



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS VERBALIZING THE CONCEPT OF LAZINESS

U. B. Tukhtamatova

Senior teacher of Andijan State University

### Abstract

This article analyses the comparison of linguocultural features of English and Uzbek national proverbs and studies the notion of laziness. It also reveals the structural formulae that are common to a wide range of languages and the proverbs generally have a shared syntactic architecture as well as a similar core-set of values and morals.

**Keywords:** comparison, linguocultural features, concept, proverbs, sayings, laziness, formulae, linguistics, values

All languages possess certain structural formulae that exhibit a high degree of peculiarity towards the proverb as a linguistic form, as Archer Taylor states “New proverbs have often been made on old models. Certain frames lend themselves readily to the insertion of entirely new ideas”. Studies have shown that these structural formulae are common to a wide range of languages, which is evidence that proverbs generally have a shared syntactic architecture as well as a similar core-set of values and morals. A few of the most salient traditional formulae that are to be found internationally are He who..., ...; If/when,... then; Like ..., ...; Better ... , than ...; Every ... has its own.

For example, the form Better ...than ...is one of the most widely dispersed and can be seen in the following examples:

Uzoqdagi bug’doydan yaqindagi somon yaxshi - Better one now than two in the future.

From a diachronic perspective, we can look back at proverbs over the centuries and see that, from a structural vista, the vicissitudes of linguistic development caused certain formulae to rise to prominence at certain times whilst, on the other hand, some popular forms gradually became redundant on account of lack of use. For example, as recently as 1931 Taylor mentions the international form Young X, old Y as a common template, In spite of the conventional belief that proverbs are based on a small number of traditional formulaic structures, Wolfgang Mieder’s most recent study of modern Anglo-American Proverbs has shown that this is not actually true in the modern age.





Better late than never

It is better to give than to receive

When the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch

If the cap fits, wear it

When the cat's away, the mice will play

He laughs best who laughs last.

Traditional formulae are no longer prevalent in the process of composition and promulgation of new proverbs. His data shows that ten of the traditional formulae each occur in less than 1.7% of modern Anglo-American proverbs and, more significantly, eight of these occur in less than 1% of the corpus.

During our investigation we looked through many dictionaries of proverbs and sayings in English and Uzbek. The proverbs about laziness we found not only in English and Uzbek, but in many languages. The results of our investigation of proverbs and sayings about Laziness follows:

To try and fail is not laziness. ~Sierra Leonean Proverbs.

Poverty is an older daughter of laziness. ~Senegalese Proverbs.

Lazy people have no spare time. ~Japanese Proverbs.

Sloth is the beginning of vice. ~Dutch Proverbs.

Lazymen get active when it's time to sleep. ~German Proverbs.

Make sure to send a lazyman the angel of death. ~Jewish Proverbs.

Alazytailor finds his thread too long. ~Greek Proverbs.

Towards evening the lazy person begins to get busy. ~ German Proverb.

The lazy one is pregnant in the sowing season. ~Burundi Proverbs.

Phrases are also set against each other for the purpose of contrast and antonymy. The effect is to enhance the overall meaning of the two separate noun phrases by placing them in parallel to one another, so that meaning of the entire proverb is more important than the sum of the overall equal noun phrase constituents. These contrastive proverbs are the most stylize and lyrical and are based on bipartite and quadripartite syntactical repetition:

A sad day for one's marriage; a tearful day for one's burial.

We can say proverbs of all languages demonstrate a closer resemblance to one another in terms of their structure than they do in aspects of their semantics. We have seen that proverbs features all possible manner of sentence type – simple, compound, compound-complex, and nominal – although some languages display a preference for one over the other. Functions also vary, but there appears to be a clear preference for simple indicative statements over the majority of other forms in modern English-language proverbs. This opens up a new field of investigation





for paremiologists as we need to know what formulae have replaced them. Paremiologists can no longer be wed to older published collections of proverbs, but we must actively seek out proverbs and proverbial expressions that are current in today's world. The analysis of types of proverbial formulae is a necessary accompaniment to such work, as not only will it provide us with a description of our current proverb formulae, but it will also enable us to examine changes that have occurred in individual languages from a diachronic perspective.

The stylistic devices used in proverbs may also be changing in accordance with the decline of older formulae and the creation of new forms. The increase in antiproverbs may to some small extent counteract any major changes in style, but it will be interesting to see if parallelism, parataxis, and emphatic word order continue to feature in proverbs as optional markers. The emphasis on straightforward indicative sentences may leave syntactic devices more redundant than they have been in previous generations, but if this is true then there may be corresponding compensatory rise in other devices, possibly semantic tropes word play.

Research on proverbs is impressively extensive: many books have been published on the use of proverbs by famous writers, on the employment of proverbs in advertising and psychological tests, as well as on the use and origins of individual proverbs.

In linguistics, however, proverbs seem to be a marginal topic. The low profile of the proverb in linguistics may partly be explained by the general disinterest in relations between language and culture in much of modern linguistics and the low status of proverbs in contemporary learned culture. It has been noted by linguists that when proverbs are quoted in English, they are rarely labeled as such, metalinguistic tags used to introduce them rarely contain the word proverb; instead, native speakers of English seem to prefer to use such tags as *as the old saying goes* or *you know what they say*.

Proverb introducers are words and phrases used by speakers to signal that they are going to use a proverb or that they have just used it. In English they include such expressions as *according to the proverb*, *as the old saying goes*, *they say*, etc. In Uzbek people say "halqimizda bir maqol bor". In Uzbek language proverbs and sayings also have been a frequently used language units which express and convey advice wisdom and knowledge. As globalization and advances in technology are extended use of some sayings and proverbs are becoming out of usage.

By and large proverbs, and their origination, their construction is based on different aspects of the languages and a nation's traditions customs and so on .The words





that are used in the proverbs and sayings, the classified elements differs from nation to nation because of the cultural diversity.

During our investigation we found some examples of quotations about Laziness. Here some of them:

The biggest sin is sitting on your ass. ~ Florynce Kennedy.

I like the word “indolence.” It makes my laziness seem classy. ~ Bern Williams.

The lazy man aims at nothing, and generally hits it. ~James Ellis.

There is no cure for laziness but a large family helps. ~ Herbert Prochnov Sloth.

Unwarranted repose of manner in a person of low degree. ~ Ambrose Bierce.

Too many young people itch for what they want without scratching for it. ~ Thomas Taylor.

People who throw kisses are mighty hope lessly lazy. ~ Bob Hope.

Laziness never arrived at the attainment of a good wish. ~ Miguel De Cervantes.

I do nothing, granted. But I see the hours pass—which is better than trying to fill them. ~ Emile M. Cioran.

Ambition is a poor excuse for not having sense enough to be lazy. ~ Charlie McCarthy.

Humanity is constitutionally lazy. ~ Josiah Gilbert Holland.

We seldom call any body lazy, but such as we reckon inferior to us, and of whom we expect some service. ~ Bernard Mandeville.

Laziness may appear attractive, but work gives satisfaction. ~ Anne Frank.

The path of least resistance makes all rivers, and some men, crooked. ~ Napoleon Hill.

We have so many labor-saving devices today that we go broke keeping them repaired. Everything is easier, but requires greater maintenance. ~ Lorne Sanny.

Even if a farmer intends to loaf, he gets up in time to have an early start. ~ Edgar Watson Howe.

People are not lazy. They simply have impotent goals — that is, goals that do not inspire them. ~ Anthony Robbins.

Talkers are no good doers. ~ William Shakespeare.

I’m afraid of being lazy and complacent. I’m afraid of taking myself too seriously.

~ Barbara Hershey.

Failure is not our only punishment for laziness; there is also the success of others.

~ Jules Renard.

As we said before every nation has it’s own culture and proverbs and sayings. Now we gave Uzbek proverbs and sayings verbalizing the concept of laziness:





Аҳмоқнинг кулгуси кўп,  
Дангасанинг — уйқуси.  
Аҳди борнинг бахти бор.  
Аҳд қилган бахт топар.  
Бахт ялқовга бегона.  
Бахтингга ишонма, бармоғингга ишон.  
Бекор ўтиргунча, бекор ишла.  
Бекордан худо безор.  
Бекорчидан — бемаза гап.

As we see our examples about laziness are close in both languages. Proverbs and sayings are the traditional (historic) sayings of a country. They are short, clever sentences that usually offer life advice. Native English speakers often use them in conversation without even realizing it. They can teach you more about a country's culture than any textbook. They show what's important to the group of people, what is considered good behavior and what is bad behavior. Proverbs can also tell you the history of a place.

Research on proverbs is impressively extensive: many books have been published on the use of proverbs by famous writers, on the employment of proverbs in advertising and psychological tests, as well as on the use and origins of individual proverbs. In linguistics, however, proverbs seem to be a marginal topic. The low profile of the proverb in linguistics may partly be explained by the general disinterest in relations between language and culture in much of modern linguistics and the low status of proverbs in contemporary learned culture. It has been noted by linguists that when proverbs are quoted in English, they are rarely labeled as such, metalinguistic tags used to introduce them rarely contain the word proverb; instead, native speakers of English seem to prefer to use such tags as the old saying goes or you know what they say.

Proverb introducers are words and phrases used by speakers to signal that they are going to use a proverb or that they have just used it. In English they include such expressions as according to the proverb, as the old saying goes, they say, etc. In Uzbek people say "halqimizda bir maqol bor". In Uzbek language proverbs and sayings also have been a frequently used language units which express and convey advice wisdom and knowledge. As globalization and advances in technology are extended use of some sayings and proverbs are becoming out of usage.

By and large proverbs, and their origination, their construction is based on different aspects of the languages and a nation's traditions customs and so on .The words





that are used in the proverbs and sayings, the classified elements differs from nation to nation because of the cultural diversity.

1. Ilyish B.A.. "The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English". 2001.
2. Jurafsky and Martin (2000:319) "For a list of the particles that occur with particle phrasal verbs"
3. Kukovskaya S "English proverbs and sayings". Minsk Visheya Shkola 1987.
4. Karamatova K.M. Raramatov H.S."Proverbs. Maqollar. Poslovisi" Toshkent "Mehnat" 2000.
5. Martin H. Manser "Proverbs" New York 2003.
6. Nurmonov. A, Sobirov.A , Yusupova. Sh, "Hozirgi O'zbek adabiy tili " 2002.
7. Steven Grabek.101 Motivational Quotes. 2003.
8. Wolfgang Mieder. 1993. Proverbs are never out of season: Popular Wisdom in the Modern Age. Oxford. Oxford University Press

#### **List of used dictionaries and web sites.**

1. Abbey Linguo dictionary.
- 2.. Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary.

