

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS ON THE BASIS OF TEACHER'S LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Khamzayev Otakhon Erkinovich
Termiz State University

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola paremiologik birlik hisoblangan ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi maqol chog'ishtirma aspektida tahlil qilingan. Shu qatorida, kasb leksemasini xalq maqollarida namoyon bo'lishi o'rganilgan. Kasb leksemasi hisoblangan o'qituvchi leksikasi ikki xalq maqollari misolida faktik materiallar asosida lingvomadaniy jihatdan tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: paremiologiya, maqol, kasb leksikasi, o'qituvchi va muallim leksemalari.

Annotation: This article analyzes the proverb in the English and Uzbek languages, which is considered a paremiological unit, in the hybrid aspect. Along these lines, the appearance of the lexeme profession in folk proverbs has been studied. The teacher's lexicon, which is considered a professional lexeme, was analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view on the basis of factual materials on the example of two folk proverbs.

Keywords: paremiology, proverb, professional lexicon, teacher and teacher lexemes.

A **proverb** (from [Latin](#): *proverbium*) is a simple and insightful, traditional [saying](#) that expresses a perceived truth based on common sense or experience. Proverbs are often [metaphorical](#) and use [formulaic language](#). A proverbial phrase or a proverbial expression is a type of a conventional saying similar to proverbs and transmitted by oral tradition. The difference is that a proverb is a fixed expression, while a proverbial phrase permits alterations to fit the grammar of the context.

Proverbs is not only a sealed unity of language materials, but also a treasure that shows the incomparable power of the worldview of the nation. This encourages a more in-depth study of proverbs, which are widely used as a form of speech. It is an axiom that folk proverbs are not just words of wisdom, but also reflect people's views. Not every wise word can be a proverb. A proverb can only be an idea that is consistent with people's life experiences, thinking and the reality of life, has lived over years, centuries, and times and become the cream of the people's consciousness. Folk proverbs are symbols that reflect the culture of the people in their language

Our lexicographers were also engaged in collecting and studying proverbs. For example, it can be seen in Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk". This work contains 291 proverbs and sayings. Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" is also described on the basis of proverbs.

English scholar V. Maider's textbook " Proverbs a handbook " the proverb is defined as follows: Proverbs are the jewel of folk oral creativity that shows the wisdom of the people, the spirit of the nation, and the culture¹.

In English, the lexeme teacher is equivalent to the words o'qituvchi and muallim in Uzbek. According to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", a teacher is a person who teaches one of the basics of science education; explained by the teacher's words². Being a teacher is a great status, because the prophets were also teachers in some sense. The meaning of the word muallim is knowledge giver, teacher, teacher. Prophets taught humanity goodness. This alone shows how great a position the teacher.

The English proverb *Teacher, Like / like pupil*³ means " o'qituvchisi qanaqa bo'lsa, o'quvchisi shunaqa ". This proverb is equivalent to the Uzbek proverb *Ustozi qanday – shogirdi shunday*⁴. The word teacher in the English folk proverb means the Uzbek word o'qituvchi. In this proverb, the lexeme "teacher" is used in both English and Uzbek, but each language uses a word based on its own lexeme.

If we look at the similarities, in both languages it is used in the sense of "judge the student according to the teacher". But some words are only lexemes of this language and express customs unique to both peoples.

The English proverb *Our first teacher is our own heart means* " bizning birinchi ustozimiz o'z yuragimiz " in Uzbek. This is explained in the Uzbek language by the great saying *Ustoz otangdek ulug'*.

The above-mentioned English folk proverb explains the importance of the teacher in the education of the students and that the teacher who gave the first education and knowledge is valuable for the students. Also, the first teacher is equated with the human heart. When it comes to teachers, it is difficult to say a word more than these verses of Hazrat Alisher Navoi: "Haq yo'lida kim senga bir harf o'qutmish ranj ila, Aylamak bo'lmas ado oning haqin yuz ganj ila"⁵.

This stanza also shows how great the word teacher is for the Uzbek people in Uzbek linguistic culture, and the fact that the lexeme of teacher is equal to the word father is another clear proof of this. Also, English and Uzbek folk proverbs emphasize how much a teacher is praised and appreciated. In the English folk proverb, the teacher is equated with the human heart, and in the Uzbek folk proverb, it is equated with the father.

¹ Proverbs: A Handbook. Meider W. London: Greenwood Press, 2004. – 321 p.

² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси" Давлат илмий нашриёти // www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

³ A complete collection of English proverbs by John Ray published by Forgotten books. London, Dalton house, 60 Windsor Avenue, 2013. – 319 p

⁴ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари /Тузувчилар: Т. Мирзаев, А.Мусоқулов, Б.Саримсоқов – Тошкент: «Шарқ», 2005. – 253 б.

⁵ <https://old.xs.uz/index.php/homepage/zhamiyat/item/5663>.

In conclusion, it should be said that the proverbs in both languages analyzed above were expressed through the active lexemes of these languages based on the mentality and culture of these peoples, and their linguistic and cultural features were taken into account when revealing the meanings of the proverbs.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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