

## National-Cultural and Universal Features of Proverbs in English and Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the national-cultural and universal features of English and Uzbek articles in both languages. The article summarizes the work of famous writers and scholars on proverbs and the role and importance of proverbs in human life. When we compare proverbs in different languages, we find differences and similarities between them.

**Key words:** proverb, Alisher Navoi, Furkat, Zavkiy, Lutfiy, grammar, comparison

### I. Introduction

The unity of the spiritual culture created by the people is, of course, the proverbs of that nation. Let us take the oral or personal memory of each nation, in which the myths, primitive ideas and concepts from the depths of long history, the wisdom of life formed from centuries of observations are hidden in the memory of mankind. We see a reflection of the experience of i-human thinking. English and Uzbek folk proverbs have been collected and refined over thousands of years as a result of scientific and artistic thinking. The best proverbs created and used in the past, as an example of folk wisdom, are still of great educational value. Such proverbs and sayings are a precious treasure of the spiritual wealth of every nation.

### II. Literature review

In the analysis of this article, the methods of logical, historical, coherent and objective scientific knowledge were widely used. A brief analysis of the national-cultural and universal features of the articles in English and Uzbek. Permyakov G.L. Basic structural paremiology, Kukhareva E. V. Typological-universal and national-specific in Arabic proverbs and sayings has been identified as a methodological resource. In Anglo-American linguistics, thanks to Z. Harris, who used the concept of discourse to designate a coherent fragment of speech in which he solved the problem of the occurrence of morphemes, he observed immediately a tendency to designate such segments with the term "discourse". In the French tradition, one of the first to use the term "discourse" was E. Benveniste, denoting by it a speech work, "which occurs every time we speak".

### III. Analysis and Discussions

Poets and writers such as Alisher Navoi, Babir, Muqimi, Furqat, Zavqi, Lutfi have used folk art effectively to make it easier for people to understand. The writer M. Gorky also praised the proverbs:

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“The greatest wisdom is in the simplicity of the word. Proverbs and songs are always short. They have ideas and instincts that match the content of the whole book.”

An in-depth analysis of proverbs and their study through the reflection of national-cultural and universal values in different languages has become a pressing problem of modern linguistics. By comparison, all the languages in the world have their own characteristics, and it is this phenomenon that distinguishes different languages. However, it is known that language learners learn a foreign language on the basis of a certain connection between the mother tongue and that language. These languages are grouped under certain categories. These categories include grammatical categories, lexical-semantic categories, and linguistic symbols such as functional categories. This means that generalizing categories provide universality in languages. At the same time, proverbs have a common language, which is common to every language. G. L. Permiakov thinks that the generalization of cases, that is, the combination of the same or similar cases, occurs in the proverbs of different peoples. This similarity in proverbs provides universality and, in many cases, a special logical meaning. It follows that the world of proverbs is connected with the world civilization, and it is absolutely wrong to say that it belongs to only one nation. The universality of proverbs is a key aspect of paremiology, it generalizes similarities and similarities in proverbs, and even occurs in unrelated languages, regardless of their history or ethnicity. It should be noted that many proverbs in different forms of language, both in form and meaning, or in general functions and similarities can be found. Some articles in Uzbek are functionally similar to English articles. For example, the Uzbek version of the article “Avval o`yla, keyin so`yla” corresponds to the proverb First think - then say, because this proverb has the same meaning in both languages and its grammatical system is much close.

However, in translations from one language to another, it is difficult to find exact similarities in the sentences. The comments are then referred to, or a second adequate option. It is very difficult to find an English version of an Uzbek proverb or an Uzbek version of an English proverb, and commenting on the proverbs when appropriate will not impair the translation, but will complement and enrich it.

It is known that each nation has its own beliefs, national identity, unique fantastic images, examples based on different combinations.

The same is true of the proverbs and sayings of W. Shakespeare. The reason why it is possible to translate from one language to another is that although the peoples of the world speak different languages, their laws of thinking are the same.

The proverbs and sayings of Shakespeare's centuries also embody the notion that the life of his time was based on popular thought.

#### IV. Conclusion

This means that a lot of research has been done on the universal and national characteristics of articles. While universal features are reflected in the structure of articles, monotheism and plurality, and in their themes, they are due to historical development, the strengthening of international relations, and the growth of universal values. National characteristics - national character, a reflection of the national spirit, belonging to a particular ethnic group. It is absolutely impossible to understand the essence of a proverb without knowing its essential aspects, such as place of residence, history and nationality.

Proverbs to be vigilant, to distinguish friend from foe, to be humane, kind, sweet word, to be loyal, to respect parents, relatives and friends, to respect adults, to be kind to the little ones teaches to be: “Yaxshi bilan yursang etarsan murodga, yomon bilan yursang qolarsan uyatga”, “Hurmat qilsang hurmat ko`rasan”.

Therefore, in order to inculcate the idea of national independence in the minds of young people, to bring them up as a harmoniously developed generation, it is necessary to decorate and effectively use our conversations with wise sayings that will be easy for students to understand.

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