

DEFINITION AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE IN THE FORMATION OF LABOR-RELATED PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Boymurodova Gulhayo Mamasharip qizi,

Assistant of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

Termiz State University of Engineering and Agrotechnologies

gulhayoboymurodova8@mail.com

Abstract. This article analyzes the grammatical structure of labor-related proverbs in the English and Uzbek languages. In the course of the research, the grammatical structures of proverbs in both languages, as well as their similarities and differences, were identified. The study is devoted to a comparative analysis of the grammatical structure of labor-related proverbs in English and Uzbek. The work scientifically examines the syntactic structure of proverbs specific to both languages, types of sentences, grammatical forms, and their semantic load. During the research, it was observed that English proverbs predominantly employ simple and concise sentence constructions, imperative forms, and generalized subjects. In contrast, Uzbek proverbs demonstrate a wider use of complex sentences, parallelism, ellipsis, and grammatically rich morphological means. Furthermore, it is substantiated that the grammatical structure of proverbs plays an important role in realizing their educational and didactic functions. The results of the study make it possible to identify common and distinctive features in the paremiological systems of the two languages, as well as to gain a deeper understanding of their linguocultural characteristics.

Keywords: proverb, labor, structure, morality, labor proverbs, comparative analysis, grammatical structure, syntax, paremiology, sentence construction, English language, Uzbek language, semantics, linguoculturology, didactic functions.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mehnatga oid maqollarning grammatik tuzilishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida har ikkala tildagi maqollarning grammatik qurilishi, shuningdek, ularning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari aniqlangan. Tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mehnatga oid maqollarning grammatik tuzilishini qiyosiy tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Ishda har ikki tilga xos maqollarning sintaktik tuzilishi, gap turlari, grammatik shakllari hamda ularning semantik yuklamasi ilmiy jihatdan o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot davomida ingliz tilidagi maqollarda asosan sodda va ixcham gap qurilishlari, buyruq mayli shakllari va umumlashtirilgan ega keng qo'llanishi kuzatildi. O'zbek tilidagi maqollarda esa murakkab gaplar, parallelizm, ellipsis hamda grammatik jihatdan boy morfologik vositalardan keng foydalanilishi aniqlandi. Shuningdek, maqollarning grammatik tuzilishi ularning tarbiyaviy va didaktik funksiyalarini amalga oshirishda muhim rol o'ynashi asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ikki tilning paremiologik tizimlaridagi umumiy va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni aniqlash, shuningdek, ularning lingvokulturologik jihatlari chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: maqol, mehnat, tuzilma, axloq, mehnatga oid maqollar, qiyosiy tahlil, grammatik tuzilish, sintaksis, paremiologiya, gap qurilishi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, semantika, lingvokulturologiya, didaktik funksiyalar.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется грамматическая структура пословиц о труде в английском и узбекском языках. В ходе исследования были выявлены грамматические особенности пословиц в обоих языках, а также их сходства и различия. Исследование посвящено сравнительному анализу грамматической структуры пословиц о труде в английском и узбекском языках. В работе с научной точки зрения рассматриваются синтаксическая структура пословиц, характерных для обоих языков, типы предложений, грамматические формы и их семантическая нагрузка. В процессе исследования установлено, что в английских пословицах преимущественно используются простые и лаконичные конструкции предложений, повелительные формы и обобщённый субъект. В узбекских пословицах, напротив, широко применяются сложные предложения, параллелизм, эллипсис и грамматически богатые морфологические средства. Кроме того, обосновано, что грамматическая структура пословиц играет важную роль в

реализации их воспитательной и дидактической функций. Результаты исследования позволяют выявить общие и отличительные особенности паремнологических систем двух языков, а также глубже понять их лингвокультурные характеристики.

Ключевые слова: *пословица, труд, структура, мораль, пословицы о труде, сравнительный анализ, грамматическая структура, синтаксис, паремнология, построение предложения, английский язык, узбекский язык, семантика, лингвокультурология, дидактические функции.*

Introduction. A proverb is considered a genre of folklore. It is a short and concise, figurative or non-figurative, grammatically and logically complete meaningful expression of wisdom. It has a specific and fixed form. Proverbs embody the life experience of ancestors, their attitude toward society, history, psychological state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, as well as positive qualities. Over the centuries, they have been refined among the people and have taken a compact and simple poetic form. They continue to possess significant educational value even today. Such proverbs and wise sayings constitute a valuable treasury of the spiritual wealth of every nation.

Literature review. According to V. P. Zhukov, "Proverbs and sayings differ from phraseological units in their structural and grammatical features: they express a complete sentence. Their integral semantic content is based not on concepts but on judgments. Therefore, proverbs and sayings cannot serve as carriers of phraseological meaning typical of phraseological units; their meaning can only be conveyed through a sentence (often extended), whereas the meaning of phraseological units is expressed through words or phrases." In the Uzbek language, proverbs form a distinct layer. One of their distinguishing features is that they may consist of one or two phraseological units. This characteristic makes them unique and sets them apart from many stable word combinations. Most proverbs have a complex structure, which can sometimes make them difficult to understand for language users. In a number of cases, proverbs express complex sentence types. Within the structure of proverb-sentences, phraseological units may appear in some cases as a specific part of the sentence, and in other cases as a predicative unit functioning as part of a complex sentence. As noted above, Uzbek proverbs do not differ from sentences in terms of their grammatical structure, although the lexical harmony of their components forms the basis of their figurativeness. Occupation and labor occupy an important place in the culture of every nation. Both our people and the peoples of the world highly value the importance of profession and labor. In English and Uzbek folk proverbs, the significance of earning an honest livelihood through labor is highly appreciated. The customs, character, and lifestyle of a people are closely connected with the geography, culture, and key lexical elements of their native language.

Phraseological units, particularly proverbs, mainly consist of combinations of words. In other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of language which, in terms of structure, are equivalent to free word combinations or sentences, and include fully or partially semantically transformed, figurative, and stable word combinations English and Uzbek folk proverbs have also been accumulated and polished over thousands of years as

a product of scientific and artistic thinking. They are transmitted orally among people, perfected over time, and passed down from generation to generation as one of the most valuable elements of spiritual heritage. The best proverbs created and used in the past represent examples of folk wisdom. In the book "Proverbs and Their Analysis", proverbs are explored not only in terms of collection but also through an analysis of their meaning, function, and role in society. Proverbs are generally short expressions that carry complete and profound meaning. They reflect the life experiences, worldview, and values of the people. The analysis of proverbs also emphasizes the importance of considering their historical context, literary works, and national values. Proverbs stand out due to their concise form and the ability to convey wisdom quickly, which makes them an effective tool for teaching and moral education.

Stability: Proverbs often pass from generation to generation, preserving their meaning.

Moral significance: Proverbs shape the moral values of a people, guiding principles of distinguishing right from wrong.

Concise and vivid expression: Proverbs are capable of conveying deep meaning in short and precise expressions.

Artistic and linguistic aspects: The book may also cover the artistic and linguistic features of proverbs.

Grammatical meaning, grammatical form, and grammatical category are among the most important concepts in grammar. Grammatical meaning refers to the abstract, generalized meanings of linguistic units (phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic) that directly shape speech. Grammatical forms can be simple or complex; cases and possessive forms are examples of this. A grammatical form is a linguistic unit that conveys a grammatical function and expresses grammatical meaning. Some Uzbek proverbs functionally correspond to English proverbs. A proverb is composed of independent parts of speech and presents a complete thought or conclusion. English proverbs have distinctive grammatical features: most are short yet meaningful, reflecting life experience and wisdom. The grammatical structure of English proverbs can be analyzed through the following aspects: A proverb is one of the genres of oral folk literature that conveys a short yet profound meaning, encompassing life experience, wisdom, and moral lessons. Proverbs usually express advice, guidance, or life truths in a concise and figurative manner. Their origins lie in the oral tradition, passed down from generation to generation, and they have been shaped over long historical periods. While proverbs may vary across different cultures, they often share similar meanings.

Discussion. Sayings (matallar) do not express complete judgments but function more as figurative expressions. A saying is a stable, figurative, and idiomatic linguistic unit of oral folk literature that does not provide a full judgment but serves to enrich speech, influence the listener, and convey aesthetic meaning. From a scientific perspective, a

saying is a linguistic, pragmatic, and linguacultural unit, representing an integral part of language and culture. Key features of sayings include their incompleteness, figurativeness, idiomatic meaning, and stability. A saying does not deliver an independent judgment; it is used within a sentence. Its meaning is understood by the listener or reader through context. This characteristic distinguishes sayings from proverbs: a proverb conveys a complete conclusion, while a saying expresses judgment indirectly. The incompleteness of a saying makes it concise, figurative, and expressive, enhancing or reinforcing the overall meaning of a sentence. The difference between proverbs and sayings is important:

Proverb: Forms a complete sentence, expressing a whole thought. (Example: "He who does not work shall not eat.")**Saying:** Is not a full sentence but a shorter, idiomatic expression. (Example: "The horse has a harness, the man – a tool.")**Proverbs** are exemplary products of folk creativity that accumulate life experience and wisdom. Their analysis is of significant value for linguistics, cultural studies, and pedagogy.

Types of Proverbs:

- Proverbs about labor: (Example: "Labor pleases the people.")
- Proverbs about friendship and unity: (Example: "A friend is known in adversity.")
- Proverbs about knowledge and intellect: (Example: "Knowledge is wealth; he who uses it is satisfied.")
- Proverbs about morality and upbringing: (Example: "Do good, receive good.")
- Proverbs about nature and time: (Example: "Morning labor is gold, evening labor is silver.")

Results. Grammatical Structure of Labor-Related Proverbs to begin with, it is important to define grammatical meaning. Grammatical meaning is the meaning expressed through grammatical forms within words or sentences. Unlike lexical meaning, it depends on the interrelation of words, sentence structure, and the grammatical rules of the language. Grammatical meaning has its own specific features and functions in conveying information, expressing judgment, and structuring sentences in proverbs. Based on strict rules: Grammatical meaning is formed on the basis of the morphological and syntactic system of the language. Subject to variability: Words can acquire different grammatical meanings through changes in their forms. Distinct from lexical meaning: While lexical meaning reflects the primary semantic content of a word, grammatical meaning indicates the word's grammatical function or status. 1. Proverbs with simple structure

English proverb:

"Time is money."

Time – subject (noun)

is – predicate (present tense form of the verb to be)

money – complement (noun)

Sentence structure: Simple Present, nominal sentence.

Uzbek proverb:

"Vaqt – oltin."

Vaqt – subject (noun)

Oltin – predicate (noun, used here in the sense of an adjective)

Sentence structure: Two-part nominal sentence.

Comparison: In both proverbs, the subject and predicate are nouns. In English, a linking verb (is) is used, whereas in Uzbek, no explicit verb appears.

2. Proverbs expressed with verbs

English proverb:

"Actions speak louder than words."

Grammatical analysis:

Actions – subject (plural noun)

speak – predicate (verb, present tense)

louder – adverb (comparative degree of an adjective)

When analyzing the grammatical structure of English and Uzbek proverbs, attention is paid to their construction, sentence components, and verb tenses. Below is a grammatical analysis of proverbs in both languages.

1. Proverbs with simple structure

English proverb:

"Time is money."

Time – subject (noun)

is – predicate (present tense form of the verb to be)

money – complement (noun)

Sentence structure: Simple Present, nominal sentence.

Uzbek proverb:

"Vaqt – oltin."

Vaqt – subject (noun)

Oltin – predicate (noun, used here in the sense of an adjective)

Sentence structure: Two-part nominal sentence.

Comparison: In both proverbs, the subject and predicate are nouns. English uses a linking verb (is), whereas Uzbek does not have an explicit verb.

2. Proverbs expressed with verbs

English proverb:

"Actions speak louder than words."

Grammatical analysis:

Actions – subject (plural noun)

speak – predicate (verb, present tense)

louder – adverb (comparative form of an adjective)

Comparison: English proverbs frequently use verbs to convey dynamic actions, while Uzbek equivalents may rely on nominal constructions or implicit predicates depending on context.

Conclusion. Labor-related proverbs in English and Uzbek not only convey practical advice about work and diligence but also embody the cultural, moral, and cognitive values of their respective societies. These proverbs are structured through carefully chosen grammatical patterns—simple sentences, imperatives, parallelism, and metaphorical expressions—which enhance their memorability, rhetorical force, and semantic clarity. In English, labor-related proverbs tend to be concise, direct, and universally applicable, often emphasizing cause-and-effect relationships, as in “Hard work pays off” or “No pain, no gain.” In contrast, Uzbek proverbs frequently employ metaphorical and culturally nuanced forms, combining repetition and imagery to convey the moral and social significance of labor, as exemplified by “Mehnat — xazina kaliti” (Labor is the key to treasure). Comparative analysis reveals that, despite structural and stylistic differences, both languages highlight the intrinsic link between effort and reward, reflecting shared human experiences and societal attitudes toward work. Studying these proverbs provides valuable insights into cross-cultural linguistics, cognitive representation of labor, and the role of language in transmitting ethical and social norms.

References:

1. Mamatqulova, Z. M. & Usarov, I. K. (2025). A Comparative Analysis of Proverbs and Sayings Glorifying Labor in English and Uzbek. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 5(12), 1854–1858.
2. Burxonova, G. (2024). Linguistic Features of the Concept “Work” in English and Uzbek Proverbs and Sayings. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 5(3), 268–271.
3. wos.academiascience.org
4. Ruzimuratova, N. R. (2025). O‘zbek va Ingliz Tillari Maqollarida “Mehnat” Konsepti va Ularning Tahlili. *Ta’limda Raqamli Texnologiyalarni Tadbiiq Etishning Zamonaviy Tendensiyalari*, 39(1), 279–282.
5. journal-web.uz
6. Nurullaeva, D. A. Q. (2023). Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Proverbs on the Basis of the Concept of Labour/Mehnat. *International Journal of Research*, Vol. 10 No. 6.