

LINGUO-CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK PROVERBS WITH ZOONYM COMPONENTS

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Annotation

The relevance of English and Karakalpak proverbs with zoonym components representing the national, cultural, and mental aspects of both nations and ethnicities is discussed in this thesis. These proverbs identify individual and universal nouns formed by the example of zoonym, as well as shared characteristics of English and Karakalpak individuals.

Keywords: proverbs, zoonym components, linguoculturology, cultural aspects, figurativeness, linguo-cultural analysis.

The investigation of folklore language is generally considered to be one of the most significant philological issues. This is demonstrated by the fact that folklore is a mirror of a certain view of the world that has been growing in national consciousness for ages and has not lost its value in contemporary society. Proverbs are regarded as popular genre of folklore. "A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorisable form and which is handed down from generation to generation" [3, p. 27]. The definition makes it apparent that proverbs convey metaphorical meaning via words of wisdom or traditional beliefs of a nation.

The English people have honesty, diligence, equality, labor, cleanliness, contentment, loyalty, mutual competitiveness, prosperity, and a bright future, which are all expressed in national proverbs and sayings.

The majority of Karakalpak proverbs are about unity, hard work, entrepreneurship, patriotism, family, respect, gentleness, hope for a bright future, generosity, and following the advice of the elderly, patience, and wisdom, all of which have a key role in the education of next generations. Karakalpak proverbs are also abundant in the confidence in a bright future with optimism. Such proverbs urge a nation to follow their dreams which leads to the achievement of goals. And for accomplishing the goal, only patience, hard effort, and solidarity are needed.

In fact, proverbs with zoonym components are common in both English and Karakalpak languages which are differentiated by a unique mental natural link that



connects people to the animal world and is based on a profound relationship between evaluation of semantics and biological indicators of animals. Animals have always played a significant role in Karakalpak people's lives. The link between the animal world and humans has always been clear, since people have likened themselves to animals which are best portrayed in Karakalpak proverbs. The number of these proverbs is fairly large, providing enough material for linguistic analysis. Man has instilled human attributes in animals from ancient times. It should be emphasized that this is why each animal has a long-established characteristic picture that describes it most precisely.

External, physical, moral, psychological, emotional traits of a person receive special focus in zoonymic proverbs. Particularly, they characterize human interactions and appearance, actions and behavior of a person, qualities as well as character traits. The lexicographic source revealed the following zoonyms used in Karakalpak and English proverbs: dog, fox, horse, sheep, camel, cow, wolf, lion. Among the aforementioned animals, horse, dog, cow and camel are frequently mentioned.

“Ádil zaman bolsa, qasqır menen qozi birge suw ishedı” (If there is a fairness, wolf and lamb will drink water together). This proverb describes that if there is justice in society, all social classes live together in peace. In particular, wolf is represented as prosperous individuals, while lamb is regarded as the poor in this Karakalpak proverb.

“Qus balası ushın torǵa tısedı”(A bird falls into a net for its baby). The provided example shows that all parents are always ready to do anything for the sake of their children which denotes tight relationship and care between them.

“No matter how high a bird flies, it has to come down for water”. This English proverb incorporates the concept of not forgetting family and relatives ones or leaving them even though a person achieves all goals and become successful in life. There are some instances of proverbs with the "horse" zoonym component that have a figurative meaning in both languages:

“You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink”. You can make it easy for someone to do something, but you cannot force them to do it.

"Don't (or never) look a gift horse in the mouth". Don't criticize something that was given to you as a gift or as a favor.

“Attıń sırı iyisine málim” (Only owner knows the secret of the horse).

“At tuyaǵın tay basar” (A cold steps on a horse's hooves). These proverbs depict how horses are valued in English and Karakalpak life. Since they are considered as



initial quick mode of transportation. This actually accelerated migration, trade, and cross-cultural dialogue. They aided in the spread of languages and civilizations over the world assisting people with tasks ranging from plowing fields to transporting commodities.

Furthermore, proverbs featuring camel (túye) are also quite numerous in Karakalpak proverbs.

“Túyeniń úlkeni kópirde tayaq jeydi” (The big camel is beaten on the bridge).

“Túyege jantaq kerek bolsa moynın sozadı” (If a camel needs a camel thorn, it will stretch its neck). If a person wants to achieve something, they try to do their best in order to succeed.

Given their significance, camels had an important role in the literature and representational art of many people along the Silk Road. Camels are an embodiment of tolerance and hard work in Asian culture. However, finding English proverbs with zoonyms like "camel" is not so common because Great Britain is not a camel's habitat.

The study's findings once again demonstrate that the names of animals in English and Karakalpak language, which have evolved over time, are one of the richest and most diversified lexical systems. The main reason is that they are actively utilized in speech as a metaphorical feature of individuals, circumstances, and events and defined by universality and common knowledge in both languages.

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