

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This work is a comparative analysis of Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings in order to identify their similarities and differences in content, structure and functional purpose. Using the comparative method, the study is based on the analysis of the themes, form and structure of expressions, as well as their functional purpose in the context of cultural traditions and values. The results obtained allow for a deeper understanding of the unique features and common features of the Russian and Uzbek cultures, as well as their influence on the formation of the worldview and identity of each nation.	Proverbs and sayings, Russian culture, Uzbek culture, Comparative analysis, Themes of proverbs, Form and structure of expressions, Functional purpose, Comparative method, Cultural differences, Cultural heritage.

Introduction

Proverbs and sayings are not only simple phrases that convey folk wisdom, but also keys to understanding the cultural heritage of each nation. They reflect the moral, ethical, social and cultural norms of society, preserving and passing on the wealth of experience of ancestors through generations. The Russian and Uzbek languages, as sources of centuries-old traditions and values, have an extensive fund of proverbs and sayings that reflect their unique cultural features.

In this work, we will focus on a comparative analysis of Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings. The purpose of the study is to identify similarities and differences in the content, structure and functional purpose of these expressions. To achieve this goal, we use the comparative method, which allows us to analyze the cultural expressions of two different peoples.

This study is not only of academic interest, but also of practical importance. Understanding the features of proverbs and sayings of different cultures contributes to the strengthening of intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and rapprochement of peoples. In addition, it helps to preserve and pass on the values and traditions of each nation for future generations.

Methodology:

To conduct a comparative analysis of Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings, we use the comparative method, which allows us to systematize and compare expressions from two different cultural contexts. The use of a comparative approach makes it possible to identify both common features and unique features of each culture.

1. Material selection: Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings were selected for the study from various sources, including folklore collections, literary works, Internet resources, as well as the opinions of native speakers.

2. Data collection: We analyzed an extensive collection of proverbs and sayings from both cultures, giving preference to expressions that most vividly and accurately reflect the characteristics of the mentality and cultural context of each nation.

3. Classification and comparative analysis: Proverbs and sayings were classified according to their theme, form and structure, as well as their functional purpose. We then conducted a comparative analysis, identifying the similarities and differences between the expressions of each culture.

4. Interpretation of the results: The data obtained were interpreted taking into account the historical, socio-cultural and linguistic context of each culture. We paid attention to what values, traditions and customs are reflected in proverbs and sayings, as well as what features of the structure and form of expressions are characteristic of each culture.

5. Conclusions: Based on the comparative analysis, we will draw conclusions about the similarities and differences between Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings, as well as about their role in the formation of the cultural identity of each nation.

Similarities and differences:

Theme:

1. Family and relationships: Proverbs and sayings of both cultures often contain expressions dedicated to family relationships, kinship ties and relationships between people. For example, the Russian proverb "The family is a thousand lights, and the lonely is dark" emphasizes the importance of the family in a person's life. Similarly, the Uzbek proverb "Bir-birini chung, bir-birini tutish" ("Learn from each other, help each other") focuses on mutual assistance and solidarity in the family.

2. Work and skill: Both cultures express respect for work and skill through proverbs and sayings. The Russian proverb "Patience and work will grind everything down" emphasizes the importance of hard work and perseverance. In Uzbek culture, for example, they say "Asli tun, asli hardo dod" ("Each fruit requires its time"), which also emphasizes the need for hard work and perseverance.

3. Wisdom and experience: Proverbs and sayings of both cultures convey the wisdom and experience of ancestors, being a source of instruction and advice. For example, the Russian proverb "Mind is an indestructible fortress" emphasizes the value of knowledge and wisdom. In Uzbek culture, the expression "Akl bilganda meshet zhigar" ("When the mind is enlightened, patience becomes great") also asserts the importance of skill and wisdom in decision-making.

4. Nature and the world around us: Both cultures express their views on nature and the world around them through proverbs and sayings. For example, the Russian proverb "Take care of your new clothes, and honor when you are young" emphasizes the importance of taking care of your values. In Uzbek

culture, the proverb "Tʻʻri suv ostidagi kokim aida, ogir oltin ostidagi kokim yokda" ("The water in the river is cool, and the gold in the mountains is hot") reflects attention to natural phenomena and their impact on people's lives.

Thus, the themes of proverbs and sayings of Russian and Uzbek cultures cover a wide range of important aspects of life, reflecting the basic values and attitudes of each nation.

Shape and structure:

1. Comparisons and metaphors: Russian proverbs and sayings often use similes and metaphors to convey their meaning. For example, the expression "A bird is seen by its flight" figuratively expresses the idea that a person's character and intentions become clear only in the process of action.

2. Allegories and images: Russian proverbs often contain allegories and images that help to remember the expression and enhance its effect. For example, the proverb "You can't catch a fish out of a pond without difficulty" uses the image of catching a fish to convey the idea of the need for effort to achieve a goal.

3. Simplicity and brevity: In Uzbek proverbs and sayings, you can often observe simplicity and brevity of expressions. They usually consist of several words or phrases and do not contain excessive description or explanation.

4. Repetition and parallelism: In both cultures, there are expressions that use repetition and parallelism to create a rhythmic and memorable effect. For example, in the Uzbek proverb "Bashidan uchud ishlat, ozdan uchud top" ("Learn from other people's mistakes, find your own") there is a repetition of the word "uchud" to emphasize the importance of this action.

Thus, the form and structure of proverbs and sayings reflect the peculiarities of the language and culture of each nation, giving the expressions their own characteristic style and emotional coloring.

Functional purpose:

1. Transmission of wisdom and experience: The main function of proverbs and sayings in both cultures is to transmit the wisdom, moral lessons, and experiences of ancestors to the next generations. They serve as a source of instruction and advice, helping people of different ages and statuses in their daily lives.

2. Formation of moral values: Proverbs and sayings play an important role in the formation of moral values and norms of behavior in society. They help to strengthen respect for family, work, kindness, honesty and other virtues, contributing to the development of ethical consciousness and self-regulation.

3. Creating unity in society: Proverbs and sayings contribute to the formation of unity in society, as they are a common heritage and a symbol of cultural unity. They serve as a kind of language that unites people of different generations and social groups around common values and attitudes.

4. Use in education and upbringing: Proverbs and sayings are widely used for educational and educational purposes to develop the linguistic and cultural competencies of students, as well as to form their worldview and value orientations.

5. Preservation of cultural heritage: Proverbs and sayings are an important part of the cultural heritage of every nation. Their preservation and transmission from generation to generation contributes to the preservation and strengthening of cultural identity, as well as the preservation of the unique features of the language and way of life of each nation.

Thus, the functional purpose of proverbs and sayings extends far beyond the simple transfer of wisdom and experience, playing an important role in the formation of the individual and society as a whole.

Conclusion:

The study of comparative analytics of Russian and Uzbek proverbs and sayings allowed us to better understand the cultural characteristics and values of each nation. Although Russian and Uzbek cultures have their own unique characteristics, the proverbs and sayings of both cultures express common universal truths about human life.

In the course of our research, we found that the themes of proverbs and sayings of both cultures cover a wide range of aspects of life, including family, work, wisdom and nature. They serve as an important means of transmitting wisdom, building moral values and creating unity in society.

The form and structure of proverbs and sayings also have their own characteristics. Russian expressions often use similes, metaphors, and allegories, while Uzbek expressions can be more straightforward and simple. However, both cultures value brevity and clarity of expression, making proverbs and sayings memorable and effective means of communication.

The functional purpose of proverbs and sayings extends from the transmission of wisdom and the formation of moral values to the creation of unity in society and the preservation of cultural heritage. They play an important role in education and upbringing, as well as in maintaining and developing the cultural identity of each nation.

Thus, proverbs and sayings are not only simple phrases, but also keys to understanding the cultural heritage and identity of each people. Their study and preservation are important tasks that contribute to the strengthening of intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and rapprochement of peoples.

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