

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF PROVERBS WITH ANTHROPONYMIC COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦ С АНТРОПОНИМИЧЕСКИМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA ANTRONIMIK KOMPONENTLI MAQOLLARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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Abstract. Proverbs are an integral part of a language's cultural and linguistic heritage. This study focuses on proverbs containing anthroponymic components in English and Uzbek, examining their linguistic structure, cultural significance, and semantic peculiarities. Through a comparative analysis, the study highlights similarities and differences in the use of anthroponyms within proverbial expressions in both languages, revealing underlying cultural values and historical influences.

Key words: Proverbs, anthroponyms, contrastive analysis, English, Uzbek, cultural linguistics.

Аннотация. Пословицы являются неотъемлемой частью культурного и лингвистического наследия языка. Это исследование фокусируется на пословицах, содержащих антропонимические компоненты в английском и узбекском языках, изучая их языковую структуру, культурное значение и семантические особенности. С помощью сравнительного анализа исследование подчеркивает сходства и различия в использовании антропонимов в пословичных выражениях в обоих языках, раскрывая основные культурные ценности и исторические влияния.

Ключевые слова: пословицы, антропонимы, контрастивный анализ, английский, узбекский, лингвокультурология.

Annotatsiya. Maqollar til madaniy va lingvistik merosining ajralmas qismidir. Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillarida antroponimik komponentlarni o'z ichiga olgan maqollarni o'rganish, ularning til tuzilishi, madaniy ahamiyati va semantik o'ziga xosliklarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Qiyosiy tahlil orqali tadqiqotda har ikki tildagi iboralar doirasidagi antroponimlarning qo'llanilishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar ko'rsatilib, ulardagi madaniy qadriyatlar va tarixiy ta'sirlar ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Maqollar, antroponimlar, qarama-qarshi tahlil, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, madaniy tilshunoslik.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ / KIRISH).

A proverb (from [Latin](#): proverbium) or an adage is a simple, traditional [saying](#) that expresses a perceived truth based on [common sense](#) or experience. Proverbs are often [metaphorical](#) and are an example

of [formulaic language](#). A proverbial phrase or a proverbial expression is a type of a conventional saying similar to proverbs and transmitted by oral tradition. The difference is that a proverb is a fixed expression, while a proverbial phrase permits

alterations to fit the grammar of the context. Collectively, they form a [genre of folklore](#)[4].

Proverbs serve as a mirror of a nation's mentality, encapsulating wisdom passed down through generations. Many proverbs contain anthroponyms – personal names that often carry cultural, historical, or symbolic meanings. The presence of such names in proverbs reflects social norms, historical figures, and even religious beliefs of a given linguistic community. This paper compares proverbs with anthroponymic components in English and Uzbek, exploring how names influence meaning and interpretation[5].

MATERIALS AND METHODS
(**JIITEPATYPA II METOD/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR**). English proverbs frequently include personal names, some of which are tied to historical or biblical figures. Examples include:

Jack of all trades, master of none. (Jack represents a common man.)

Tom, Dick, and Harry. (A phrase referring to any ordinary person.)

As old as Methuselah. (Referring to extreme old age, based on a biblical figure.)

Uncle Sam needs you. (Personification of the U.S. government.)

These proverbs highlight the use of anthroponyms to convey common societal traits, religious references, or national identity. English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (John Smith, Mary Brown), geographical names (Africa, the Alps, the Thames), names of institutions (the United Nations, the British Museum), names of historical and other events (the French Revolution, the Jazz Festival).

English proper nouns also include nationalities (Russian, Irishman), weekdays (Tuesday, Saturday), months (January, May), and other notions, objects, places, etc., that are capitalized and used as names.

In English: «Simple Simon met a pieman.» → «Simon» represents a naïve or foolish person, reflecting a lack of intelligence or cunning. **In English:** «Every Tom, Dick, and Harry.» → These common English names represent ordinary people, emphasizing generality. **In English:** «When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?» → «Adam» and «Eve» refer to biblical first humans,

questioning the origins of social hierarchy. **In English:** «John Bull rules the waves.»

→ «John Bull» is a personification of England, reflecting national pride and dominance[1].

DISCUSSION(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА)
English proper nouns include people's names and surnames (John Smith, Mary Brown), geographical names (Africa, the Alps, the Thames), names of institutions (the United Nations, the British Museum), names of historical and other events (the French Revolution, the Jazz Festival).

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(The use of articles with people's names, geographical names, and other proper names is described in the materials on English articles in the section Grammar. See Articles with People's Names, Articles: Geographic Names and Articles with Proper Names in the section Grammar.) Some names in proverbs denote specific personal qualities or habits. **In English:** «As lazy as Ludlam's dog, that leaned against the wall to bark.» → «Ludlam» represents extreme laziness, using humor to mock idleness. **In English:**

«Rob Peter to pay Paul.» → «Peter» and «Paul» symbolize financial mismanagement, meaning to take from one source to cover another without real gain. **In English:** «Honest Abe.» → Refers to Abraham Lincoln, symbolizing integrity and honesty[2].

Proverbs with Religious and Mythological References. **In English:** Many English proverbs derive from the Bible and classical mythology. **In English:** «As old as Methuselah.» → «Methuselah,» a biblical figure, symbolizes extreme old age.

In English: «Doubting Thomas.» → «Thomas» refers to the biblical apostle who doubted Jesus' resurrection, representing skepticism. **In English:** «Let George do it.»

→ «George» represents an unspecified person who should take responsibility, often implying laziness. Proverbs with proper names are usually informal in character. Some of them belong to slang, which makes them unacceptable in formal speech and writing; besides, proverbs often have undesirable additional meanings. It is important to stress that some of the proverbs containing people's

names, with proper names are usually informal in character. Some of them belong to slang, which makes them unacceptable in formal speech and writing; besides, proverbs often have undesirable additional meanings.

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NA TIJALAR).

Uzbek proverbs also incorporate personal names, many of which stem from historical, cultural, or Islamic traditions. Examples include: In **Uzbek**: «Ermat boy bo'lsa, el boqar, Qoramat boy bo'lsa, yol boqar». → Ermat is used to describe a generous, philanthropic person, while Karamat is used to describe a self-serving person. In **Uzbek**: «Botir bo'lsang, Bobo bilan bahs et.» → In this proverb, the names «Batyr» and «Bobo» are used as symbols of courage and wisdom. In **Uzbek**: «Alining o'ligi – Botirning tirigidan yaxshi.» Meaning: It is better to be a true hero than to live a useless life[3].

English proverbs often contain Christian biblical references (e.g., Methuselah), while Uzbek proverbs reflect Islamic influences (e.g., Yusuf and Zulaykha). English anthroponyms in proverbs are often generic (e.g., Jack, Tom), while Uzbek proverbs use culturally significant names (e.g., Ali, Tursun). Anthroponymic proverbs in English serve as linguistic tools for expressing social commentary, moral lessons, and cultural identity. Their semantic richness makes them a valuable part of language, reflecting centuries of wisdom, humor, and belief systems. Barbie Doll (slang) – an attractive but silly person (usually about a woman, but may refer to a man); before you could say Jack Robinson – very quickly; doubting Thomas – a skeptic; a person who refuses to believe without clear proof; every Tom, Dick and Harry – any / every ordinary man; GI Joe – an American soldier; Hobson's choice – the choice in which only one thing is offered; take it or leave it; the absence of choice; Jack of all trades – a person who is able to do many manual jobs; Joe Blow; Joe Doakes (AmE slang) – a typical average citizen; Joe Citizen; John Q. Public (AmE slang) – a typical representative of the public; John Bull – a typical Englishman; the English people; John Doe (fem.: Jane Doe) – 1. an unnamed person in legal proceedings (see also Richard Roe); 2. an anonymous average citizen; John Hancock (AmE slang) – a person's signature; (John Hancock – American statesman of the 18th century who was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence.) John Henry (AmE slang) – a person's signature (see John

Hancock); Johnny-come-lately – a newcomer; a participant who started later than the others; Johnny-on-the-spot – the person who is always there, always ready to perform a task or to seize an opportunity; keep up with the Joneses – to try to achieve the same social position and wealth as one's neighbors or acquaintances; Mr. Right (fem.: Miss Right) – the person whom someone would like to marry; a perfect match; Murphy's law: If anything can go wrong, it will. (Or: Anything that can go wrong, will go wrong.) Peeping Tom – a voyeur; a person who secretly watches other people undressing; rob Peter to pay Paul – to borrow from one to give to another; **CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA).** **To sum up,** It should be stressed, however, that proverbs with proper names are not used in speech or writing often the study reveals that anthroponymic proverbs in English and Uzbek share common features, such as using personal names to symbolize broader societal values. They include proverbs that are still in use as well as some bookish or outdated expressions. However, cultural, religious, and historical influences shape the way these names are used in each language. By analyzing such proverbs, we gain deeper insights into the worldviews and traditions of English and Uzbek speakers.

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