

USE OF PROVERBS IN LITERATURE

Ikromova Lola Boltayevna,

Bukhara State University

ARTICLE INFO.

Key words:

“Devanu lugatit turk”, “Qutadgu-bilig”, “Zarbulmasal”
proverbs, novels, characters, the plot
of the work, epics, fairy tales.

ABSTRACT

This article refers to proverbs that are examples of folklore. In the process of revealing the meaning and content of the proverbs in the works, they also express some of the characters of the heroes of the work. In this article, we will get acquainted with proverbs from works of ancient and modern times. At the same time, folk art not only forms concepts about the characters in the works, but also shows their negative and positive images. <http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

We know that proverbs, considered a folk genre, have been alive since ancient times. It was mainly created by people and came to us through word of mouth. At the same time, proverbs are reflected both in language and in works of art, stories and fairy tales.

Proverbs are examples of folk oral creativity, short and concise, figurative and ugly, grammatically and logically complete wise expressions. Proverbs are extremely rich and varied in subject matter. We often use proverbs in life. For example, we use it very widely when giving advice or reprimanding someone.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

If you pay attention to the occurrence of proverbs in works, you can give many examples. First of all, if you pay attention to in which works and from which centuries proverbs were introduced, they go back to a time when writing had not yet been formed and people lived in tribes. Linguist O. Madayev says about this: “*In folklore, the advice of our ancestors, the requirements to be a respected person, the courage of the great children of the country, such as Alp Ertonga, Tomaris, Shirok, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, the traditions of our people, our national qualities are expressed in proverbs, songs, fairy tales, epics, works, dedicated to children and other genres consisting of word systems raised to the level of art.*”.

Therefore, Devonu lug'otit turk is considered a rare example of Turkish literature. This work was written by Mahmud Kashgari in the second half of the 11th century and also contains about 400 excellent examples of proverbs and proverbs. And most of them are still in use today.

The work "Kutadgu-bilig" (Knowledge Leading to Happiness) was created by Yusuf Khos Hajib in 1069-70 and some wise words are also mentioned in this work. In addition, more than 300 proverbs are collected in the work “Zarbulmasal” by Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani, who lived and worked in the 19th century.

About the use of proverbs in works, we see such a sentence in "Uzbek folk proverbs", - “*Yusuf*

Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yassavi, Rabguzi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, Munis, Ogahi, Nadira, Muqimi, Furqat, Avaz, Hamza, Sadriddin Aini, Fitrat, Cholpan, Abdullah Qadiri, If we carefully study the works of Oybek, Gafur Ghulam and dozens of other artists, we will be sure that there are many proverbs in their composition, sometimes exactly, sometimes with changes”.

In fairy tales and epics, proverbs about courage, bravery, hard work and humanity are widely used. Examples of folk proverbs can be found in the works of Orkhun-Enasoy. In this case, “Oriq va semiz buqani (birov) tezagidan bilsa, birov oriq va semiz buqani ajrata olmaydi”, “Yupqa qalin bo’lsa, tor-mor qiladigan bahodir emish, ingichka yo’g’on bo’lsa, uzadigan bahodir emish” We read passages that remind us of the proverb.

We also present several beautiful examples of proverbs from a number of works, epics, fairy tales and novels. As an example, let us first of all pay attention to the statements of Mahmud Kashgari in “Devon Lug’otit-Turk”:

“Erik erpi yag’lig’, ermagu bashi qanlig” - The lips of the diligent are thick, the head of the lazy is bleeding,

“Suv ichirmasga sut ber” - do good to those who do evil,

“O’kuz azaqi bo’lg’incha, buzag’u bashi bo’lsa yik” - It is better to have the head of a calf than the feet of a bull.

“Uma kelsa, qut kelar” - When a guest arrives, welcome,

“Qiz kishi savi yo’rig’li bo’lmas” - A stingy person does not get respect,

“Erdam bashi til” - Language is the beginning of manners,

“Otug’ uzguch birla o’churmas” - Fire cannot be extinguished by fire,

“Tog’ toqqa qavushmas, kishi kishiga qavushar” - A mountain does not meet a mountain, a man meets a mountain,

But at the same time, “*Ot tesa, ag’iz kuymas” - The word "grass" does not burn the mouth* “*Tulki o’z iniga ursa, uzuz o’lur” - The proverbs like "If a fox barks at its den, it will be scabby" have been forgotten today.* Instead of them “*Holva degan bilan og’iz chuchimas”*, “*Vataniga tosh otgan vatangado bo’ladi”* proverbs appeared .

“Let's get acquainted with a number of wise words and proverbs from the work “**Kutadgu-bilig**”.

“Bilimsiz kishida kasallik bo’lar,

Kasal emlanmasa yashamas, o’lar! “

This wise saying is said about knowledge, that is, it gives the meaning “No harm to the scientist.” The owner of knowledge finds his desires and achieves his goals. Folk wisdom always affects many people. They say that people of knowledge are always dear to the country.

“ Tilingni avayla- omondir boshing”

It can be described as follows: “Language is the translator and interpreter of education and knowledge. Enlightenment, goodness and kindness come to a person thanks to the language, you need to know this well. A person gains respect and prestige through language. If he does not pay attention to the language, if he uses it inappropriately, it is not a question of the person's head breaking.”

“Here are some examples of proverbs from Zarbulmasal. The events in the subject of this work are written similar to folk tales: “Kulonkir, the son of Yapalokkush, sends his friend Korqush to Boykush to marry him in order to marry the sultan. Bayoglu had a daughter named Gunashbanu, who was extremely beautiful and an example of the sun. When Yapalokkush is encouraged by his relatives

to to ask for marriage, When Yapalakqush is loved ones persuade her to go ask for her hand in marriage, Korqush tries to teach him through the following proverbs:

“*Bor maqtansa topilur, yo‘q maqtansa chopilur*”,

“*Yolg‘on masal turmas*”,

“*Uyat o‘limdan qattiq*”,

“*Ermon yog‘ochining egilgani–singani, er yigitning uyalgani – o‘lgani*”,

“*Oyoq yugurigi oshqa, og‘iz yugurigi boshqa*”. Who are you, who sent someone to the Owl's door? don't you know? “*Teng tengi birla, tezak qopi birla*”. - word for word translation “You are not our equal” **Yapaloqqush**: “Andin bizning nima kamligimiz bor?»,- “We are equal like you. we are not inferior to you” when he said Ko‘rqush: “*Maqtangan qiz to‘yda uyalur*” – word for word translation “A bragging girl will be ashamed at the wedding”

“*O‘zini maqtag‘on o‘lumning qarovuli*”. “*Sening ahvoling olamg‘a ma‘lumdir*”. “*Oyni etak birla yashirsa bo‘lurmi?*”, “*Chumchuq semursa, botmon bo‘lurmi?*”, “*Olako‘zanak ola bo‘lsa ham, arslon bo‘lmas, olato‘g‘anoq olg‘ur bo‘lsa ham, ahvoli ma‘lum*” It is said in the language of animals with proverbs like.

It turns out that proverbs serve to reveal the meaning of images in works. This proves that the need for spiritual food is more important than material food. Now let's turn to other works: we see that proverbs are also used in stories and novels. For example, several stories and novels by Abdullah Qadiri contain examples of proverbs.

“*Yov qochsa botir ko‘payar*” - „**O‘tkan kunlar**” (*Days gone by*)

“*Bilgan topib so‘zlar, bilmagan qopib*”—„**O‘tkan kunlar**” (*Days gone by*) (By Yusufbek Khoji)

“*Qush tilini qush biladi*” – “**Mehrobdan chayon**” (Scorpion from the mekhrob)

“*Qarg‘a qarg‘aning ko‘zini cho‘qimas*”- “**Mehrobdan chayon**”(Scorpion from the mekhrob)

„*Sanamay sakkiz dema*”-„**Kecha va kunduz**” ((Day and night) (Zebi)

The author of “**Ikki eshik orasi**” O‘tkir Hashimov uses a lot of proverbs in his stories. Although this is short in form, it serves to express reality in a broad way. Examples: “*Jon omon bo‘lsa, mol topiladi*”,

“*Suymaganga suykalma*”,

“*Oyning o‘n beshi yorug, o‘n beshi qorong‘u*”,

“*Shirin yolg‘ondan achchiq haqiqat yaxshi*”,

“*Yaxshi kelsa kut, yomon kelsa yut*”,

“*Ot o‘rnini toy bosar*”,

“*Sabrning tagi sariq oltin*”,

“*Mol egasiga o‘xshamasa, harom o‘ladi*”,

“*Bo‘sh qop tik turmas*”,

“*Ot aylanib qozig‘ini topadi*” such proverbs increase the impact of the work.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that in folk proverbs, no matter what topic or field is mentioned, they all cover their problems in detail. We can find many examples from the examples given above. In works, epics, stories, fairy tales, because of such sayings, the writer sometimes changes them in their original state, sometimes completely, and increases the effectiveness of their positive and negative aspects. Thus, folklore plays an important role in forming our understanding of the characters in the works.

REFERENCES:

1. Madayev O. *O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi* //«Mumtoz so'z», 2010.
2. Mirzayev T. Musoqulov A. Sarimsoqov B. *O'zbek xalq maqollari*. «Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik korpaniyasi Bosh tahririyati, 2005
3. Yusuf Xos Hojib. " Qutadg'u-bilig " Cho'lpon nomidagi nashriyot-manbaa ijodiy uyi. Toshkent-2007.
4. O'tkir Hoshimov. -"Ikki eshik orasi". –Toshkent: "O'qituvchi" nashriyoti, 1986
5. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/hikmatlar/mahmud-koshg-ariy-maqollaridan>
6. <https://abiturtest.uz/mavzular/gulxaniyning-zarbulmasal-asari-tarkibiga-kirgan-masallarda-ilgari-sirilgan-goyalar/>
7. https://uz.telegram-store.com/catalog/channels/ona_tilim_millat_ruhi/90365
8. Xolova Sh.D.Mehnat haqidagi fransuz va o'zbek maqollarida lingvomadaniy birliklarning ifodalanishi. // " England" modern psychology and pedagogy: Problems and solution. 2023/4/18. – pp. 1-6. <https://www.intereuroconf.com/index.php/mppps/article/view/359>
9. Икромова, Л. (2021). Тильшуносликда фрейм тушунчасини тавсифлашга оид илмий ва назарий қарашлар. Илмий наирлар маркази (buxdu.Uz) , 1(1) http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1240.
10. Scientific And Theoretical Views About The Description Of The Notion Frame In Linguistics Lola Ikromova. <https://ijpsat.ijsh-t-journals.org/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/3147>
11. Feruzabonu, R. (2022). Comparative Analysis of French and Uzbek Fairy Tales (on the example of the Fairy Tales " Three Brothers Are Heroes" and " The Cat in Boots"). Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, 18.
12. Таурова, М. (2022). SOME LEXICAL FEATURES OF BUSINESS FRENCH. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 19(19).
13. Sayfullayev, Bakhshillo. "NOQARDOSH TILLARDA O'ZLASHTIRMA XABARNING IFODALANISHI (o'zbek va fransuz tillari misolida)." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 36.36 (2023).