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FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotation

In this article, the linguistic, cultural features of paremiological units in English and Uzbek are analyzed. Paremiological units are a short form of folk oral creativity, such as proverb, aphorism, phrase. During the study, paremiological units in two languages are compared in terms of shape, content and application. They also reflect the national mentality, values and worldviews through them. The article is also focused on the problems and solutions that occur during the identification of inter-speaking similarities and differences.

Keywords: Paremiological units, proverbs, principals, English, Uzbek, comparative analysis, folklore, national mentality, translation.

Language is one of the main tools representing the culture, thinking and history of the nation. Paremiological units formed through the oral creativity of every nation - that is, incorporates the worldview, values, experience of life and moral standards of proverb and principals. The study of paremiological units plays an important role in the intersection of sciences such as linguistics, translation theory, cultural studies. This article compares linguistic and cultural characteristics of paremiological units in English and Uzbek, their means, semantic structures and functional aspects. Paremiological units are the brief, concise and meaningful phrases that represent their wisdom. They are usually widely used in oral speech and comes from generation to generation. The most common types: proverbs, sayings, aphorisms.s Although both paremiology of both languages has similarities, there are content and formal differences due to cultural and mentality differences.

For example:

- “Mehnat qilgan – rohat topar.”
- “No pain, no gain.”



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Both proverbs are characterized by the value and result of labor, but form of expression and different images in language.

Paremiological units are often directly translated as they have a unique cultural connotation. Therefore, it is important not to lose the main idea that you want to find equivalent in translation, maintain and state contextual fitness. For example:

- "Don't cry over spilt milk."

- "O'tgan ishga salovat."

Paremiological units perform several important features as a means of a language:

- Didactic function - teaches the moral and educational lesson.

For example; "Yaxshilik unutilmas."

"What goes around comes around."

- Emotive function - means the speaker's emotional attitude.

"Tilga e'tibor – elga e'tibor."

"Actions speak louder than words."

- Aesthetic function - makes the language arts and sensible, especially in literary works.

Proverbs and the proverbs embody the historical experience, traditions, religious views and physicality of life. In this regard, English and Uzbek paremiology reflects the national mentality.

The Uzbek proverbs are more strong in the society, family, and labor: "Ota-ona duosi – farzandga yor."

In English proverbs, more personal freedom, an individual approach are evident: "Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

These differences show what the priority values are in both societies. Studies show that labor, honesty, family topics are characterized by knowledge, time, and personal responsibilities in English paremiology. These analyzes are based on the topic classification methods of linguistics.

Some proverbs are compatible with semantic content, even though it is not a direct translation of each other. Therefore, the contextual approach based on the principle of equivalent rather than a literal approach in translation is preferred.

Uzbek and English paremiological units are also important in the language of language. Teaching learners, their cultural composition is developed, and a



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musicality of understanding and expression of opinion is formed in the context. Therefore, the teaching of proverbs in linguadidactic research requires special attention.

For example, the following couples may be provided with the Uzbek student, who is learning English: the equivalent of Uzbek proverb English.

- Ertalabki non — kechqurungi ovqat.

1. The early bird catches the worm.

Such couples are also useful in identifying general and teaching between two languages.

In today's global context, proverbs and sayings are actively used not only in literature but also in mass media, social networks, advertising, and political speeches. Because they are short, memorable, and impactful, they help convey information quickly and effectively. For example, in English, a proverb often used in political speeches — “United we stand, divided we fall” — promotes the idea of collective unity. In Uzbek, there are similar proverbs such as: “Unity is strength, division is weakness.”

Conclusion

Paremiological units in English and Uzbek are the product of life experience, cultural values and worldview of both nations. During the study, it was clear that these units are not only a reflection of the language of artistic expression, but also a reflection of socio-cultural context, national thinking and moral standards.

Despite the similarities on many topics, English and Uzbek paremiological units are often different from the style of expression, the system, and the context of the image and application. It is these differences that require them to translate or carefully approach them in the process of teaching languages.

The comparison analysis shows the importance of paremiological units in the context of the state of linguistics, cultural studies and translation theory. In particular, their sensitivity properties are reflected in the social networks and the media.

The study of paremiological units not only deepens linguistic knowledge, but also serves as an important tool in strengthening the cultural dialogue.



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