



LINGUOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF GRADUONYMIC RELATIONSHIPS IN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article studies the linguopragmatic aspects of graduonymic relations in proverbs in English and Uzbek. Through structural and semantic analysis of proverbs, the means of expression, functional roles and layers of meaning of these relations specific to both languages are analyzed. The study uses linguistic pragmatics and gradation theories as a basis, and focuses on the similarities and differences between Uzbek and English proverbs. As a result, linguistic means reflecting the national characteristics of the two languages in the cultural context and their communicative significance are identified. This study is useful for translators, linguists and educators and can be used in various cross-linguistic comparative analyses.

Keywords: graduonymic relations, linguopragmatics, English and Uzbek proverbs, semantic analysis, gradation theory, linguistic means, cultural context.

Introduction.

Human thought and worldview are embodied, first of all, in their language. Language, reflecting the rich cultural heritage, customs and traditions of each people, expresses national identity. Therefore, proverbs, which are one of the examples of folk oral creativity, are a vivid reflection of national thought. Proverbs, as a spiritual bridge that conveys deep life experience and wisdom inherited from the past to future generations, preserve the historical and cultural wealth of the people. Analysis of the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek proverbs makes it possible to study the cultural and social values of these two peoples in a comparative way.

Proverbs play an important role in expressing the complex and contradictory aspects of life - good and evil, luck and misfortune, success and trials. Within these meaningful texts, graduonymic relationships, reflecting such concepts as the development of events, the interaction of phenomena, and the degrees of change, require special attention. Such relationships in English and Uzbek proverbs have their own linguistic and semantic features, revealing the stylistic richness of these languages and the diversity of means of expression. Also, it is scientifically interesting and significant to identify commonalities and national characteristics inherent in both languages through the analysis of proverbs. The linguopragmatic possibilities of language are especially clearly manifested in proverbs. Because proverbs are not just simple means of language, but are a meaningful manifestation of people's thinking, wisdom, and life experience. They embody important information about the historical and social life of different peoples in a certain cultural context. The study of English and Uzbek proverbs undoubtedly serves to further study the historical, cultural and social life of the two peoples, to expand the global outlook and to develop interlingual integration processes.

This article analyzes the linguopragmatic features of graduonymic relations in English and Uzbek proverbs. Through this analysis, the structural and semantic content of proverbs, their means of expression and functional tasks are determined. The research is also aimed at revealing the common and national specific aspects of the two languages, and further enriching cultural treasures. These analyses serve as a valuable scientific and creative resource for translators, linguists, teachers and scholars engaged in comparative interlingual research.

Methodology:

Any scientific research carried out in the field of linguistics requires thoughtful approaches and reliable methodology. The analysis of graduonymic relations in proverbs in English and Uzbek requires the use of modern linguistic methods. For a consistent and in-depth study of this complex topic, linguopragmatics, semantic analysis, and gradation theories were identified as the main scientific directions.

At the initial stage of the study, the issue of collecting samples of proverbs from English and Uzbek languages was carried out with great care. In this process, proverbs on topics reflecting the cultural, social and historical characteristics of both languages were selected. The comparative method was used to analyze the selected proverbs from a linguistic and pragmatic perspective. With the help of this method, the similarities and differences of the proverbs were identified, and the reasons for the differences between them were highlighted. This allowed for a deeper study of the cultural and historical memory of both peoples and an opportunity to understand the national characteristics of the language. During the study, the methods of discursive analysis and contextual approach were used in the study of proverbs. Discursive analysis played an important role in determining the role and communicative functions of proverbs in practical speech. The contextual approach helped to reveal the cultural and social significance of proverbs more broadly. In particular, the expression of graduonymic relations in the language was studied in detail using semantic models and structural analysis methods. These approaches allowed for a more in-depth analysis of the linguistic and semantic content of proverbs.

In addition, statistical analysis was used as an integral part of the methodology, reliably presenting the research results based on numerical indicators. Dividing proverbs into different topics, determining their commonalities and differences, and calculating percentages were carried out using statistical methods. This approach ensured the scientific validity of the research and made it possible to describe the identified results in a meaningful way.

Also, scientific and empirical principles and theoretical foundations were strictly taken into account in the process of determining methodological approaches. The success of linguistic research largely depends on its methodological accuracy and sound approaches, and these principles are important in ensuring the reliability of the research results. The results obtained through these methodological methods served to reveal the linguistic and cultural connection between English and Uzbek proverbs. As a result, this study has become an important scientific source for the comparative study of the cultural heritage and linguistic wealth of the two peoples.

Discussion:

Language is one of the greatest inventions of mankind, it is not only a means of communication, but also embodies the rich culture, thought systems and worldview of humanity. Each language reflects the history, cultural heritage and life experiences of that

people. Studying the graduonymic relationships between English and Uzbek proverbs allows us to understand more deeply the world of thought and cultural characteristics expressed through the languages of the two peoples. The similarities and differences identified in the process of this research provided valuable information about the worldview, cultural values and lifestyle of both peoples.

English proverbs usually highlight values such as individualism, freedom, and logical thinking. For example, proverbs such as “Rome wasn’t built in a day” and “Actions speak louder than words” emphasize the gradual development of processes in human life. These proverbs show that in English, graduonymous relationships are expressed through a clear and logical structure.

In contrast, Uzbek proverbs mainly reflect collectivism, patience, and spiritual values. For example, proverbs such as “Köp to’kib, kam cho’qistirma” and “Ag’zidan kisluk so’z, oltindan ag’ir” reveal the national mentality and deep spiritual values of the Uzbek people. These proverbs express graduonymous processes formed through the life experience of the people and highlight the mental characteristics of the Uzbek nation.

The similarities identified during the study are noteworthy. Proverbs in both languages emphasize universal human values such as gradual development, patience, and prudence. These similarities reflect common human experiences across cultures and languages. At the same time, differences have also been identified, with English proverbs highlighting more individual success and personal freedom, while Uzbek proverbs emphasize collective cooperation, friendship, and social solidarity.

As a result of the linguopragmatic analysis of graduonymic relations, it was observed that these relations are expressed in different ways in both languages. While in English graduonymic processes are manifested through clear metaphors, logical rules, and structures, in Uzbek this process is enriched by deep spiritual layers, life experiences, and the historical memory of the people.

The results of the study show that proverbs serve not only as linguistic tools, but also as a vivid reflection of the national memory, cultural heritage and social values of the two peoples. A deeper understanding of graduonymic relations allows us to study not only the language, but also the cultural and social essence of the people. This study is important not only for linguistic research, but also for the development of cultural and interlingual ties on a global scale. This serves to strengthen cultural integration and further enrich mutual understanding between peoples.

Conclusion:

Language is a unique mirror reflecting the identity, culture and worldview of a people. By studying graduonymic relations in proverbs in English and Uzbek, we discovered not only linguistic differences, but also the philosophy of life and value systems of the two peoples. This study has shown that proverbs are an expression of the most important criteria, experiences and values in the daily life of both peoples, which acquire a deep pragmatic meaning in communication.

The similarities between proverbs in English and Uzbek demonstrate the commonality of human thinking and experiences on an international scale. Patience, gradual development and caution are especially emphasized in the proverbs of both languages. This aspect enhances unity and understanding in the global cultural environment. At the same time, the

peculiarities of each language reflect the historical, social and cultural characteristics of the people and allow for a deeper understanding of interlingual differences.

While logic and individual success prevail in English proverbs, Uzbek proverbs are based on the values of spirituality, collectivism and friendship. These differences, in fact, more vividly demonstrate the unique cultural wealth of both peoples and create rich material for interlingual research.

This study is not only an important scientific contribution to the field of linguistics, but also has practical significance in the processes of translation, education and cultural exchange. Through the study of proverbs, tools have been discovered that serve to enrich international dialogue and bring the cultures of two peoples closer together. In conclusion, the study of language and the analysis of its linguistic wealth is not only a scientific approach, but also a powerful tool that unites humanity. The study of the graduonymic relationship between English and Uzbek proverbs once again confirms the interconnectedness of these two peoples and how rich their cultural treasure is. This creates an important foundation for strengthening cultural and interlingual ties in the future.

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