon yoqqanda tinar, Cho'pon – o'lganda.	Yer bo'lmasa, dehqon – xarob
9.	Kosibning qo'lidan dehqonning oyog'i halol	Dehqon ishlab don sochar Elga rizq yo'lin ochar.	Dehqon – bag'ri keng
10.	Temirchi taqaga yolchimas	Dehqon odam don sochar, El-yurtiga non sochar.	Dehqon bo'lsang, kuz hayda, Kuz haydamasang, yuz hayda
11.	Temirchi tog'aga yolchimas	Dehqon ekkanini yeydi, Cho'pon – boqqanini.	Xotin – eri bilan, Dehqon – yeri bilan.
12.	Temirchiga ko'mirchi hokim	Dehqon qorda tinar, Cho'pon – go'rda.	Dehqon bo'lsang, shudgor qil, mullo bo'lsang, takror qil
13.	Temirchidan ko'mir so'rama	Dehqonning rizqi yer bilan kuchiga bog'liq.	Dehqonning xazinasini – yer, Kaliti – ter
14.	Temirchining bir urgani, Ko'mirchining ming urgani	Dehqonning uyi kuysa-kuysin, Ho'kizi o'lmasin.	Yer – dehqon xazinasini.
15.	Temirchining qo'lida temir erib suv bo'lar	Dehqonning o'zi kasal bo'lsa ham, Ho'kizi kasal bo'lmasin.	Yer – don, dehqon – xazinabon.

Based on the proverbs listed in the table above, it can be noted that the meaning expressed in the proverbs contains the views and values of the people. So, we can say with confidence that proverbs are the greatest source that reveals the linguistic culture of the nation and the people in a reasonable way.

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