

SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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Abstract: This article examines the sociolinguistic influences on English and Uzbek proverbs, analyzing their cultural origins, linguistic variations, and social implications. It explores how these linguistic expressions convey cultural wisdom, reflect societal norms, and adapt to changing contexts. Through this study, we gain insights into the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and society, highlighting the enduring relevance of proverbs in cross-cultural communication. Through a comprehensive analysis of sociolinguistic factors, this article contributes to a deeper understanding of language as a dynamic reflection of culture and society. It underscores the significance of proverbs and sayings in preserving cultural heritage, fostering intercultural communication, and enriching our appreciation of linguistic diversity.

Key words: *sociolinguistics, proverbs, sayings, English and Uzbek culture, language, communication, societal norms, linguistic variation.*

Introduction

Sociolinguists analyze language variation in various speech communities, studying factors like dialects, accents, language attitudes, multilingualism, language policy, and language change. Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. It looks at how social factors, such as culture, gender, ethnicity, and social class, influence language variation and use. Some scholars claim that because speech is a social behavior and to study it without reference to society would be like studying courtship behavior without relating the behavior of one partner to that of the other, [4;32] sociolinguistics and linguistics are connected disciplines.

Paremiology is a field of linguistics that examines proverbs. The term paremiology originates from the Greek word "**paroimía**", which means proverb, maxim, or saw. Paremiography is a branch of paremiology that should not be confused with the term itself. Paremiography is the scientific study of collecting and writing proverbs. Proverb analysis goes back to Aristotle's time in ancient Greece. Although the concept of a proverb is largely agreed, there is some debate over what it signifies. A proverb is a brief sentence that people often quote, which gives advice or tells you something about life, [1] according to Collins Dictionary.

Literature review

The linguistic aspects of proverbs exhibit diversity and creativity across languages. Mieder [5;44] discusses linguistic variations in proverbs, noting the use of phonetic devices, metaphors, and idiomatic structures. English proverbs often rely on rhyme and alliteration for mnemonic purposes, while Uzbek proverbs employ rich imagery and similes, as observed in expressions like *"Ignadek joydan tuyadek sovuq kiradi"* (The whole room gets cold if there is a small hole).

Sociolinguistic studies delve into the social dimensions of language, including proverbs and sayings. Sapir [6;207-214] highlights the role of language in shaping social identity and hierarchies, which are reflected in proverbs. For instance, English proverbs such as *"Children should be seen and not heard"* mirror traditional family structures and power dynamics. The transmission of societal wisdom through proverbs, emphasizing their role in reinforcing cultural norms and social cohesion.

The impact of globalization on proverbs is a contemporary area of study. As societies become more interconnected, proverbs undergo adaptation and translation, leading to cross-cultural influences. This phenomenon is evident in the dissemination of English proverbs like *"The early bird catches the worm"* into global discourse. Likewise, Uzbek proverbs are subject to cross-cultural interactions, as seen in adaptations such as *"Erta turgan kishini, Xudo o'nglar ishini."*

Discussion and results

English proverbs have a distinct set of characteristics. These qualities facilitate learning and memory retention. This is related to stylistic devices around them. The features include alliteration, parallelism, rhyme, and ellipsis. Stylistic devices include phonemic elements such as alliteration, assonance, and rhyme, as well as syntactic elements like parallelism, balance, and ellipsis. English proverbs frequently use alliteration, such as *"Where there is a will, there is a way"* and *"Forgive and forget."* Assonance, or the repetition of similar vowel sounds, is a common feature in English proverbs. For example, the proverb *"A stitch in time saves nine"* uses the short vowel sound /i/ of stitch and in, as well as the diphthong sound /ai/ of time and nine. Certain English proverbs also contain rhymes. For example, the proverb *"East or west, home is best"* rhymes with the words "east," "west," and "best." Another proverb *"An apple a day keeps the doctor away"* rhymes with "day," and another proverb "When the cat is away, the mouse will play" rhymes with "away." English proverbs frequently use parallelism or balance as a syntactic device. English proverbs are known for their use of parallel clauses or phrases to create balance. An example of this can be seen in the proverb *"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,"* which states that there is a phrase that falls between the prepositions "in the hand" and "in the bush."

Uzbek proverbs include a variety of topics including homeland, work, knowledge, skill, friendship, unity, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love, and

negative traits. Proverbs typically include a dialectic unity of content and form, complex rhymes, many interpretations, and metaphorical elements. Proverbs, such as "*Kattaga hurmatda bol, kichikka izzatda*" ("Honor the older, respect the younger"), frequently reference this phenomena as an opposition. Proverbs can also be in prose and verse form. Proverbs like "*Mehnat, mehnatning tagi rohat*" ("Work is done, time for fun") can have lyrical elements while being written in prose.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of sociolinguistic factors influencing English and Uzbek proverbs reveals their deep connection to culture, history, and social dynamics. These linguistic expressions reflect cultural values, linguistic creativity, and societal norms. They serve as mnemonic devices, cultural markers, and bridges between different communities, enriching intercultural understanding and communication. Proverbs and sayings continue to play a vital role in preserving heritage, fostering dialogue, and enhancing our appreciation of linguistic diversity.

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