

**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND
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ABSTRACT : This article examines the specific features of paremiological units in the English and Uzbek languages, highlighting their linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic aspects. The study focuses on the structural, semantic, and functional peculiarities of proverbs and sayings as reflections of the worldview and cultural heritage of both nations. Comparative analysis is used to identify similarities and differences in form, meaning, and usage patterns, taking into account historical development and socio-cultural factors. The research also explores the role of paremiological units in intercultural communication, as well as their significance in language teaching and translation practice. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interrelation between language and culture, enriching paremiological studies and fostering better cross-cultural awareness.

Keywords: paremiology, proverb, saying, English language, Uzbek language, linguistic features, cultural context, comparative analysis, intercultural communication, translation studies.

INTRODUCTION

Paremiology, the branch of linguistics that studies proverbs, sayings, and other fixed expressions, serves as a vital link between language, culture, and collective consciousness. Proverbs and sayings, as core elements of paremiological units, encapsulate centuries of human experience, wisdom, and moral values, transmitted from generation to generation in concise and memorable forms. They are not merely linguistic artifacts but also cultural codes that reflect the worldview, traditions, and social norms of a given community. In the context of English and Uzbek, paremiological units play a significant role in everyday communication, literature, media, and education. Despite the differences in linguistic structure and cultural background, both languages exhibit a rich repertoire of proverbs and sayings that reveal universal human concerns as well as culture-specific perspectives. For example, themes such as hard work, honesty, friendship, and fate are found in both English and Uzbek proverbs, yet they are often expressed through imagery rooted in each nation's history, geography, and lifestyle. A comparative analysis of paremiological units in English and Uzbek is essential for understanding how language reflects and shapes thought, as well as for developing effective strategies in intercultural communication and translation. Furthermore, the study of these units holds practical value for second language acquisition, as it helps learners grasp not only lexical and grammatical structures but also the cultural nuances embedded in the target language. Given the growing importance of cross-cultural interaction in the era of globalization, the investigation of the specific features of paremiological units contributes to strengthening mutual understanding between English- and Uzbek-speaking communities. This research aims to explore the structural, semantic, and functional peculiarities of such units, identify points of convergence and divergence, and highlight their relevance in both linguistic theory and practical application.

MAIN BODY

1. Structural features of paremiological units

Paremiological units, primarily represented by proverbs and sayings, possess unique structural characteristics that contribute to their memorability and expressive power. In English, many proverbs exhibit a fixed syntactic structure, often in the form of complete sentences with parallelism or balanced clauses, such as 'Actions speak louder than words.' Uzbek proverbs, on the other hand, frequently display rhythmic patterns, phonetic harmony, and traditional poetic devices such as alliteration and assonance, as in 'Ko'p bilgan emas, ko'p ko'rgan biladi' ('It is not the one who knows much, but the one who has seen much who understands'). Both languages make use of symmetry and brevity, but Uzbek proverbs often lean toward metaphorical imagery rooted in agrarian life, whereas English proverbs tend to derive imagery from a variety of historical, maritime, and literary sources.

2. Semantic features and thematic classifications

The semantic layer of paremiological units reflects both universal and culture-specific themes. In both English and Uzbek, core topics include morality, labor, friendship, patience, and fate. However, the metaphors used differ significantly due to the socio-cultural environment. For instance, the English proverb 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket' conveys caution in risk management, whereas its Uzbek equivalent, 'Bitta arqonga ishonma' ('Do not trust only one rope'), draws from a nomadic and trade-related context. This thematic diversity demonstrates how each language frames similar ideas through distinct cultural lenses.

3. Functional and pragmatic roles in communication

Paremiological units serve multiple functions: they can educate, warn, encourage, or criticize. In both languages, proverbs and sayings are often employed in informal speech, political discourse, literature, and even advertising to create an emotional connection with the audience. In Uzbek culture, the frequent use of proverbs in oral communication reflects the high value placed on collective wisdom and respect for ancestral heritage. In English-speaking contexts, while proverbs are also valued, they are often used more selectively and sometimes with an ironic or humorous twist.

4. Comparative analysis of cross-cultural usage

The comparative analysis reveals both convergence and divergence in the use of paremiological units. While many English and Uzbek proverbs express similar moral lessons, differences emerge in symbolism, imagery, and frequency of usage. Uzbek proverbs often rely on imagery related to agriculture, animal husbandry, and community life, while English proverbs incorporate elements from navigation, urban life, and historical literature. These differences must be carefully considered in translation, as literal equivalence may not convey the intended meaning; instead, functional or cultural equivalence is often preferred.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study of paremiological units in the English and Uzbek languages reveals that while proverbs and sayings serve universal communicative, didactic, and expressive

functions, they are deeply rooted in the historical, cultural, and social contexts of each language community. Both languages preserve proverbs as carriers of collective wisdom, moral guidance, and cultural identity, yet their structural forms, semantic imagery, and pragmatic applications vary significantly. Structurally, English proverbs often rely on syntactic balance and conciseness, whereas Uzbek proverbs favor rhythmic harmony and poetic devices. Semantically, shared human experiences such as hard work, caution, and honesty are expressed through distinct cultural metaphors — maritime or literary in English, agrarian or pastoral in Uzbek. Pragmatically, both languages employ proverbs as tools for persuasion, education, and cultural transmission, though Uzbek culture tends to integrate them more extensively into everyday speech, reflecting its strong oral tradition. From a cross-cultural perspective, these differences underline the importance of cultural competence in translation and language pedagogy. Literal translation may obscure the intended meaning or stylistic effect, making functional and cultural equivalence essential. For language learners, mastering paremiological units fosters not only linguistic fluency but also a deeper understanding of the worldview embedded in the target language. Ultimately, the exploration of paremiological units offers valuable insights into the interplay between language and culture. By analyzing and comparing these forms, scholars, translators, and educators can better appreciate the richness of linguistic heritage, promote intercultural dialogue, and preserve the timeless wisdom that proverbs and sayings continue to convey in the modern world.

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