

Article

Utilizing Aphorisms in Uzbek and English to Express Linguistic Images of The World

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Abstract: The article identifies the research question that is, how aphorisms express cultural values, beliefs and worldviews in English and Uzbekistani cultures. It underlines the linguistic factor in the formation and the reflection of these attitudes through a structurally contrastive linguoculturological approach. Aphorisms are examined according to their thematic context—time, money, family, relationships, and work ethic—and their semiotic and metaphoric analysis is investigated. The approach that has been followed entails coming up with balanced corpora of aphorisms in both languages and comparing their thematic content, and the particular cultural contexts under which they are used. The theoretical theories which the research under consideration employs include linguistic relativity, cognitive linguistics, cultural linguistics, as well as paremiology. Some of them include; English aphorisms are found to be more self-centered and pro-market while the Uzbek aphorisms are more collectivistic, pro-social and more inclined to relation oriented.

Keywords: linguistic worldview, proverbs, linguocultural comparison, english-uzbek proverbs, language and culture, time is money approach, working culture, cultural norms, studies on semantics and metaphors

1. Introduction

Through language people can see their culture and language influences how they think about the world. Proverbs give us quick access to group wisdom which shows where people stand on what they believe [1], [2]. This research studies English and Uzbek aphorisms to show how these language expressions depict what people understand about the world. Through analyzing metaphorical links and common themes in proverbs from English and Uzbek languages this study shows how culture and language jointly impact our thinking process [3]. Through their symbolic values and creative word choices aphorisms help us learn about various social customs around the world. When compared across different cultures these statements highlight distinct attitudes about time value money family connections work practices and relationships [4], [5]. Our study examines similarities and differences between English and Uzbek cultural principles that shape how people use aphorisms both mentally and socially. Our research depicts aphorisms by examining how language structures and content differ across two semantic regions. Our research creates even corpora of conventional wisdom from both languages to thoroughly compare how people express themselves metaphorically while sharing cultural meaning. Our research uses linguistic relativity theory, cognitive linguistics, and proverb studies to explain the results while linking them to cultural background [6].

This research shows how language creates cultural worldviews while revealing how proverbs connect verbal expression to cultural identity. Through research into English and

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Uzbek aphorisms this project helps people understand the unique ways different cultures think about universal ideas. We study these aphorisms to enhance the existing understanding between language use and cultural identity. By doing this research our findings support discussions on cultural identity [7], [8].

2. Materials and Methods

A comparative linguoculturological method serves to analyze aphorisms found in English and Uzbek language content [9]. The study examines major thematic elements across time, financial matters, labor conditions, households and interpersonal connections. This research collects its data from dictionaries and literary books alongside internet platforms to select cultures-relevant expressions and lexically complex aphorisms which people use frequently [10], [11], [12]. The research examines the aphorisms through direct comparison of their linguistic relations using thematic context assessments and evaluations of metaphoric content and structural elements [13], [14]. Our focus *sirasında* explores the metaphorical, personified and similar wording techniques in these texts that convey unique cultural meanings [15]. During cultural interpretation the research analyzes how social currents and historical moment combine with political factors to influence aphorism usage and significance within every language [16], [17], [18]. The analytical process reveals the fundamental cultural values and beliefs which exist throughout these aphorisms. The research draws from its findings to establish a complete analysis of cultural perspectives between English and Uzbek aphorisms while examining how linguistic structures influence people's universal concepts about time, money, work and relationships [19], [20]. The research utilizes linguistic relativity and cognitive linguistics together with cultural linguistics and paremiology to study aphorisms while studying their linguistic and cultural aspects.

3. Results

Quantitative assessment of aphorisms from English and Uzbek literary texts demonstrates how cultural views diverge regarding core subjects including time and money along with work and family values and romantic relationships [21], [22]. The research finds English aphorisms prioritize individual success along with market-friendly thinking yet Uzbek aphorisms adopt an approach which unites collectivism through familial bonds and cooperative values. Time: English aphoristic statements teach "Time is money" because they represent a transactional understanding of time that underscores scheduling effectiveness and productive work completion. Uzbek aphorisms adopt a divergent concept of time which normalizes patience alongside eventual progress.

Money: The English proverb "Money makes the world go round" displays a direct relationship between wealth and accomplishment which mirrors capitalist beliefs. Within Uzbek aphorisms money functions as an instrument to assist others rather than serving as a tool for personal gain because generosity takes precedence over individual acquisitions.

Work: The English aphorism "Work hard, play hard" emphasizes individual achievement together with personal effort. The prevailing Uzbek aphorisms promote success through obligatory teamwork and comprehensive mutual support and societal responsibility

Family and Relationships: People in English culture see individuals responsible for prioritizing blood ties "even above water" whereas Uriksoy culture demonstrates that clan alumni form the top service priority followed by unified community welfare and mutual assistance. Metaphorical imagery functions as an essential method in transmitting cultural attitudes between languages during the study. Time money and work-related metaphors in English show dominant views on control and competition yet the Uzbek language interprets them regarding harmony as well as mutual support and balanced orientation. An examination of aphorisms in both languages demonstrates that their organization and subject matter shows parallels with distinct cultural traditions in each language group.

4. Discussion

The final topic of consideration is Family and Social Relationships. Philosophical sayings and proverbs that have been uttered or written concerning family and social issues are other interesting topics for cross-cultural comparison. Aids to personal happiness and overall human wellbeing are surely another favorable area. There are dramatic differences in the subjects. English aphorisms may focus on individualism and personal success [2], while Uzbek aphorisms may combine family obligation, collective accountability, and societal stability. The comparison of these expressions will highlight on the variation in social-cultural values of the people in the aspect of interpersonal relationship. The following strategies will be examined on the basis of their ties to family and social roles as part of the culture under consideration: (formal, kinship terms, honorifics, and other similar indicators). The use of proverbs as a reflection of the family relationships will also be analyzed, and especially the comparison of the given cultural models reflected in these expressions. The study will also assess work and ethics aphorisms. English aphorisms may stress the values of work, on the striving for success, on rivalry [2]. Popular proverbs in the Uzbek language might teach the value of cooperation, volunteering, and general being a responsible member of society which is rather different focus on cooperation. Specifically, the examination of the process of working in the movie will be focused on the metaphors and similes, and possible value-belief patterns detected in these tropes. For example, if certain concepts are identified through the opposite metaphorical link with some aspects of work, it is possible to determine how this or that culture envisions the interaction of people with natural elements. This research will therefore, have the following limitations. As for the selection of the aphorisms, the sample has been chosen most subjectively as a result, there can be many other cultural values and beliefs which has also been reflected in these expressions which the given analysis has failed to capture.

Moreover, because aphorisms may be filled with cultural memes, jingoism, or prejudice, the reader's perception of the aphorisms may be skewed by the researcher's cultural identification. To address these concerns, the study will employ a team approach such that; more than one researcher will review and analyze the results, and therefore more credible results will be arrived at. In further researches, compared to the present research, the number of languages can be increased and also the research areas can be widened including different cultures. Something which would enable a much more profound comparison of Linguistic Worlds and a better understanding of how language forms Culture. Moreover, if the frequency and distribution of aphorisms were measured quantitatively, more information about the role of these expressions in culture could be obtained. By applying the corpus linguistics approach to the analysis, there could also be added more objectivity to the methodology, more strict differentiation of the linguistic features and more valid comparison of the samples of other languages. Moreover, it would be useful to research aphorisms more from diachronic perspective, that is, which aphorisms have their meaning and use been changed through history. With this longitudinal plan, it was possible to find out how aphoristic expressions changed reflecting societal changes and cultural emergence.

5. Conclusion

The present research aims at conducting a comparative linguoculturological analysis of the Linguistic Worldviews performing through aphorism in both English and Uzbek. In other words, the paper is accentuating the importance of the use of the empiricist approach and identification with the theoretical concepts under discussion in an attempt to describe how language and culture jointly contribute to the formation of an individual's perception of the world. For the analysis, such major topical lesson and cultural domains as the concepts of time, money, family and relations, and work etiquette shall be selected in order to compare the lexis in English and Uzbek with the respective cultural norms. This chapter will also outline the limitations of the study and recommend future research directions

and such a study should encompass a large pool of people and should be conducted with the help of multicultural teams of theorists, anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists. It is believed that the study results should help to enrich the understanding of the contribution of language in the formation of cultural-conceptual templates. In a comparative manner, it will be possible to analyse the matching and opposing processes of using proverbs to express cultural values and positions, thus deepening the understanding of cultural differences in humans' Cognition [2], [4], [1].

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