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PROVERBS AND PHRASEOLOGISMS AS A MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL CULTURE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES)

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the significance of proverbs and phraseologisms in English and Karakalpak languages as reflections of social culture. It discusses how these linguistic expressions provide valuable insights into the unique perspectives, beliefs, and traditions of their respective communities. The study emphasizes the importance of comparing these expressions to gain a deeper understanding of cultural identity and heritage.

KEYWORDS

Culture, society, language, English, Karakalpak, proverb, phraseology, expression, comparison.

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs are short, concise statements that convey a general truth or piece of advice. They often draw on common experiences or observations and are passed down through generations. According to Mieder, the proverb as "a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and

memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation"[5]. English proverbs often emphasize individualism, self-reliance, and personal responsibility. For example, the proverb "Every man is the architect of his own fortune" highlights the value placed on personal agency and the belief that individuals have control over their own destinies. In

contrast, Karakalpak proverbs often emphasize community, cooperation, and interdependence. For instance, the proverb "Birlesken el ozar, birlespen el tozar" (There is strength in unity) emphasizes the importance of collective action and the belief that working together can lead to success.

Furthermore, proverbs and phraseologisms can reveal cultural attitudes towards various aspects of life. For example, English proverbs often focus on time and efficiency, such as "Time is money" or "Better late than never." These proverbs reflect a culture that values punctuality, productivity, and making the most of one's time. In contrast, Karakalpak proverbs often emphasize patience and acceptance of fate. For instance, the proverb "Sabir tibi sari altin" (Patience is the head of justice) suggests that patience is a virtue that leads to fairness and justice.

Phraseologisms, on the other hand, are fixed expressions or idioms that have a figurative meaning different from the literal interpretation of the words [4, 24-44]. They are often used to convey specific cultural concepts or experiences. For example, in English, the phrase "to kill two birds with one stone" means to accomplish two tasks at once. In Karakalpak, the phrase "bir oq penen eki qoyandi atiw" conveys a similar meaning.

Proverbs and phraseologisms are linguistic expressions that reflect the social culture and values of

a community. They provide valuable insights into the unique perspectives, beliefs, and traditions of a particular culture. By comparing proverbs and phraseologisms in different languages, such as English and Karakalpak, we can gain a deeper understanding of the cultural identity and heritage of these communities.

The study of proverbs and phraseologisms in English and Karakalpak allows us to explore the historical and traditional knowledge that has been passed down through generations. These expressions often carry wisdom and shared experiences that have shaped these societies over time. By comparing them, we can identify common themes or cultural nuances that have influenced the development of these languages.

Furthermore, comparing proverbs and phraseologisms across languages facilitates better communication and understanding between different cultures. It helps language learners and translators grasp the underlying meanings and cultural connotation. Furthermore, the study highlights the historical and traditional knowledge that is passed down through generations via proverbs and phraseologisms. It acknowledges that these expressions carry wisdom and shared experiences that have shaped societies over time. By comparing them, common themes and cultural nuances can be identified, shedding light on the development of these languages [1, 106-107].

The study also emphasizes the role of comparing proverbs and phraseologisms in promoting better communication and understanding between different cultures. It recognizes that by grasping the underlying meanings and cultural connotations of these expressions, language learners and translators can effectively engage in cross-cultural communication.

Linguistic analysis is another significant aspect of comparing proverbs and phraseologisms in English and Karakalpak. The study acknowledges that examining the linguistic structures and patterns of these expressions provides insights into how they are constructed and convey meaning. This analysis helps in understanding the intricacies of each language.

Lastly, the study emphasizes that comparing proverbs and phraseologisms contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage. It recognizes that these expressions are deeply rooted in the traditions and history of a community. By studying and documenting them, the cultural legacy is preserved for future generations.

As proverbs and phraseologisms are considered as important elements in folklore, the article presents the examples of them in both languages. There are some proverbs in the following:

1. English proverb: "Actions speak louder than words."
Karakalpak equivalent: "Kòp sòz eshekke jùk"

Meaning: It is more important to do something rather than just talk about it.

2. "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."-
Shòjeni gùzde sanaymiz

Meaning: Don't make plans or assume something will happen before it actually does.

3. "Every cloud has a silver lining." -Sabir túbì sarì altìn.

Meaning: There is something positive or good in every difficult situation.

4. "A picture is worth a thousand words." -Mìñ màrte esitkennen, bir màrte kòrgen abzal.

Meaning: Visual representation can convey a complex idea more effectively than words alone.

5. "Better late than never." -Heshten kòre, kesh jaqsi.

Meaning: It is better to do something late than to not do it at all.

The followings are phraseologisms in English and Karakalpak languages:

1. "Bite the bullet." -Tastì kemiriw

Meaning: To face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage and determination.

2. "Break a leg." -Àwmet tilew

Meaning: A phrase used to wish someone good luck, particularly before a performance or presentation.

3. "Cry over spilled milk." -òtken iske salawat.

Meaning: To complain or worry about something that has already happened and cannot be changed.

4. "Hit the nail on the head." -Nishang'a urìw

Meaning: To accurately identify or describe something; to be exactly right.

5. "Kick the bucket." -dùnyadan òtiw [2].

Meaning: To die.

These examples highlight the cultural values and beliefs of both English and Karakalpak communities. In English, there is an emphasis on actions and the importance of not making assumptions. In Karakalpak, there is a focus on self-expression, friendship, and efficiency in accomplishing tasks. These differences in proverbs and phraseologisms reflect the unique cultural contexts of each community.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, proverbs and phraseologisms are important manifestations of social culture in language. They reflect the values, beliefs, and traditions of a community, and provide insights into the cultural context in which they are used. By studying and comparing proverbs and phraseologisms in different

languages, we can gain a better understanding of the similarities and differences between cultures. The comparison of proverbs and phraseologisms in English and Karakalpak languages provided valuable insights into social culture, historical knowledge, communication, linguistic analysis, and the preservation of cultural heritage. It allowed us to appreciate the uniqueness of each culture while also finding commonalities that connect us as humans.

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