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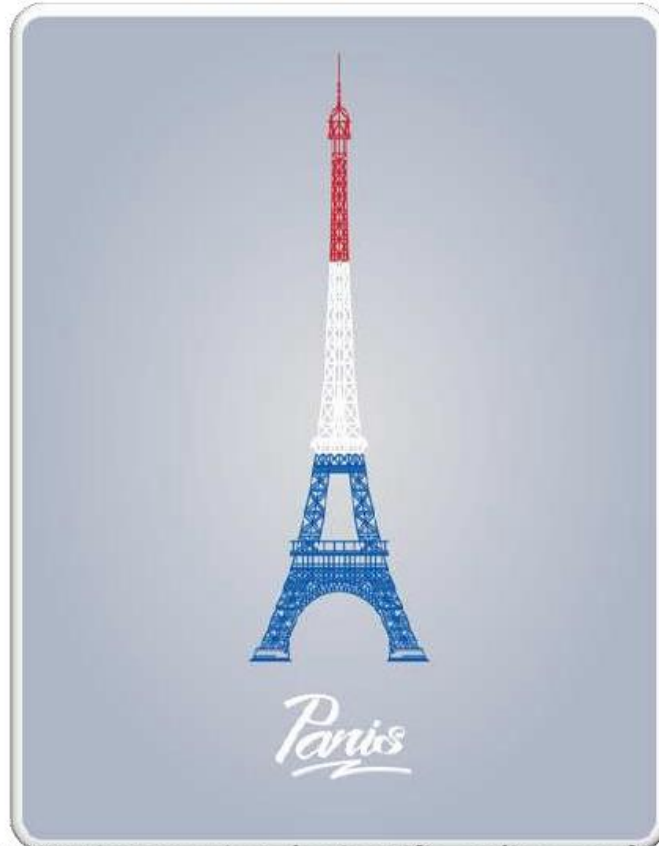
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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROVERBS EXPRESSING "HARD
WORK" IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *The following thesis provides some findings about linguocultural peculiarities of English and Uzbek proverbs about "hard work". Proverbs, which are one of the genres of folklore expressing the life experiences, dreams and aspirations of ancestors, historical and spiritual state of a particular nation. They have been polished over the millennium to form a concise poetic form. Some similarities and differences of the proverbs in two different languages based on the theme "hard work" are revealed in this thesis.*

Key words: *culture, paremiology, hard work, laziness, linguoculturology, linguistics, cognitive linguistics.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu tezisdagi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi maqollarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari haqida ba'zi bir ma'lumotlar berib o'tiladi. Maqollar bu xalq og'zaki janrlaridan biri hisoblanib, ma'lum bir xalqning hayot tajribalarini, ajdodlarning orzu-armonlarini, hamda tarixiy qadriyatlarini o'zida mujassam etadi. Ular asrlar davomida sayqallanib, qimmatli poetik shaklga kelgan. "Mehnatsevarlik haqidagi maqollarning ba'zi o'xshash va farqli jihatlarining har ikkala tildagi tahlili ushbu maqolada yoritib beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *madaniyat, paremiologiya, mehnatsevarlik, dangasalik, lingvokulturologiya, lingvistika, kognitiv tilshunoslik.*

Nowadays, proverbs are being intensively researched. Paremiology is one of the field which studies all main aspects of proverbs. Studying comparative aspects of proverbs we cannot avoid from their linguistic and cultural aspects. Via this, we try to show not only a unique mentality and the culture of people who own a particular language, but also some similar and different aspects of the learning language.

Language is the culture, values and beliefs of each nation, in general is the most important factor in expressing the unique aspects of the nation. Linguist Nida, one of the scholars, studies the language of a nation and its culture says that learning is important.²⁵ He said that language and culture are similar systems that have developed in dependence on each other. He explains: 'Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language, and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language.' The famous linguist Sapir emphasizes that the wealth of words in a language created through the physical and social atmosphere of mankind.²⁶ And that's it on the basis of the theory, we can cite language as a part of culture.

²⁵ Nida E. A. (1991). *Language, Culture and Translating*, Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

²⁶ Sapir, E. (1929). *The status of linguistics as a science.*



In general, as an example of cultural factors, linguist Telia refers to a certain nation and its knowledge related to history, traditions and values, daily habits, cultural indicators are the fundamental foundations of humanity and through them explains his understanding of the world. Also, in his opinion, each language, the basis of culture, is never separated from culture unlearned and humanity expresses every point of culture through language.

V. Telia, as a linguist and folklorist, emphasize the role of the field of paremiology in the connection of culture and language. He said that language expresses an entire culture, no doubt, the field of paremiology also studies and expresses the culture of the people who own the language beautifully and deeply. This situation is caused by language and culture and it can be studied on the mixed field of linguistic and cultural studies.

So, proverbs are one of the most active means of showing folk culture as one of today's linguocultural studies in linguistics is becoming one of the important topics of the process. A lot of research is being used as the main object. Telia called proverbs as 'direct cultural signs' and through it he believed that proverbs are indicative factors of the entire culture. Every proverb, in his opinion, express the people's way of life in a short and concise way considers it a mirror. He said this in one of his works passes:

'After having described the interaction between language, culture and proverbs, it seems also important to mention the ways in which culture is implemented through language. Each culture has a set of proverbs that could be defined as basic, when they enter the lexicon and the language, it is possible they act as 'direct cultural signs'.²⁷

Therefore, every word that exists in the language of the people is expressed in the language, the proverbs of a certain people represented only by the words of that people's language, by the representatives of this nation and the way of making strategies.

Let's look through some proverbs about diligence expressing cultural features of English folk: "Work is done, time for fun"²⁸. From this proverb, we can identify that after working hard, there will be waiting wonderful days, it means in English culture hardworking is an inestimable feature of human.

In the next proverb also the man who works hard is described as a decent person and he deserves only good things: "The labourer is worthy of his hire". As you can see, in English culture diligence people have its own place in a society and they always praised, but the name of lazy people is always slandered.

"Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard." This proverb emphasizes that consistent effort and determination are essential for achieving success, often surpassing natural ability or talent alone.

"Work hard, play hard." This proverb suggests that balancing diligent work with enjoyable activities is a recipe for a fulfilling and well-rounded life. It encourages individuals to invest effort in their pursuits while also savoring moments of relaxation and recreation.

²⁷ Teliya V.N.(1996) Russkaya frazeologiya. Semanticheskij, pragmaticheskij i lingvokul'turologicheskij aspekty. – M.: Shkola «Yazyki russkoy kul'tury».

²⁸ <https://proverbicals.com>



'No gain without pain.' This proverb highlights the principle that meaningful accomplishments often require effort, sacrifice, and perseverance. It underscores the importance of facing challenges in pursuit of long-term rewards.

When it comes to Uzbek language, our nation is rich with proverbs, especially based on the theme hard work. Uzbek proverbs about hard work reflect the cultural emphasis on diligence, perseverance, and the value of industriousness. Here are a few examples of Uzbek proverbs related to hard work:

"Mehnat- mehnatning tagi rohat"²⁹: this proverb emphasizes the correlation between hard work and achieving one's goals. It underscores the belief that persistent effort leads to favorable outcomes. The next proverb is: "Ish bilan hech kimni to'xtatib bo'lmaydi" - means that hard work is a powerful force that can overcome obstacles and resist intervention from others.

In conclusion, the proverbs convey a sense of practical wisdom, often emphasizing the notion that hard work is not only a means to an end but also a source of personal fulfillment and advancement. They reflect a cultural ethos that values industriousness, self-reliance, and the satisfaction that comes from earnest effort. Uzbek proverbs about hard work offer profound insights into the cultural values and beliefs surrounding diligence and perseverance. They serve as enduring reminders of the virtues of hard work, resilience, and the fulfillment that comes from dedicating oneself to meaningful pursuits. English proverbs about hard work often emphasize the notion that success is a product of persistent labor and determination, as well as the inherent satisfaction that comes from overcoming challenges through diligent effort. They serve as motivational reminders of the rewards of perseverance and the belief that hard work is a fundamental catalyst for progress and achievement. Uzbek and English proverbs on hardworking have the same meaning. Only words in both languages are different. Proverbs that have different meanings in the process of semantically analysis are observed the same meaning. Comparison of two nations' proverbs reveals that they reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas related to work, lifestyle and culture of people.

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²⁹ Madayev O., Sobitova T. (2010). Xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi. – T.: Sharq.



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