

The Image of a Child in Uzbek and English Paremiology (By the Material of Proverbs with the Semantic Component of Relationship)

Najmiddinov Jobirkhan, Samandarov Sherzod
Namangan State University

Annotation: The article is aimed to analyze the block of Uzbek and English proverbs in comparative aspect of extralinguistics – the problem of language and culture. The reasons of non-coincidence in their semantics are connected with the peculiarities of national culture. The paper touches upon the concept “child” as a family member by means of proverbial level.

Keywords: Proverb, Concept, Aspect of Extralinguistics, Child.

The proverb, as you know, "generalizes the experience of the people's life, shaping it in the form of certain rules." Therefore, the study of proverbs seems promising for linguistic and cultural studies, for studying the linguistic picture of the world and the mentality of the people. Any linguistic analysis of proverbs and sayings (they are considered undifferentiated in the work) gives us access to the archetypes of linguistic consciousness, to the national worldview and axiology fixed in the language. The brightness of the manifestation of mentality in proverbs makes their comparative study interesting. When comparing the paremiological layers of different languages, a section "language-culture-ethnos" is visible.

In this paper, we set ourselves the task of analyzing the features of the use of the lexical group of child names in English and Turkish proverbs, which will further reveal the specifics of the language concept "child". First of all, it is necessary to highlight the sayings that describe the child, his relationship with his parents, and life in the family.

Children, as the most important component of family life, are usually devoted to special sections in thematically organized collections of proverbs, structural classifications of proverbs. So, G.L. Permyakov cites in his universal thematic index the paremiological pairs "Child (child)-Adult" and "Child-Parents", elevating them to the invariant pairs "Old-Young", "Generative-Generating". Such a classification is certainly fair, it corresponds to two fundamental semantic components - age (immaturity) and kinship, inherent in the lexical group of naming a child, because it is the members of this group that act as keywords in the proverbs of this thematic section. However, we believe that proverbs can be classified in more detail within such a section.

Before proceeding to the analysis of the concept "child" in the paremiological picture of the world of English and Turkish cultures, it is appropriate to characterize the relationship "parents↔child". In English society, parents perceive their children solely as an "unpleasant problem" or just a burden. At Christmas and on their birthdays, they shower their child with gifts, and at other times they try to restrain themselves, and in general prefer to leave the upbringing of their children to someone else or simply leave them to their fate: let them be brought up by themselves. For English children, childhood is a period that must be passed as quickly as possible. Then they set off on a voyage through life, not particularly embarrassed by thoughts about their children or parents. The opposite view of children is presented in Turkish culture. Children are perceived as a great value, the grace of God, the basis of strong friendly family relationships. The main function of the

Turkish family is the birth of healthy offspring, and caring for them and worthy education is the primordial duty of parents.

However, despite the different attitudes towards children in these two societies, English and Turkish proverbs tell about the importance of children for parents. This theme is present in 6 English proverbs, while 26 proverbs are presented in the Uzbek linguistic culture. Such an unequal ratio is explained, in our opinion, by the different cultural positions of these two ethnic groups described above. English Children are the sweetest things of all to own; He that has no children knows not what love is; the best smell is bread, the best savor salt, the best love that of children. In Uzbek society, the guarantor of a happy family life is a house full of children. The hearth without children is falling apart (Bolaliningbeh - chinor, Bolasizning belisinar), angels don't go there (O'g'liuy-farishta, qizliuy-sarishta), it looks like a cemetery (Bolaliuybozor- bolasizuymozor). People who do not have children are likened to a barren tree (Farzandsizkishi - mevasizdaraxt), they have no choice but to shed tears. A woman with children is like a chicken with chickens (Bolalixotin-gulxotin, Bolasixotin-tulxotin). To emphasize how great and important the role of the child in the family, Uzbek proverbs use hidden comparisons when describing the image of a child. So, a child in a family is a flower (guldir), a nightingale (bulbuldir), joy in the house (kuvonch), home decoration (uyningbezagi), family support (oilaningustunidir), a golden ball for parents (ota-onaningboyligi). The above examples demonstrate a positive attitude towards children in the public mind. Opposite cases are extremely rare and are, of course, associated with the mention of material difficulties: Children are poor men's riches; Bolasiko'pbo'larboy, Bolasiyo'q – quruq soy. According to the Uzbek proverb "Kiyimingyomonbo'lsa, biryoqqayarar, Bolangyomonbo'lsa, birkuninggayarar", in which the "children" component is implicitly implied, the optimal number of children in a family is two children.

Literature

1. **Ivanova E.V.** Proverbial conceptualization of the world (based on English and Russian proverbs): Diss. ... Doctors of Philology. Sciences. – St. Petersburg, 2003. – 415 p.
2. **Saleeva D.A.** Ethnic, age and gender concepts in Russian, English and Tatar proverbs: Diss. ... cand. philol. Sciences. – M., 2004. – 224 p.
3. **Ubaydullayev, Shuxrat** (2019) "SYMBOLS IN GERMAN FOLK SONGS AND FAIRY TALES," Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: Vol. 1: Iss. 1 , Article 27. Available at:<https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol1>.
4. **Ubaydullayev Sh.N.** Methoden zur förderung von interkulturellen kompetenzen bei lernenden. Proceedings of the II International Scientific Conference "Linguistic and Cultural Universals in the World Space". –Russia, Voronezh, April 21-23, 2021.