

THEMATIC GROUPS OF PROVERBS WITH FLOWER COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The regulation of language-related issues has been a practical and theoretical issue for many centuries. The work on thematic grouping of proverbs from the roof of humanity is extensive and diverse. There is no aspect of society and nature that has not been reflected in the themes of proverbs. They include everything from the life experience of mankind, lifestyle, national spirit and problems, to the characteristics of the animal and plant world.

Key words: *proverbs, thematic group, oral folklore, didactic content, irony*

Each linguist has his own direction in collecting proverbs and classifying them thematically. Proverbs are the national heritage of each language.

Encyclopedists have organized human knowledge according to the hierarchy of life themes and common values. The only universal system of organizing selected entries for lexicons and collections of proverbs is the method of presenting things in alphabetical order. The goal of collecting proverbs and creating their national heritage and other genres of oral folklore of a language community brings with it a sense of harmony among the proverbs of its own community. The need to preserve a disappearing language or dialect is a strong reason to increase the value of proverbs in this language. Consequently, national identity and high spiritual values and views are reflected in proverbs. However, some proverbs are distinguished by their extreme vulgarity, and some are too literal. Therefore, if we are going to use any ready-made collected proverb material as a source, we must take into account the preferences established by our ancestors.

Thematic collections have different classifications depending on the interests of the author or the way in which he interprets the published material. One of the best examples of thematically structured collections of proverbs with a clear national purpose is the collection of Vladimir Dalj in Russian.

One of the reasons why Dalj's collection stands out from other collections is the unique approach to the classification of proverbs in the collection. For example; Dalj's collection has a heading called punishment, which is repeated seven times in different compositions. The ideal in any scientific category is that you do not create similar categories. Dalj's collection is unique in that it covers this very aspect. However, the proverb material is not so one-sided that you can easily identify a single category for each phrase. Dalj was a deeply read humanist who was well versed in Russian traditions. He is considered to have transferred his general concept to the collection.

He presents the theme of punishment in relation to concepts such as *obedience and disobedience, compassion, recognition, submission, attack, and threats*.

In the field of proverbs, we also find proverbs with a flower component. Flowers have long been a symbol of beauty, love and joy. They inspire us with their vibrant colors and delicate scents, and historically they have also been associated with deep wisdom. Today we will delve into the world of proverbs with flowers and reveal the hidden meanings behind these flower paremas. A flower does not think of competing with the flower next to it- this English proverb with an flower- component means that the true beauty of a person is his inner world and that a person should not compare himself with others, that every person has a beauty that is not found in others, The flower that blooms in adversity is the most rare and beautiful of all The word flower (flower) in the proverb means that a person who stands up in difficult situations is stronger than everyone else. Also, during our research, it was found that the word flower in English proverbs with antonyms is compared to patience, woman, friend, person, inner beauty, the silent melody of mother nature, positivity, love, joy, life, balm for the human soul, hope and faith, time. We also find many proverbs with a flower component in the Uzbek language. In Uzbek proverbs, the flower component reflects love, beauty, good and evil, lover, girl, educated person, child, wife (girlfriend), youth and many other images. In the proverb " *Mard qalbi- gul, nomardniki –kul* ", the flower component means beauty and sincerity, while in the proverb " *Har gul o'z butasida aziz* " the flower component appears in the image of a girl, a woman.

Proverbs do not always have an educational value for a person. Sometimes they are used in a sarcastic, ironic sense. In our work, we divided proverbs with antonyms into:

- a) proverbs with antonyms with a didactic content
- b) proverbs with antonyms with antonyms with antonyms with an ironic content.

For example, in English; The most fragrant of flowers are eaten by the green fly (A good melon is eaten by a cat)

We divided proverbs with antonyms into internal groups according to the purpose of their use:

Didaktik mazmundagi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi antokomponentli maqollar		
Content use	In English	In Uzbek
Teaching morality	<i>Flowers leave the fragrance in the hand that bestows them (Yaxshilik javobsiz qolmas)</i>	<i>To'g'ri o'sgan gul bo'lar, Egri o'sgan kul bo'lar.</i>
Advising	<i>Raise your words, not voice. It is rain that grows flowers. not thunder (So'zlaringni yuksaltir ovozingni emas. Zero, gulni</i>	<i>Gul bo'lib tug'ilib, sassiq alaf bo'lib yashama</i>

	o'stiradigan yomg'irdir.Momaqaldiraq emas)	
Discussion	<i>Revolutions are not made with rose water</i> (Urush qurbonsiz bo'lmas)	
Perception-promoting	<i>A good bee will not go to a drooping flower</i> (Qovjiragan gulga ari qo'nmas)	<i>Bog'bonning tol ekkani - o'ziga nom ekkani</i>
Aimed at comforting the listener and inspiring people	<i>Every flower blooms in its own time</i> (Har ishning o'z vaqti bor) <i>There are always flowers for those who want to see them</i> (Qalovini topsang qor yog'adi)	
Aimed at easing conflict	<i>Not speaking is the flower</i> (Gapirgandan gapirmagan yaxshiroq, gapiruvdim tegdi boshimga tayoq)	
Warning	<i>Beauty without wisdom is like a flower in the mud</i> (Aql-zakovatsiz chiroy loy ichidagi gul kabidir)	<i>Kirma kishi bog'iga, Kirar u ham bog'ingga</i>
Aimed at passing on ancestral wisdom and cultural values from generation to generation	<i>Ignorance, the root and stem of all evil</i> (Bee'tiborlik barcha yomonliklarning ildizi va asosidir)	<i>Sababsiz oyoqqa tikan kirmas; Xotinli ro'zg'or guldur, Xotinsiz ro'zg'or cho'ldir</i>

In both English and Uzbek, proverbs with antonyms with ironic content serve various communicative functions. In both languages, proverbs with this content are used when people are angry, disappointed, hopeless, or depressed, and sometimes to leave a humorous impression towards other people. Also, sometimes proverbs with antonyms with antonyms are used to make people angry or laugh at them. For example, in English: What does the blind man know the beauty of the flower? In Uzbek: Gul qadrini bilmagan- bulbul qadrini ne bilsin? A/K proverbs are used sarcastically when people are disappointed with a situation or a person, while in English: Truths and roses have thorns about them (Truths are bitter), in Uzbek: Birovyn kolo'li lilan tikan yulish oson, A/K proverbs are used sarcastically when people are angry.

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