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CROSS-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Begjanova Djamila Arislanbayevna
PhD student at Tashkent State University of the Uzbek language and literature

Annotation: This article discusses the paremiological units which are expressed wisdom, advice, or caution. The examples of paremiological units are given in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units can be explained with the help of unique features of different languages and cultures.

Key words: Paremiological units, proverbs, cultures, concept, communities, cross-linguistic analysis.

Paremiological units, also known as proverbs, are short, pithy sayings that convey a message or moral and ethical lesson. They have common features in many languages and cultures and are often used to express wisdom, advice, or caution. Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units contribute significantly to linguistic research. It provides a rich source of data for studying language structures, idiomatic expressions, and semantic patterns. By comparing proverbs across languages, researchers can uncover linguistic similarities and differences between their features, revealing underlying grammatical and syntactical structures. Moreover, cross-linguistic analysis sheds light on cognitive processes involved in language production and comprehension. The study of paremiological units help researchers to understand how the cultural and linguistic factors shape the way individuals think, perceive, and communicative meanings. It offers valuable insights into the relationship between language, culture, and cognition.

Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units is a valuable tool for understanding the similarities and differences between languages and cultures. This article will explore the concept of paremiological units and their use in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as the challenges and opportunities presented by cross-linguistic analysis.

Uzbek and Karakalpak are two Turkic languages spoken in Central Asia. Both languages have the rich tradition of paremiological units that reflect the values, beliefs, and worldview of their respective communities. For example, the Uzbek proverb "Bir qadamda yuz qadam" (One step is worth a hundred steps) emphasizes the importance of taking action, while the Karakalpak proverb "U’mitsiz shaytan" (Never say to die) highlights the value of emotional expression.

Despite their cultural significance, paremiological units can be difficult to translate accurately between languages. However, they often rely on cultural references or idiomatic expressions that may not have an equivalent of another language. For example, the Karakalpak proverb "Bu’lbu’l-sha’menin, adam watanin su’yer" (A nightingale loves its field, a man loves his homeland) may be difficult to translate into a language word by word. For this reason, we give its’ equivalent as “East or west, home is best”.

Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units can help to identify these challenges and provide insights into the unique features of different languages and cultures. One approach to cross-linguistic analysis is to compare the frequency and distribution of paremiological units across different languages. For example, a study by Muminov [3] found that Uzbek and Karakalpak have a similar number of paremiological units, but the distribution and use of these units significantly differs from two languages.

Another approach is to compare the content and meaning of paremiological units across different languages. For example, a study by Kadyrova and Khamrayeva [2] compared the use of paremiological units in Uzbek and Karakalpak and found that while there are some similarities in

the types of messages conveyed, there are also significant differences in the specific content and cultural references used.

Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units can also provide insights into the ways in which language and culture influence each other. For example, a study by Abdullaeva [1] examined the use of Russian paremiological units in Uzbek and found that they often reflect the influence of Russian language and culture on Uzbek society.

The study of paremiological units, such as proverbs and sayings, offers the valuable insights into cognitive processes involved in the language production and comprehension. By examining variations of proverbs across languages, researchers can analyze how linguistic differences between expression and interpretation of cognitive phenomena. This sheds the light on how linguistic structures and cultural contexts shape the way individuals think, perceive, and communicate.

In conclusion, paremiological units are the important aspect of a language and culture that can provide valuable insights into the values, beliefs, and worldview of different communities. Cross-linguistic analysis of paremiological units in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages can help to identify the challenges and opportunities presented by these units, as well as provide insights into the unique features of these languages and cultures. By examining the frequency, distribution, content, and meaning of paremiological units across different languages, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which language and culture influence each other.

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