



THE ROLE OF PROVERBS IN HUMAN LIFE AND THEIR USE IN SPEECH

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Abstract

Proverbs are short, often poetic words of wisdom, expressions with deep meaning, born from the life experiences of mankind and expressing the wisdom of the people. differs from genres. This article highlights the role of folk proverbs in people's lives and their experiences.

Key words: proverbs, experience, book, genres, myth, narrative, events, folklore, folklore.

**MAQOLLARNING INSON HAYOTIDAGI O'RNI VA ULARNING GAPDA
QO'LLANILISHI**

Annotatsiya

Maqollar insoniyatning turmush tajribalari zaminida tug'ilgan va xalq donoligini ifodalaydigan qisqa, ko'pincha she'riy formadagi hikmatli so'zlar, chuqur ma'noli iboralar bo'lib, o'ta ixcham, pishiq va puxtaligi bilan xalq og'zaki ijodidagi boshqa janrlardan farq qiladi. Ushbu maqolada xalq maqollarining insonlar hayotida tutgan o'rnini va ularning kechinmalarini yoritib berishi haqida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: maqollar, kechinma, kitob, janrlar, afsona, rivoyat, voqealar, xalq og'zaki ijodi, folklor.

РОЛЬ ПОСЛОВИЦ В ЖИЗНИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В РЕЧИ

Аннотация

Пословицы – это краткие, часто поэтические слова мудрости, выражения с глубоким смыслом, рожденные из жизненного опыта человечества и выражающие мудрость народа, отличается от жанров. В данной статье освещается роль народных пословиц в жизни людей и их переживаниях.



Ключевые слова: пословицы, опыт, книга, жанры, миф, повествование, события, фольклор, фольклор.

A. M. Gorky highly valued the role of folk proverbs. "The greatest wisdom is the simplicity of the word," he writes. Proverbs and songs are always short. They have thoughts and feelings equal to the contents of entire books. [2.335] Here, the scientist evaluates the form and content of proverbs and songs and compares them. But we should not consider that song and proverb are genres with the same characteristics. If in lyrical genres such as song, yor-yor, olan, reality is expressed against the background of personal experiences, in folk proverbs, conclusions about these experiences are expressed in words. So, in lyrical genres, the tendency to move from experience to judgment, and in proverbs to move from judgment to experience, leads. Folk epics, fairy tales, legends and narratives, which are epic genres, are reflected through the actions and experiences of colorful characters, while proverbs reflect the conclusion of reality through judgments. So, the proverb does not express the course of events, but the conclusion and judgment in them. Therefore, in epic genres, the direction is directed from action and state to judgment, while in proverbs, the direction from judgment to action and state is in charge.[4]

It is clear from the two features mentioned above that in the proverbs, which are compact in size, the description of the world experience includes events that are part of huge epics. In other words, a huge amount of works can be created through the real facts in the content of each proverb.

Among the genres of folklore, there are genres such as matal, riddle, which are close to proverbs in terms of their size, external features, and the way they reflect reality. Today we can face these problems in the folklore of all nations. We face the same problem in English proverbs as in Uzbek. That is, in English, proverb "proverb", saying "saying", and riddle "riddle" are closely related folk genres. Like Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs are sharply distinguished from proverbs and riddles by the following features. These are as follows:

1. In the proverb, the thought is expressed in the form of a clear, complete conclusion, and a concise judgment. A riddle does not express a complete thought. Although riddles are



close to proverbs in form, but the way of reflecting reality, mainly by hiding the thought in the form of riddles, differs sharply from proverbs. [6]

At first glance, there is a clear difference between proverbs and riddles. But it is a little more difficult to immediately understand the difference between a proverb and a matal. Along with proverbs, proverbs are also used in folklore. It is necessary to know the difference between these two terms. Matal is different from proverbs. Matal is a type of folk figurative expression used in a figurative sense. Matal consists of word combinations that have transferred their meaning to another meaning. [8]

For example, if we analyze the proverb "Aql -ko'rga, ko'z soqovga -til", then a blind person will find his way if he is smart, that is, a wise person can always find his way. pushed. However, there is no clear and complete judgment when it is said, "Put the iron in the iron". It is matal, and it comes in a figurative sense, that is, it is necessary to complete the work on time. It is stuck as a figurative expression. Or, if we consider the riddle "I kicked - I went out to the poplar", the subject "long" is a puzzle in it. There is no example or judgment expressed in the riddle. The conclusion that follows from this is that there is no similarity between riddles and proverbs except for formal similarity. The same situation can be observed in English folk proverbs.

For example, in the proverb "There is no place like home" it is expressed that the house where one was born and grew up is better and more valuable than gold. The proverb has a complete sentence and a clear conclusion. If we analyze one of the English proverbs "Build one's house upon the sand" "qum ustiga uy qurmoq" gives meaning. If we analyze it figuratively, "birovning ko'nglini puch yong'oq bilan to'lg'azmoq" means. As you can see, proverbs do not express complete judgment like proverbs.

Or from riddles, in the riddle "It's running night and day, but it never runs away", the thing that works continuously day and night, i.e. "soat", is being asked. In the find, the clockwork is expressed and no judgment or conclusion is shown.

2. In proverbs, expression of a certain judgment in logical consistency and sharp polarity is the leading. That is why in proverbs, reality is evaluated either consistently positively or



sharply negatively. Because the thought is expressed in sharp polarity, there are two logical centers in each proverb. These centers are either compared to each other in terms of content, or they are completely contradicted. [1.402] For example, "Ko'p gapirma, ko'p ishla" "In the English proverb "Speak less but do more", good and bad qualities are expressed by contrasting them.

3. If proverbs can be used in their own and figurative meanings, matals are used only in a figurative sense. depending on the situation, a person can quote a proverb to confirm his opinion. But we will express whether this proverb is used in its original or figurative sense by clearly presenting the event in front of us. For example, "Yer haydasang kuz hayda, kuz haydamasang yuz hayda" if we consider the proverb. If, for some reason, the farmer did not plow the land in the fall, but in the spring he repeatedly plowed the field and did not get a good harvest, then the above-mentioned proverb is used in its meaning. But if the implementation of any action by a person is delayed and further actions do not result «Yer haydasang kuz hayda, kuz haydamasang yuz hayda» proverb can be used as an example. In this case, it means portable. But often proverbs are used more figuratively than in their meaning. «Shamol bo'lmasa, daraxtning uchi qimirlamas», «Chumchuqdan qo'rqqan tariq ekmas», «Burgaga achchiq qilib ko'rpani kuydirma», «Chumchuq so'ysa ham, qassob so'ysin» words of wisdom are often used figuratively. Studying proverbs in English shows that examples of this genre are almost identical in content to proverbs in Uzbek. However, it would not be correct to explain such a closeness by the fact that one nation adopted a proverb from another nation. In our opinion, it is better to explain such closeness by the similarity of simple way of life, closeness of relationships in people's life and, in general, the same situation in many situations of life. For example: Uzbek "It hurar karvon o'tar", English "The dogs bark, but caravan goes on" or "When the cat is away, the mice will play" English "Mushuk yo'q bo'lsa sichqon bayram qiladi" or another synonym "Otning o'limi – itning bayrami" we can give examples. Matals are a genre very similar to proverbs in terms of form and content. It has been confirmed by many scientists that the texts are close to proverbs in terms of their text, size, and artistry. Even the term matal is used interchangeably with proverb in many literatures. Usually, metaphors increase the effectiveness of the speaker's speech and make it more beautiful. However, proverbs and proverbs have their



own characteristics in terms of genres, which can always be distinguished from each other. This judgment means affirmation or denial. At the same time, folk proverbs have a complete meaning in their content, and they always have a meaning even if they are used separately. Mats are used as an important part of the content of the speaker's speech, and mats cannot be used separately, because they do not represent a complete thought in terms of content.

In scientific literature, there is a confusion between the concept of proverb and mat. Even in "Uzbekiston Qomusi", in our opinion, the article "proverb" is used as an example, and the article "mat" is given as an example. It should be mentioned that the conducted scientific observations show that there is a difference between proverb and mat. In particular, when used separately, a proverb expresses a complete thought and explains a similar scene that occurs in life.[7.325] Mat, when used separately, does not express an independent meaning and serves to increase the artistry of the speaker's thought. Here it is appropriate to recall an example. Among our people "Yaxshi soʻz bilan ilon inidan, yomon soʻz bilan pichoq qinidan chiqar" there is a saying. If we separate the intellectual parts of this proverb and put them in the following form, we will have a mat: «Ahmad ilon inidan chiqadigan qilib gapirdi» this sentence «ilon inidan chiqadigan» the phrase does not have an independent meaning when used separately. It is known that proverb and mat, in fact, are close to each other in terms of their role in people's life and the level of expressing their household situations. Only as a result of the historical process, one of them was formed as a proverb, and the other began to live as a proverb. [5.296] Thus, proverbs and proverbs are close to each other in terms of their role in the life of the people, the level of expression of domestic situations, and their one has managed to form historically as a proverb, and the other has lived as a proverb. So, proverbs and proverbs are close to each other in terms of form and content, but proverbs are a relatively independent genre, and this independence is not noticeable in mat. Proverbs are a phenomenon between oral art and philosophy, and no one can deny the verdict expressed in them. Because such a judgment has been repeatedly tested and confirmed in life experience over the centuries, and then, due to the same feature, it has become the wisdom of history and acquired a motivational essence. Therefore, it has become a common practice for the listeners to accept the thoughts in the proverbs without objection, without any resistance or explanation. There is no room for argument because the



logic in proverbs is strong and the thought is convincing. Therefore, proverbs can be used anywhere in speech, for any purpose. Nevertheless, proverbs, matals or riddles are always spoken and listened to in a serious tone compared to other genres of folklore. But in some cases, proverbs can be used in the sense of sarcasm, insult, irony, or sarcasm. For example: "Long hair and short wit" -Sochi uzun –aqli kalta that is, if it is said to very handsome, but unconscious, ignorant people, "Kings have long hands" - the king has long hands, his ability is not limited, and thus sometimes he deviates from the norm. those who miss it are told off. As we have seen, although Uzbek and English folk proverbs are sharply different from other genres of folklore with many features, many of them are the product of creation, anonymous creation, oral life, wide variation and originality. with its popularity, it has commonalities with all genres of folk art. And here, the study of their different aspects shows that proverbs have special characteristics from other genres. This embodies proverbs as a unique and special genre that should be studied in folk art.

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