

LINGUOSTATISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

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Abstract: The following article provides some findings about linguostatistic features of English and Uzbek proverbs. Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore, combine the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, their attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings. They have been polished over the millennium to form a concise poetic form. Linguistic statistics is a branch of linguistics that is used to study, analyze, and classify language sources using a statistical method. Among proverbs which we have discussed, we have found not only universal proverbs of both nations, but also proverbs that signify a national spirit that belong only to a certain nation. Linguostatistical research has revealed some similarities and stark differences between English and Uzbek folk proverbs.

Key words: proverb, language, national, universal, linguostatistics, linguistics, folklore, method, theme, frequency.

INTRODUCTION

Since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the focus on our cultural heritage has changed dramatically, no matter how much national spirituality is valued. Everyone should develop the ability to treat the folk oral poetic creation not only as an object of rest, but also as a historical document that reflects the national spirit of the people. This imposes on each young generation the responsibility to study the folk oral poetic creation of the Uzbek people as a specialist.

Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore, combine the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, their attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Proverbs have been polished over the centuries to form a concise and simple poetic form. A proverb is a set of wise sayings that represent the conclusion of a person's life experiences.

MAIN PART

According to Uzbek Folk Proverbs and Sayings, "Each nation compresses its own experience into proverbs, but how often it coincides with the experience of other nations. That is why it sometimes turns out that the multilingual proverbs seem to be downright scalped with each other" [1].

According to G.L.Permyakov, "Similar proverbs and sayings, regardless of their linguistic material, are figurative versions of some typical situations, and these typical situations in relation to specific proverbs are invariants" [2].

The branch of linguistics that uses statistical methods in the study, analysis and description of linguistic phenomena is called linguistic statistics or linguostatistics." [4]. As can be seen, linguistic statistics, or linguostatistics, is a branch of linguistics used to study, analyze, and classify language sources using a statistical method.

An objective assessment of the similarities and differences between the languages being compared and belonging to a particular people can only be done through comparative-typological analysis. No collection can provide accurate information about the vocabulary of that

language due to the fact that no collection is perfect. It has its own shortcomings and needs to be changed.

The main difference and advantage of the English Proverbs Explained collection as the first source in the study is that despite the fact that the proverbs are in alphabetical order, the presence of a bibliography of keywords at the end of the collection allows the user to quickly read a specific word article. In addition, the fact that the collection focuses on the history of the origin of the proverbs is a great achievement of the collection. Another advantage is that the definition of their meaning and explanation of how they are interpreted provides convenience to the user. As for the shortcomings, the main thing is that the proverbs are not divided into thematic groups, which can make it a little difficult for the user to find proverbs in a particular thematic group. [9] However, the lack of a bibliography of keywords at the end of the collection makes it a bit difficult for the user to quickly find a proverb with the keyword. In addition, the collection differs from the English Proverbs Explained in that it lacks information about the history of the proverbs, their meanings, and comments on how they are interpreted. The fact that proverbs are not divided into thematic groups (they are divided into thematic groups in Uzbek Folk Proverbs) can make it a little difficult for the user to find proverbs of a particular thematic group. It should be noted that the main achievement of the collection is that the equivalents of the English, Uzbek and Russian proverbs are mentioned. [9]

CONCLUSION

The main difference of the Uzbek language collection (Uzbek Folk Proverbs) taken as the third source in the study is that the proverbs are not arranged in alphabetical order, and there is no bibliography of keywords at the end of the collection and therefore it makes a little difficult to find the proverb quickly. In addition, the fact that the collection does not comment on the history of the proverbs, their meaning, and how they are interpreted indicates that the collection is not perfect. As for the advantages, the main thing is that the proverbs are divided into thematic groups, which gives the user an unparalleled convenience in finding proverbs in a particular thematic group. But it should be noted that the same proverb in one thematic group can be repeated in another. The implication is that no collection of proverbs is ideal, and that each has its pros and cons. Therefore, it is not appropriate to be tied to just one collection during linguistic research.

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