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PROVERB AS AN ESSENTIAL LEXICAL UNIT REPRESENTING  
NATIONAL CULTURE AND IDENTITY

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**Abstract:**

**Background.** Modern paremiology studies proverbs and their wide usages in various linguistic functions. Proverbs are considered to be one of the most essential folklore types that are closely related to this or that nation's national identity and culture. They reveal some inner secret data related to national identity of this or that nation. Every language contains some proverbs that have got peculiar features of the language that cannot be repeated in other languages in neither form nor meaning.

**Methods.** The proverbs' peculiar features, their relationship with culture and national identity of the nation, comparative analysis of this or that nation's proverbial layer is studied with the help of observational, secondary data analysis, descriptive, comparative analysis.

**Results.** Proverbs reflect emotional characteristics of any nation that has got a language communication, the investigated expressions either coincide in some basic categories or express polar points of view and attitudes. Being a valuable object of linguo-cultural investigations proverbs realise not just functions of the language but that of culture as well. Proverbs and sayings are an integral part of the national language picture of the world. As linguo-cultural units, proverbs explicit a definite layer of culture of a separate ethnic group, reflect spiritual and physical activity of culture representatives, the peculiarities of mentality and world perception of a definite linguo-cultural society.

**Discussion.** Proverbs reflect cultural values widely accepted in the society and contain widely used and accepted evaluations of human behavior and actions or deeds in various situations and in different circumstances. Surrounding phenomena often become part of proverbs. Analyzing origins of some proverbs we can state that firstly they were used as religious teachings nearly in every language. They were accepted as advice or recommendation that had to be followed completely due to some religious obligations. From the very early era of human civilizations proverbs were implemented in people's speeches as the lexical units that served for forming some rules and shaping social relationship in different languages. Due to this analysis one can state that proverbs can have more cultural and national data than any other lexical units.

**Conclusion.** Proverbs are mirrors of this or that nation's cultural, historical identity. They can even reveal some forgotten or unused cultural features of this or that nation. Proverbs are keeping valuable data related to the nation's traditions, beliefs, rituals, folklore and etc. Even today they may be used to shape some behavioral rules in society and play as one of the main principles of teaching and

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*upbringing some layers in it. Proverbs are probably one of the key ways to influence or persuade a person to fulfil this or that task. They are powerful and persuasive lexical units used in spoken and written speech.*

**Keywords:** *cultural identity, heritage, peculiar features, pariomological basis, historical background, data.*

**Introduction.** At present time paremiology has become one of the most popular linguistic sections that require much attention to study in order to reveal some unique features of a language related to culture and national identity. As we know proverbs are studied in paremiology and they are the main target of learning. Proverbs contain a lot of essential data that are closely tied with nation's traditions, customs, rituals, festivals, holidays and etc. They belong to folklore of the nation and pass from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation for centuries. Proverbs as we see them now are made so long ago that origin of some of them are not known or clearly formed. But anyway they are actively used as important way of teaching, bringing up young people or forming special rank of behaviour in society. Proverbs do not only shape social rules but they sometimes dictate rules of life.

This rich culturally loaded material should be included in a speech course. The knowledge of proverbs of the studied language leads to better understanding of culture and national identity. Proverbs are able to give interesting glimpses at a people's geography, religion, history, social views and attitudes. If a person is not aware of culture of this or that nation sometimes it is complicated or even impossible to comprehend the meanings of some proverbs. Proverbs are materials that seem to have got special data chip including data about nation's culture and identity; that is why a person who is unaware of culture, historical background of the nation cannot be able to get into the context or concept that is meant by this or that proverb.

Proverbs and sayings are short statements of wisdom or advice that are transmitted from generation to generation and have passed into general use. Every culture has a collection of wise sayings that offer advice about how to live your life. Proverbs have been considered the flowers of popular wit and the treasures of popular wisdom. Widely recognised as the world's leading paremiologist, or scholar of proverbs, German-born US academic Wolfgang Mieder defines a proverb as: "a concise statement of an apparent truth which has currency among the people"[1].

We can see culture, traditions and history of the nation, to learn what is kind and evil and feel what a nice means for developing of man's moral values and cultural level can proverbs and sayings be. English proverbs characterize distinctive character traits of England, like self-restraint, self-control, tolerance, conservative, hard work, love of their home and health. And I also tell you about love to the animals, gardening and tea ceremony. Proverbs are vivid manifestation of national art and important part of language. In proverbs people shared their ideas of truth, love and friendship, justice, man and his relationship with people around him, life and death, wealth and poverty, in the past and present, in the various aspects of reality [2]

Proverbs and sayings have been developing together with the history of the people. They reflect people's mentality and transferred from one generation to another both in written and oral form. The main sources of proverbs and sayings are

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drawing from other languages, Bible text and folk. There are proverbs which are common for the most of people of the world and which are peculiar for a certain nation [3].

### **Methods.**

Any nation can somehow have got some proverbs that were probably copied from other languages but each tongue contains some paremiological units that are unique in that culture; that cannot be found in other languages. This is peculiar feature of any language paremiology.

Proverbs are derived from the wisdom of common folk. Often, familiar metaphors are used to encapsulate profound life experiences. Interestingly, they are often used casually and without much thought — if my ancestors said this and so does everyone around me, so will I.

Below we are going to give different opinions of linguists concerning proverbs and their relationships with culture.

Whether called maxims, truisms, cliches, idioms, expressions, or sayings, proverbs are small packages of truth about a people's values and beliefs. Values like ambition, virtue, generosity, patience are addressed in sayings from most every culture [3].

The "language - thought" model refers to the process of expressing one's thought through the word and its outcome. In this group mind, thought and mood is actively used. The proverbs and sayings of this group mention about the relationship between language and thought. "Language is known as a vehicle which expresses a person's thought" [4].

Communicative phraseological units include proverbs and sayings which are often used in the process of intercultural communication. Proverbs and sayings are the product of folk's art. They are known to all people of the world. Each nation or ethnic group has its own proverbs and sayings which reflect customs and traditions, way of life and mentality of people [5].

In nearly every culture, proverbs, communicated in colorful and vivid language, offer an important set of instructions for members to follow. These "words of wisdom" endure, so that each generation learns about what a culture deems significant [6].

Proverbs are especially interesting because, like much of ordinary language, they accomplish both conceptual and pragmatic work. On the one hand, proverbs offer succinct ("pithy") descriptions of events. A familiar expression such as "It only takes one bad apple to spoil the barrel" brings a number of salient and well-known propositions about people and social life to bear on a particular person or situation. In doing so, this proverb provides an interpretation of specific actions or events in terms of a general, shared model [7].

Proverbs express happiness, joy, pain, suffering, advice, command, prohibition, training and accuracy in decision-making and other notable points, and for this reason they are passed from mouth to mouth and often have similar shapes. And they become believable, and this is because proverbs themselves express cultural cognition based on experience in the event [8].

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The functions idioms and proverbs fulfill in daily discourse and the means for performing those functions in meaningful communicative ways without violating the conventions of social appropriacy is far more critical than mere quantity of acontextualized idioms or proverbs learned [9].

Human communities belonging to different nations, countries and continents, are no longer isolated. Not only one planet Earth unites us, but also the common interests of survival on this planet, the development of civilization and the development of cultures [10].

All these opinions prove that proverbs are part of culture describing some issues existing in it.

Those who utter certain proverbs may not really appreciate how profound they are, and those who hear them may just reply with a cursory nod. Accustomed to hearing these sayings, people believe that there must be a deeper meaning behind them, even if they may not fully understand it themselves. This is just like a villager receiving a hot steamed bun from someone — he would just eat it. He wouldn't think about where the flour came from, how the wheat was milled, or how the crop got from farm to table.

Only when their environment changes and they arrive at a foreign land would people see such sayings in a different light. The local proverbs — also spoken casually — seem to be morsels of wisdom distilled from thousands of years of life experiences. Now, when they go back and think about the sayings they themselves have heard since they were growing up, they would suddenly realise that those phrases also sprouted out of their own culture's various circumstances and conditions.

### **Results.**

Proverbs are essential norms that are able to define key cultural, historical background of this or that nation. There are some proverbs that are peculiar only to that language; one cannot meet proverbs with such content and meaning in any other culture or language. This shows that proverbs carry unique national identity of this or that nation.

A proverb is a saying that expresses a common truth. It deals with truth simply and concretely and teaches the listener a lesson. It can help to understand a culture and can help to determine if it is a group- or individual-oriented culture. It may also help in understanding what is desired and undesired as well as what is considered correct or incorrect in the culture. In nearly every culture, proverbs, communicated in colorful and vivid language, offer an important set of instructions for members to follow. These "words of wisdom" endure, so that each generation learns about what a culture deems significant.

### **Discussion.**

Below we are going to present some proverbs used in some languages that are connected to culture and identity giving peculiar cultural, historical features. Here we should remind that proverbs have got characteristics of teaching people and forming them into a social rule and state's law. Some proverbs make people good, obeying religious people. Below we are going to give some examples in the English language and discuss how they represent cultural and historical features of the nation:

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a) The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence – this proverb teaches us it's not good to be jealous (to want what other people have). It may seem like everyone around you has "greener grass," meaning nicer cars, better jobs, etc. Being one of the most used and popular proverbs in English it gives some data related to the lives of English people. The nation has always had neighborhood relationship that influenced the language and its content.

b) Don't judge a book by its cover - things are not always what they seem. This proverb teaches you not to make judgments about other people because of how they look or dress. A book with a boring or plain cover could be amazing. The same is true with people. A person might look like an athlete or fool, but there is probably a lot more to them than clothes suggest. Books are printed in England in massive production since the time when printing machine was brought to the country. Books have always been essential part of the English nation that impacted lexical layer of the language as well.

c) Strike while the iron is hot - this old proverb comes from the days of blacksmiths (people who work with metal). To shape the metal, the blacksmith would have to beat it with a hammer. Iron is easier to work with when it's hot. This proverb means you should take advantage of the moment. If an opportunity presents itself to you, take it! Take action because the chance may not come again.

d) When in Rome, do as the Romans do - when you are a visitor somewhere away from home, you should act like everyone else. It is polite to do so, and could keep you from getting into trouble. This proverb is from the ancient days of the Roman Empire when the capital city had visitors from all over the world. Cultures were very different between cities in those times. But while in Rome, one would behave like a Roman, no matter where you came from.)

The origin of this proverb takes us to the very ancient time when the British Isles were conquered by the Roman Empire, era when this state was also mixed up with the history and culture of this great Empire in history. Nearly half of the world was ruled by the Romans, a lot of nations were under their rule but when they happened to be in Rome they have to forget about their culture, traditions for a while to behave as a Roman person in the capital city of the Empire.

e) Don't cross the bridge until you come to it - this proverb tells you not to worry so much! Problems will certainly come in the future. But what can be done about that now? It's better to think about what you are doing right now—without worrying about the unknown—and take care of issues when they happen.)

One of the most commonly used English proverbs which teaches people how to behave appropriately. This is pure English proverb that is connected to its every day life.

f) An apple a day keeps the doctor away[11].

An apple is full of Vitamin C, which keeps you healthy. However, the "apple" in this proverb means eating healthy in general. If you eat well and your diet includes a lot of fruits and vegetables, there will be no need to visit the doctor.

This proverb is probably popularly used in many languages being told in original version or in translated form. Each person remembers the English language or people when this proverb is used.



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The following proverbs are taken from the Russian language; we are going to analyze them to see cultural and national features in the content of them:

a) Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда.

Without hard work you cannot achieve anything in your life, hard work, dedication to your job may guarantee you to reach your goal. This proverb shows peculiar features of Russian culture, this nation's life style was related to catching fish in past, the proverb reveals historical features with its content.

b) Будет день — будет и ночь.

Another proverb that is based on natural phenomenon of rising of the day and setting of it. The proverb teaches people not to worry when a problem comes out as a human being can have both good and bad days. When bad days are coming to you, it means that good days will also approach you soon.

c) Все в свой срок: придет времечко, вырастет и семечко.

Another proverb that can be called as a pure Russian one, the proverb that contains data related to every day life style, traditions, customs of the nation as well. Probably the origin of the proverb is related to agriculture of the Russian people. How hard you try, this or that plant or corn gets ripened only on appointed time, neither earlier nor before appointed time. The proverb teaches people to be more patient, to wait for something happen on its time.

d) Всяк человек своего счастья кузнец.

Another proverb that reveals cultural and national identity of the nation; Russian men were engaged in iron-making in past as well, they were able to make various things from this material; this effected their language content too. The proverb above teaches people that building their own happiness is due to their own attitudes towards life and how hard they try to achieve their target.

e) Не всегда коту Масленица[12].

Another proverb containing peculiar features of Russian culture and history. As we know before starting a big fast, Russians have a big holiday "Масленица". They celebrate it setting a big table and giving a big feast, people sing songs, dance, play different national games. The proverb above contains this holiday's name relating it to the language content. The proverb suggests that people cannot have happy or feasting time every day. There are some days when people have ordinary days.

f) Нет друга — так ищи, а нашёл — так береги.

Friendship is important human relationship that is appreciated in all cultures; Russian culture is not an exception. This shows how human relationships are mirrored in their language and life.

Uzbek paremiology has also got some specific themes that cannot be met in other languages. One of the key themes that exist in Uzbek proverbial world is laziness. A lot of proverbs teach people not to be lazy, be industrious. Stupidity is another vice that is criticized in Uzbek society and culture. Below we are going to describe several proverbs in Uzbek.

a) Аҳмоқнинг кулгуси кўп,

Дангасанинг — уйқуси.

The proverb that criticizes bad evils in person's character agitating to be well-behavioured, helpful person to society.

- b) Ари захрин чекмаган  
Бол қадрини билмас.

One of the most popular proverbs in Uzbek that is related to appreciating things, richness that is achieved with the help of hard work. A person should appreciate, value what he or she has got, that is usually done by the person who has achieved those things by his hard work.

- c) Бекорчидан эл безор,  
Сўзидан кўнгил озар.

Uzbek people are industrious and hard-working people from the past; Uzbek society respects people who do their jobs professionally. The proverb above also agitates hard work, doing the job professionally, as it says the people do not like lazy and loafer.

- d) Бозорингни ўзинг қил,  
Тегирмонингни ўзинг торт.

Another Uzbek proverb that reveals some content related to national identity and culture of the nation. The proverb contains words as “market”, “mill” that is related to Uzbek life and culture. Uzbek people’s lives are linked with bazaars where they went not to do their shopping only but to get news, to get acquainted with social, political and cultural life of the state. Mills were important places for making bread. The proverb suggests people should earn money for a living by their own power and they should not be albatross around another person’s neck.

- e) Боғни боқсанг — боғ бўлур,  
Ботмон даҳсар ёғ бўлур [13].

Another Uzbek proverb that is related to the nation’s past. Nearly every Uzbek family had orchard where various fruits were grown, a proverb says if you look after your garden well, you can have a luxurious life without financial problems. It is another proverb that teaches people to be hard-working, job-loving.

Below we are going to look through some proverbs in the Tajik language to see their characteristic features as well.

- a) Аз дўсти нодон душмани доно бехтар.

Friendship is one of the key themes in paremiology. It has always been at the centre of attention, the proverb above teaches people not to get friend with a silly, stupid person, this person may cause problems to you.

- b) Гап дар калла, на дар салла.

Another pure Tajik proverb reveals some peculiar features of Tajik nation. Science and getting knowledge has always been appreciated and agitated in Tajik society that impacts language content as well. Mind is considered more important for a human being rather than other outer things of a human being. No we wear is important but what knowledge we master dominates over other things in life as the proverb suggests.

- c) Сад задани сузангар, як задани оҳангар.

Another Tajik proverb that reveals peculiar features of Tajik culture. Men and women have got separate functions in Tajik society to fulfill that cannot be mixed up. Each gender’s role is appreciated separately. Men’s work in hard physical activities is

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vividly difficult and how hard the woman tries to fulfill to do man's actions, it is probably difficult for them to do that task as the proverb says.

d) Кудак азиз аст, адабаш аз он азизтар.

Being Eastern state Tajik language has got a number of proverbs that are related to education and upbringing of children and kids. The proverb above teaches parents that it is important to bring up children well, as their behaviour play crucial role in forming rules in society.

e) Офтобро бо доман пушида намешавад [14].

One of the most popular Tajik proverbs that may have analogues in other languages as well meaning that it is impossible to keep something secret as everyone knows a thing that is popular and known to everyone. Being a sunny state Tajik language has got lexical units that are related to the sun in proverbs as well. One cannot hide the sun with a cloth as the proverb says; that is why it is better not to try to keep something secret, it is better to avoid doing misbehavior. Analysis of proverbs in several languages revealed some essential data about this type of folklore. Our cultures have many layers of meanings, while proverb provides only a small part to understand culture. However, it does offer a kind of window to seek through the outside world—the culture diversity. And in this way, proverb is a good way to analyze what the other kind of culture is and why it is being so. At the same time, proverb provides important information of the culture pattern or culture value orientation

### Conclusion.

In brief we can state that proverbs are mirrors of this or that nation's culture and history. National identity is formed with the help of the most essential historical events of the nation, besides geographical location, natural surroundings, language and others can have big impact on its shaping. It is based on traditions, customs, everyday life style, rituals, holidays, festivals, folklore that are coming from generation to generation. Proverbs in every language have got peculiar features that are not repeated in other tongues and cultures. Proverbs used in our speeches may refer to a number of historical and cultural events happened in the past. It can reveal some unique features of national identity. Proverbs are creations of the nation. Most of them were just created by ordinary people who lived according to some social rules. One cannot deny the fact that proverbs play a vital role in the lives of people, to form some social discipline, that is to say proverbs are more than simple lexical units to persuade or influence some people, they are markers of national and cultural identity of the nation.

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