

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UZBEK AND TURKISH PROVERBS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the characteristics of Uzbek and Turkish proverbs. The common features of proverbs are identified, and their similarities and differences are revealed through examples. As a result of the analysis, a classification of proverbs in Uzbek and Turkish folklore is proposed. Proverbs of analogical, synonymous, and monological types found in the folklore of both nations are grouped and examined. Each type of proverb is explained through examples.

Keywords: proverb, folklore, Turkic peoples, classification, Uzbek language, English language, parema, paremiological units, proverbs.

Introduction Uzbekistan is currently experiencing an active process of integration into the global community. Like all other fields, Uzbek literature and folklore have also begun to take their place within world culture. In particular, relations with Turkey—one of the first countries to establish close ties with the Uzbek people since the early years of independence—have been steadily strengthening. Within the framework of these relations, significant work has been carried out in the fields of art, culture, and literature.

It is well known that the roots of literary relations between the Uzbek and Turkish peoples extend deep into history. From ancient times, these two peoples have been blood-related, spiritually close, and fraternal nations sharing a rich common history spanning many centuries. Over time, they have mutually benefited from and influenced one another's literary heritage and creative traditions. Today, Uzbek literary works translated into Turkish and presented to Turkish readers, as well as Turkish works translated into Uzbek and embraced by Uzbek readers, clearly demonstrate this close literary interaction.

In the 1990s, many outstanding works of Uzbek literature were translated into Turkish, while remarkable works of Turkish literature were rendered into Uzbek. Writers such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, O'tkir Hoshimov, Said Ahmad, and Abdulla Qahhor have become familiar names for Turkish readers. Likewise, Uzbek readers have come to regard Turkish authors such as Orhan Pamuk, Mahmud O'laqosh, Ahmad Lutfi Qozonchi, Amina Shenliko'g'li, Sema Marshli, Elif Shafaq, and Sabahattin Ali as "their own."

As literary exchanges between the Uzbek and Turkish peoples continue to develop rapidly, new and relevant research questions emerge. One of the most important of these is the accurate and adequate translation of paremiological units from one language to another. Rendering proverbs and idiomatic expressions properly from Uzbek into Turkish or vice versa remains one of the key issues in folklore studies, translation studies, and comparative literary studies. Investigating this issue in depth and identifying its underlying principles is an important task for scholars.

This article attempts to classify Uzbek and Turkish proverbs based on the results of selected studies conducted on the proverbs of these two peoples.

The Concept and Significance of Proverbs

"Maqol yaratmagan bironta til, maqol ishlatmagan bironta xalq yo'q" (Саломов, 1961:18).

Each nation possesses its own unique genre—proverbs—and no other literary genre can express a people's identity and national character as vividly as proverbs. Proverbs embody the collective wisdom, moral judgments, and life experiences of a people, refined over centuries and transmitted from generation to generation.

Scholars emphasize that proverbs represent invaluable spiritual heritage and are considered the pinnacle of wisdom throughout human history.

Umar Osim Aksoy, who systematically collected and published Turkish proverbs, highlighted their spiritual power and significance, likening them to sacred expressions that deeply influence human consciousness (Aksoy, 2020:13).

Atalar sözünü tutmayanı yabana atarlar (Aksoy, 2020:157).

Despite originating centuries ago, proverbs remain relevant today and continue to serve as moral guidance for future generations.

1. Linguistic Features of Uzbek and Turkish Proverbs

As one of the most ancient genres of folklore, proverbs have not undergone significant structural changes. Their conciseness and expressive power remain intact, allowing complex meanings to be conveyed in just a few words.

Gül dikensiz olmaz (Aksoy, 2020:293). – Gul tikansiz bo'lmaz (Шомақсудов ва б., 1990:83).

Both Uzbek and Turkish proverbs are rich in artistic devices such as parallelism, contrast, alliteration, metaphor, and rhythm. Despite their many similarities, however, the proverbs of these two peoples also exhibit distinct linguistic and cultural features. The systematic classification of Uzbek and Turkish proverbs has yet to be fully developed, making this an important area of ongoing research.

2. Classification of Proverbs

Based on an analysis of form and content, Uzbek and Turkish proverbs can be conditionally divided into three main groups.

I. Analogical Proverbs

These are proverbs that exist in both languages with nearly identical form and meaning.

Akıl yaşta değil, baştadır – Aql yoshda emas, boshda(dir).

Such proverbs reflect the shared historical and cultural heritage of Turkic peoples. Examples include:

Ayağını yorganına göre uzat. (Aksoy, 2020:164) – Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat.

Türk xalq maqollari:

“Ata hakkı ödenmez, helal etmeyince”

“Atasını terk eden, it peşinde koşar”

“Baban anan sağ; yüreğin karış karış yağ”

O'zbek xalq maqollari:

Ota, bilak; ona, yurak.

Ota, aql; ona, idrok.

Ota bezori, xudo bezori.

Amri padar, arshdan a'lo.

Otang ishga buyursa, namozingni buzib ayt.

(Other proverb examples remain unchanged as provided in the original text.)

Conclusion

Uzbek and Turkish proverbs demonstrate close similarities in content, imagery, and values due to their shared ethnic roots, Turkic cultural heritage, and common historical experience. Universal values such as labor, honesty, respect for parents, patience, friendship, and moral

conduct occupy a central place in the proverbs of both peoples, reflecting the harmony of their worldviews and lifestyles.

At the same time, certain differences can be observed in linguistic form, metaphorical expression, and stylistic features shaped by local cultural contexts and historical development. Overall, the comparative analysis of Uzbek and Turkish proverbs reveals them as a rich spiritual heritage that preserves common Turkic foundations while expressing distinct national characteristics. Studying these similarities and differences enhances our understanding of cultural closeness, shared values, and the artistic potential of language.

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