

Proverb - An Artistic Publicist Genre

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Abstract--- *One of the factors that reflects the national values and culture of the nation is the oral culture of the people. One of the most important genres of folklore is that the proverbs are one of the most important subjects in linguistics and folklore. The study of proverbs, one of the most important genres of folklore, and the study of folklore in general, is very important today. This article aims to examine the common features of Uzbek and English proverbs and their similarities and differences in other genres of folklore.*

Keywords--- *Proverb, Folklore, Life Experience, Ethical, Historical Process, Paremiology, Anonymity, Paremic Art.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Created as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy and art, folk proverbs are a compact form of folklore but with a deeper meaning. These lines of art, each of which can display the beauty of our language, the elegance of our speech, the logic of reason and thinking, are a mirror of the centuries-old life experiences and everyday life of our people. This artistic window reflects its relationship to life, nature, human, family and society, its socio-political, spiritual, educational, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, itself and self. That is why proverbs have become so widespread that they have not only been used in live speech and interpersonal communication for centuries, but have also been used regularly in fiction, history, and science, as well as in political and publicist literature. The proverbs are a common independent genre of oral art as a rare example of folk wisdom. They can be conventionally referred to as ethics. After all, proverbs are a very compact, complex, figurative expression of the socio-political, spiritual, cultural, moral and philosophical views of the people, which have been tested in centuries-old life experiences. The proverbs are not specially created, but are judged to be the moral value of the conclusions drawn from life experiences tested by certain conditions.

They show that long-term life experiences in various areas of human activity have resulted in the formation of stable, unchanging, accurate, and correct conclusions. Folk-creation has its own laws and principles of development. Its properties are studied by the paremiology field of folklore. When researching proverbs, we should refer to the field of paremiology. Paremia is a Greek word that means wisdom, parable, figurative expression. Paremiography is involved in collecting, recording, and booking folk art collections. In folklore the genre of proverbs is a part of folk paremic art, with its compact, concise and figurative expression. However, the genre of proverbs is still not

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recognized as a separate literary genre, but is often viewed as a minor kind in the prose of folklore and sometimes in folk poetry. The proverb is one of the genre of oral compositions that is compact, deep, and based on the experiences and observations that have accumulated over many centuries of socio-economic, political and cultural life. The term proverb is derived from Arabic - spelling, to pronounce, and to be used for phrases and expressions.

Phrases, expressions that are understood almost uniformly by everyone, form the genre of the proverb. Consequently, folk proverbs are expressive expressions that perfectly summarize public conclusions, judgments, and recommendations. Uzbek folk proverbs are often quoted by proverbs, parables, sayings, wisdom, benefits, words of wisdom, reproofs, sayings of the wise or wise, the words of the wise and the wise. Popular with terms often the term scientific proverb is in use. Proverbs by their very nature are international genres. There are no people in the world who do not have their sayings. Because each nation leaves its experiences in the form of proverbs. Therefore, in the oral traditions of different nations, there are many close and concise proverbs in their content and form. Because every nation has a lot in common with each other.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The famous Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy said, "In every proverb I see the image of the people who created this proverb". Another important aspect of proverbs is that they are examples. The proverbs are always instructive. But just as any exemplary idea is not an proverb, there are several conditions for the development of good ideas. They are:

- An illustrative idea is that people have been tested for many years in their life experience. Every thought tested in life experience can convince one;
- The exemplary ideas expressed in this proverb are of a universal nature, not of the individual;
- The general human reasoning must be compact and have an excellent artistic form.

The proverbs are short, often poetic words, expressions of deep meaning, born of human experience and representing the wisdom of the people. It is very compact, durable and distinct from other genres of folklore. A.M. Gorky praised the role of folk proverbs. "The greatest wisdom is the simplicity of the word" he wrote. "Proverbs and songs are always short. They contain thoughts and feelings that are equivalent to the content of the whole book". Here, the scientist evaluates the form and content of the proverbs and songs and compares them. But we shouldn't think that song and proverb are the same genre. Whereas, in lyrical genres such as poems, songs, the reality is expressed in the background of the person's experiences, in folk tales the conclusions about these experiences are often summarized. Thus, in the lyrical genres, there is a tendency towards perception in judgment, and in proverbs, the pursuit of judgment. When illustrated by epic genres, folk tales, fairy tales and legends, anecdotes, the behavior and experiences of various images, proverbs express the reality of judgment through judgments. Hence, the proverb does not refer to events, but rather to conclusions and judgments. Consequently, in epic genres, when the direction is from movement and position to judgment, the proverbs go from judgment to action and position.

From the two features mentioned above, it is clear that in a compact series of proverbs, the narrative of the world contains events that give rise to great stories. In other words, large-scale works can be created through the facts of each proverb.

III. DISCUSSION

In English, the term proverb is generally represented by the word proverb. Sometimes, in many publications: adages, dictums, maxims, mottoes, precepts, saws, truisms, we can also explain the meaning of the proverb. Like Uzbek folklore, English folklore is one of the most common genres in English folklore. Often with its structure, folklore, and more, it shows something in common with Uzbek proverbs. When referring to folk proverbs, it is important to consider their history. Although most of the proverbs used in our speech today have been created in the past, they are clearly reflected in folk psychology, worldviews, and contradictions. Consequently, it is necessary to collect folklore and study their classification from the point of view of consistent classification. For example, it is difficult at first glance to understand one of the proverbs of Uzbek folklore in what age and in what class the society was quoting.

“A fool’s bolt is soon shot”

The translation of the proverb - the bow of a stupid archer fires quickly. Uzbek alternative: "If you put a fool on the head of a fool, he will remove it by hand". If we are from translation, there is no doubt that the proverb was created in the past. Because the "bolt" used in it is felt in the past, during wartime. Consequently, the specific class function in the proverbs are determined by their position in the speech. However, no matter what period the proverbs are created, they can be re-activated. With this in mind, "The rich man glances at the rich, the water flows into the stream" or the saying "A fool's bolt is soon shot" is not active in our speech today. In this case, we just want to say that the origin or creation of proverbs depends on a particular period of time. There are varying degrees of proverb content - narrowing or extensions that are driven by changes in social life. This fact alone indicates that the proverb is directly related to public life and public life. Thus, proverbs play an important role in the study of people's lives, their past economic, political and cultural life. Indeed, the proverbs objectively evaluate various socio-economic relationships, ethical and aesthetic norms, ethical beliefs of people, their way of life and work, their love and hate, their dreams and aspirations. It is for these reasons that people's proverbs have a very slow creation and forgetting. These characteristics depend on the economic, political and cultural structure of society, the degree of stability or instability of the structure.

The proverbial nature of the proverbs makes them lively and vibrant. For example: English "A bad excuse is better than none" is translated into Uzbek - apologizing unwillingly is better than not asking at all. As an alternative in Uzbek, we quote "Out of the Serpent's Pleasure with Good Speech, from the Religion of Bad and Muslim". As we have seen, these proverbs have the meaning of a sermon. This means that the person must always have a good word and a good word. Both versions of the proverbs have the same meaning. In the study of proverbs, its structure is an important factor in how the syntactic integrity is shaped. The structure of the proverbs are based on one or more syntactic units. Proverbs with the same syntactic integrity are usually one-sided proverbs and are often short-sighted. That is why Uzbek and English folklore are very similar. The following proverbs will try to prove our point.

- The absent is always in the wrong- The absent - the blind.
- There is no accounting for tastes - Everyone drinks their favorite soup.
- Actions speak louder than words- As far as can tell - work.

- Advise none to marry or go to war - Everyone's intention is to be their partner.

Multiple proverbs tend to change more rapidly than single-piece proverbs. In some cases, when a proverb fails to fully understand or recall what it says, it can cause serious damage to the content or structure of the proverb by adding additional words or comments. In this case, one of the key words in that proverb may be omitted. Consequently, speaking and listening to the proverbs also requires special attention and responsibility. Otherwise, neglect may undermine the original meaning of the proverb, misinterpret the next generation, and be used in a way that is contrary to its original meaning.

In Uzbek folklore, poetic proverbs are more common than English proverbs. Poetic proverbs have their specific weight, rhyme and tone. In the poetic proverbs the rhythmic-syntactic parallelism, alliteration, rhyme, and many other poetic means adorn the illustrative thought, with the melody, the melody, and sometimes the simple repetitions or rhymes. This phenomenon is typical of most Uzbek proverbs. In the majority of Uzbek proverbs, poetic means such as alliteration and rhyme are frequently observed. Among the genres of folklore, there are genres such as parables, puzzles, close to proverbs in terms of size, appearance, and the way they reflect reality. Today, we can face these problems in folklore of all nations. This is the case in English proverbs, just as in Uzbek. Like Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs differ greatly from proverbs and puzzles by the following features:

- The proverb expresses a clear, conclusive conclusion, but is often used as a judgment. Although the quote is close to the proverbs, the manner in which the facts are presented is fundamentally different from those of the proverb, with a concealed expression of the idea.

At first glance, there is a clear difference between proverbs and puzzles. But the difference between proverbs and proverbs is a little more difficult to understand immediately. Along with proverbs, parables are also used in folklore. You should know the difference between these two terms. It is different from proverbs. The parable is a kind of folk figurative expression used in the literal sense. The parable is a combination of words that translate their meaning to another meaning. By analyzing this proverb, it is judged that a wise person will find a way, or that a wise person will always find his or her own way.

- There is no sign of judgment in finding. Instead, it pushes certain ideas and objects into a puzzle.
- The proverbs are guided by the expression of a certain sentence in a logical order and in a strict polarity. This is why the proverbs are evaluated either in a positive or coherent way. Since the idea is sharply polarized, each proverb has two logical centers. These centers are essentially identical, comparable, or completely contradictory.
- Citations can only be used in the literal sense if the proverbs can be used in their own and portable meaning.
- Depending on the circumstances of your life, any person may quote an proverb to support their view. However, we can use this proverb in its own way or in a more literal sense to give a clear picture of what is happening.

Illustrations are also genre-like in terms of form and content. Many scholars have confirmed the text's texture, size and fiction. Even in most publications, the word proverbs are used interchangeably with proverbs. Typically, parables give the effect of the speaker's speech and make the form more beautiful. However, proverbs and parables

have such genre-specific features that they can always be expected to distinguish from each other. This verdict means confirmation or denial. At the same time, public proverbs have full meaning and are always meaningful, even if they are used separately. The parables are used as an important part of the speaker's speech and cannot be used separately because they are not comprehensive. In particular, when the proverb is used in particular, it expresses an idea and gives an analogous picture of life. When the parable is used separately, it does not represent an independent meaning and serves to enhance the artistic expression of the speaker. It is worth remembering one example. There is a saying among our people:

"Good words come out of the snake's nest, and with the bad word from the knife sheath". It is known that the proverbs and sayings, in fact, are close to each other in the role of public life and the level of living conditions. Only as a result of the historical process, one of them was proverbial and the other was living as a parable. Thus, the proverb and proverbs are, in fact, close to the level of expression of everyday life, one of which has historically been formulated, and the other has lived as a parable. Thus, proverbs and parables are close together in form and content, but proverbs are a relatively independent genre, with no mention of independence in the parable. Proverbs are a phenomenon between oral art and philosophy that no one can refute. The verdict is first and foremost proven through centuries of experience in life, and then by virtue of its character. It has become a story of history and a propaganda essence. Therefore, it is common for proverbs in the proverbs to be heard without objection, without opposition or comment. There is no point in arguing that the proverbs are high in logic and reasoning is convincing. That is why the proverbs can be used anywhere and for any purpose. Nevertheless, proverbs, parables, or riddles are always sung and listened to in a more serious manner than other genres of folklore. But in some cases proverbs can also be used to make fun of, mock, mock, deride. As we have seen, Uzbek and English folk proverbs differ greatly from other genres of folklore, but many are created as a product of anonymity, livelihood, and variation. It is in common with all genres of folklore. And examining their differences also suggests that the proverbs are distinct from other genres. This makes the proverbs of the proverbs a kind of genre that needs to be explored separately.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in Uzbek and English folklore, proverbs differ from other genres, notably parables or riddles, because of their conclusions and opinions. In some cases, proverbs and puzzles can be similar in form or tone of voice. However, the proverbs are important because they have a meaningful meaning, expressions and expressions that are based on the rich experiences of our ancestors.

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