

CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMASTYLISTIC STUDY OF LABOR PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Ruzimuratova Nilufar Ruzimurot qizi,

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages independent researcher

Abstract. *This article investigates the cross-cultural pragmastylistic aspects of proverbs concerning labor in English and Uzbek. Proverbs are a significant component of national culture and linguistic perspectives, mirroring societal views on work, effort, accountability, and social principles. The study dissects the semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic traits of labor proverbs, noting their commonalities and divergences across both languages. English proverbs on labor primarily highlight individual achievement, time utilization, and output, whereas Uzbek proverbs concentrate on communal principles, perseverance, integrity, and esteem for diligent labor. The research further examines the communicative and expressive roles of proverbs in discourse. Comparative analysis demonstrates that labor proverbs serve as important linguistic tools for moral education and cultural transmission.*

Keywords: *labor proverbs, pragmastylistics, linguistic worldview, cross-cultural analysis, English and Uzbek languages, linguoculturology, paremiology, pragmatics.*

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mehnatga oid maqollarning kross-madaniy pragmastilistik xususiyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Maqollar milliy madaniyat va lisoniy manzaraning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, xalqning mehnat, tirishqoqlik, mas'uliyat va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarga bo'lgan munosabatini aks ettiradi. Tadqiqot davomida mehnat maqollarining semantik, pragmatik va stilistik jihatlarini tahlil qilinib, ikki tildagi o'xshash va farqli tomonlar aniqlanadi. Ingliz maqollarida asosan individual muvaffaqiyat, vaqtni qadrlash va samaradorlik g'oyalari ustun bo'lsa, o'zbek maqollarida jamoaviylik, sabr-toqat, halollik va mehnatsevarlik qadriyatlari yetakchi o'rin tutadi. Shuningdek, maqollarning nutqdagi kommunikativ va ekspressiv vazifalari ham yoritiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil natijasida mehnat maqollari axloqiy tarbiya va madaniy merosni yetkazuvchi muhim til birliklari ekanligi aniqlanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *mehnat maqollari, pragmastilistika, lisoniy manzara, kross-madaniy tahlil, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, lingvokulturologiya, paremiologiya, pragmatika.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье исследуются кросс-культурные прагмастилистические особенности пословиц о труде в английском и узбекском языках. Пословицы являются важной частью национальной культуры и языковой картины мира, отражая отношение народа к труду, трудолюбию, ответственности и социальным ценностям. В исследовании анализируются семантические, прагматические и стилистические особенности трудовых пословиц, а также выявляются их сходства и различия в двух языках. Английские пословицы в основном подчеркивают индивидуальный успех, рациональное использование времени и продуктивность, тогда как узбекские пословицы акцентируют внимание на коллективных ценностях, терпении, честности и уважении к труду. Также рассматриваются коммуникативные и экспрессивные функции пословиц в речи. Сравнительный анализ показывает, что трудовые пословицы являются важным средством нравственного воспитания и передачи культурного наследия.*

Ключевые слова: *трудовые пословицы, прагмастилистика, языковая картина мира, кросс-культурный анализ, английский и узбекский языки, лингвокультурология, паремология, прагматика.*

Introduction. Proverbs are a significant area of linguistic study, offering insights into a nation's cultural values, traditions, worldview, and societal experiences. Labor-related proverbs are particularly noteworthy, as work and diligence have consistently been valued in human societies. In both English and Uzbek cultures, these proverbs illustrate perspectives on hard work, responsibility, patience, effort, and achievement. Analyzing the

meaning and pragmatic style of these proverbs aids in understanding how various cultures perceive labor and how language communicates these cultural concepts. Proverbs are not only linguistic units but also cultural phenomena that preserve collective wisdom and moral principles passed from generation to generation. Therefore, the comparative investigation of English and Uzbek labor proverbs contributes to a deeper understanding of intercultural communication, linguocultural identity, and pragmatic language usage.

Researchers highlight that proverbs hold figurative significance and serve as powerful communicative instruments in conversation. Proverbs from English labor typically emphasize personal accomplishments, practical reasoning, effective time utilization, and independence. The saying "No pains, no gains" conveys the notion that success is attainable only through hard work and perseverance. In the same way, "Time is money" emphasizes the importance of productivity and the effective use of time in English-speaking cultures. These proverbs illustrate that work is linked to individual advancement and financial achievement. Uzbek proverbs related to labor greatly appreciate hard work and dedication, while frequently highlighting the importance of collectivism, ethical responsibility, integrity, and social cohesion [5, p.405]. The saying "Mehnatning tagi rohat" suggests that diligence ultimately results in ease and joy. Another saying, "Ishlagan tishlaydi," which translates to "The one who works eats," emphasizes that rewards are for those who put in honest effort. In Uzbek culture, work is tied to respect, family prosperity, and communal harmony.

Main Body. A significant pragmatylistic trait of labor proverbs is their adaptability to different contexts. The same proverb can convey various meanings based on the context of communication. A proverb may be utilized humorously, critically, ironically, or earnestly depending on the speaker's aim and the listener's understanding. This practical flexibility enhances the efficacy of proverbs in conveying messages. English labor proverbs frequently use succinct and straightforward stylistic expressions. Their practical purpose is generally to inspire individuals, boost productivity, and highlight personal accountability. For instance, the saying "Going to bed early and waking up early leads to a person being healthy, wealthy, and wise" encourages discipline and self-management. These proverbs serve as advice and persuasive speech acts [4, p.105].

In comparison, Uzbek labor proverbs often feature emotionally charged and morally instructive themes. They often utilize metaphorical imagery connected to farming, family dynamics, and conventional community principles. Proverbs like "Mehnat qilgan xor bo'lmas" ("One who works hard will not be humiliated") highlight the values of dignity, integrity, and societal respect associated with work. In communication, these sayings are frequently employed by elders, parents, and educators to teach younger generations and reinforce moral standards.

Methods. This study employs comparative, descriptive, semantic, and pragmatylistic approaches to examine labor-related proverbs in both English and Uzbek

languages. The research relies on theories related to paremiology, pragmatics, semantics, and linguocultural examination. Proverbs were chosen from dictionaries of English and Uzbek proverbs, collections of folklore, linguistic research, and scholarly articles. The process of research involved multiple phases. Initially, proverbs linked to labor were selected based on their thematic connections to work, diligence, effort, patience, responsibility, and accomplishment[2,p.213]. The gathered proverbs were classified into semantic categories according to their similarities in meaning and communicative intent. The semantic examination concentrated on recognizing both literal and figurative meanings, metaphorical phrases, symbolic images, and culturally unique ideas found in the proverbs. English proverbs were evaluated regarding practicality, productivity, and personal achievement, while Uzbek proverbs were studied through the lens of collectivism, ethics, and social obligation.

The pragmatylistic analysis explored the role of proverbs in communication. Special focus was given to their communicative functions, including advising, motivating, warning, criticizing, educating, and persuading. The proverbs' stylistic features, emotional nuances, and contextual applications were also analyzed to assess their pragmatic impact in interpersonal communication.

Discussion. Proverbs in both languages promote diligence, patience, and persistence, while condemning laziness and negligence. This shows that work is universally acknowledged as a vital foundation for both personal and communal well-being. Nonetheless, significant semantic and pragmatylistic distinctions can likewise be noted between the two cultures. Proverbs related to work in English predominantly illustrate values of individualism. They highlight individual accomplishment, self-sufficiency, effectiveness, and tangible success. Proverbs like "No pain, no gain" and "Time is money" emphasize productivity and personal growth as key values in English-speaking cultures[3, p.110].

Conversely, Uzbek labor proverbs embody cultural viewpoints that are collectivist and focused on morality. They emphasize community well-being, integrity, familial principles, respect, and moral accountability. Maxsulotlar, masalan "Mehnatning tagi rohat" va "Ishlagan tishlaydi", nafaqat mehnatsevarlikni, balki axloqiy xulq-atvor va ijtimoiy birdamlikni rag'batlantiradi. In Uzbek culture, work is deeply linked to dignity, family pride, and collective harmony. From a pragmatylistic viewpoint, proverbs in both languages serve as powerful tools for communication. They are regularly employed in everyday conversation to teach, inspire, guide, convince, and impact individuals' actions. Parents, elders, and educators often utilize work-related proverbs to convey cultural values and foster positive perceptions of labor[1, p.205]. The research also shows that understanding proverbs is heavily influenced by context. The identical proverb can convey support in one context and disdain or sarcasm in a different context. This contextual

adaptability enhances the practical importance of proverbs and amplifies their stylistic diversity in communication.

Conclusion. To sum up, English and Uzbek labor-related proverbs exhibit significant semantic and pragmastylistic features. They represent cultural views on work, effort, responsibility, ethics, and achievement. Both languages express universal themes that commend hard work and denounce idleness, while pragmastylistically, proverbs serve as potent communicative instruments applied for guidance, persuasion, teaching, and social impact. Simultaneously, English and Uzbek labor proverbs reveal significant cultural distinctions. English proverbs emphasize personal uniqueness, efficiency, and tangible success, while Uzbek proverbs place greater importance on community, ethics, social cohesion, and moral duty. These differences show how language mirrors national mindset and cultural perspective. Consequently, the cross-cultural pragmastylistic examination of labor proverbs aids in a more comprehensive comprehension of language, culture, communication, and human values.

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