



Componential Analysis Of Proverbs In Uzbek And English Languages

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the component-structure analysis of phraseological units formed as proverbs in Uzbek and English. The article analyzes proverbs as components of compound and complex sentences, which are divided into components and explained through examples.

Keywords: component-structure, morphological tools, syntactic analysis, comparative analysis.

Introduction. In different systemic languages, phraseological units can be formed in the form of word combinations, simple and compound sentences. In the compared languages, most of the phraseological units have a syntactic structure in the form of word combinations, with phraseological units in the form of simple sentences following them. In most cases, phraseological units appear in the composition of proverbs and sayings that have the structure of compound sentences.

Research Methodology: Linguists who interpret phraseology in a narrow sense include in the composition of phraseological units those consisting of two or more lexical bases, conveying figurative meanings, and expressing a whole meaning based on the meanings of the parts, such as “ammamning buzog’i”, “arpasini xom o’rmoq”, “podadan oldin chang chiqarmoq”, “quyon bo’lmoq”. Supporters of the second view include, in the composition of phraseological units, not only such phrases but also proverbs, such as “o’zingni er bilsang, o’zgani sher bil”, “arpa ekan arpa o’rar, bug’doy ekan bug’doy”, matls like “olmaning tagiga olma tushadi, and wise sayings like “odami ersang demagil odami, onikim yo’q xalq g’amidin g’ami”¹.

Results and Discussions: Like all units in language, phraseological units have both an expression and content plan. The expression plan is understood through

¹ Berdiyrov H., Rasulov R., Yo’ldoshev B. O’zbek frazeologiyasidan materiallar (Birinchi qism). Samarqand, 1876, 12-13-betlar.



its construction. That is, at least two independent words participate in the composition of phraseological phrases, and these words, based on their essence, form a combination or a sentence. When we classify sentences based on their structure into simple and compound sentences, most multi-component phraseological units in our language, such as proverbs and sayings, are considered to have a grammatical structure similar to that of compound sentences. Proverbs and sayings, such as "Ikki quyonna quvlagan-birini ham tutolmas" ("Chasing two rabbits, one cannot catch even one") and "It yotish-mirza turish" ("To lie down as a commoner, to rise as a scribe"), in terms of structure, correspond to the model of compound sentences. Compound sentences typically have components similar to those of two or more simple sentences. The components of connected compound sentences are connected on the basis of equality. The components of subordinate compound sentences are linked based on subordination, where the main clause and the subordinate clause connect with each other. In our analysis, we will review phraseological phrases corresponding to both types of compound sentences.

The idiomatic phrase "It qopmaydi, ot tepmaydi" corresponds to the model of noun+verb, noun+verb+verb. It should be noted that most paremiological phrases are formed in the noun+verb, noun+verb format. "Chumchuq so'ysa, qassob so'ysin" and "Chumchuq 'pir' etsa, yuragi 'shir' etadi" are examples of such structures. Interestingly, the noun+verb model is also found in English: "When the cat's away, the mice will play." However, in terms of English grammatical structure, phraseological units of the structure Verb+noun+adjective+noun+verb+noun

(verb+noun+adjective+noun+verb+noun) are more common, such as "To give a dog a bad name and hang him."

Because the word order in English differs from that in Uzbek, verbs come before nouns in sentences. For example, "He that would have eggs must endure the cacklings of hens" is composed of pronoun+verb+noun+modal verb+noun, following the structure of pronoun+verb+noun+modal verb+noun word types. This construction, without morphological tools, and syntactically linking components to each other, is a feature of agglutinative languages.

Verb+preposition+noun+verb+noun: "To shoot a pigeon and kill the crow" means "sallani o'rniga kallani olmoq" in Uzbek. This sentence follows the verb+preposition+noun+verb+noun structure. According to the morphological



universality in languages, if a preposition is involved, suffixes are used sparingly; conversely, when there is no preposition, suffixes are used more often.

Verb+noun+conjunction+verb+adjective+noun:

To kill the goose that laid the golden eggs – o‘z ildiziga bolta urmoq. In English, this sentence consists of six components, but when translated into Uzbek, it turns into four components. Proverbs, as phraseological units, have a cohesive and unique structure and semantics. Because of this, the form and semantics of proverbs are stable and pass down from generation to generation without changing.

He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree – This proverb, in the structure of a compound sentence, actually consists of ten components, including pronoun + verb + noun + modal verb + noun word categories, as they convey lexical meanings. This English proverb can be analogous to the Uzbek proverb “jondan kechmasang jonona qayda, toqqa chiqmasang do‘lana qayda” (“If you don't sacrifice yourself, you won’t get to the destination”). The comparison of the content of such subordinate clauses in compound sentences is based on the idea of contrasting two denotative events and their distinct differences.

Comparison plays an important role in the process of understanding the world. It is one of the most common logical methods of knowing the external world, involving comparing two or more objects or events to determine their similarities and differences. This method is observed in almost all areas of human activity. For instance, “Yigitning sazasi singuncha, ho‘kizning bo‘yni uzilsin”. The main goal in these types of compound sentences is to express the difference between two denotative events, where the speaker brings an imaginary event in addition to the literal event, and the connection between them arises due to their similarity.

This proverb-type subordinate compound sentence has six components, with its morphological structure consisting of noun + noun + verb, noun + noun + verb. Like any syntactic unit, phraseological units equivalent to compound sentences appear in speech according to their syntactic structure.

For example, “*Yolg‘iz otning changi chiqmas, changi chiqsa ham dong‘i chiqmas*” (The dust of a lone horse never rises; even if it does, it doesn't make a sound) is often used in speech as “*Yolg‘iz otning changi chiqmas*” (The dust of a lone horse never rises). However, because the syntactic structure of proverbs is often short and concise, it can take the form of a simple sentence.



As an example, the second part of the following phraseological units is used as an incomplete sentence:

- *It dan yorug'lik chiqmas, bit dan chorig'lik.*
- *Kapalak gulni deydi, bulbul kuyini.*
- *Shakar pashshasiz bo'lmas, arpa kesaksiz bo'lmas².*

As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb – *qo'zichoqni qo'yni o'rniga osmoq* can be interpreted as “paying for an uneaten meal.” The peculiar feature of such phraseological units is that the incomplete component being used can sometimes appear at the beginning of a sentence. In such cases, compound sentence components may appear more than once: *It achchig'ini turnadan, bit achchig'ini burgadan olar.*

Phraseological units in the component structure, considering grammatical similarities, are of the following types:

In Uzbek:

- Noun + Verb, Noun + Verb
- Noun + Noun + Verb, Noun + Noun + Verb

In English:

- Verb + Noun + Adjective + Noun + Verb + Noun
- Pronoun + Verb + Noun + Modal Verb + Noun

Conclusion and Recommendations:

In conclusion, it can be said that in languages with different systems, there are both simple and compound forms based on the structure of phraseological units. Both English and Uzbek languages have phraseological units in the form of compound sentences, which are primarily used in the form of proverbs. Based on the results of this analysis, several general thoughts have been presented regarding the component-structure of phraseological units, and the structural peculiarities of phraseological units in both languages have been explained. Compound sentence-type phraseological units lead in comparison to simple sentence-type phraseological units. However, there is a need to condense the parts of compound sentences, express the second component in an incomplete form, or shape the sentence elements in the form of explanatory or explained central sentence elements. This is required to convey the content concisely and briefly.

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