

Proverbs Used in Shuhrat's Work "Oltin Zanglamas" (Gold Does not Rust)

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Abstract. In this article, the methodological features of the proverbs used in Shuhrat's "Golden Rust" were studied and analyzed on a scientific basis. Also, the writer's ability to use proverbs was widely covered

Key words: proverbs, artistic work, Shuhrat's work "Golden Rust", style, national culture.

Introduction

Proverbs, which are the oldest and shortest examples of folklore, are also widely used in prose works of fiction. Each people and nation put their living conditions, social status, history and present, achievements and losses into a certain mold, and learn from them the wise words, proverbs and sayings that belong to the people. creates and they are public property. These proverbs are used by ordinary people in their daily speech, and literary people use them to polish them in their creations. Folk proverbs help to decorate a person's speech and make it look colloquial, and in written literature, they make the work more impressive and understandable. In addition, proverbs motivate the reader to read the work easily, to understand broadly about the time when the work was created, depending on the meaning of the proverb, the words used in it, and the art.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY.

Various linguists and literary scholars have recorded their opinions about proverbs. Proverbs are often rhymed, in a structure characteristic of the art of saj' or tazad. O. Safarov studies proverbs and explains that regardless of their poetic or prose form, they do not belong to the epic or lyrical type. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word proverb is defined as follows: A proverb is an article, a small work, a word, speech, created by the people on the basis of life experience, usually with a concise, figurative content. , complete and wise phrase, sentence. "Your neighbor is at peace - you are at peace" (Shuhrat. Golden Rust. p. 17).

Proverbs often use metaphors, similes, adjectives, and comparisons. Proverbs are rich in word groups and are composed of nouns, adjectives, numbers, adverbs and verbs through poetic or prose rhyme. Also, arts such as antonymy, meaning enhancement, qualification, revitalization are actively involved. The primary purpose of using proverbs is education, and it plays an important role in educating not only the young generation, but also adults. In addition, it is used in the speaker's speech to make a reasonable assessment of the situation. Interest in the proverb from a literary point of view, its use in order to increase the artistry of the work and ensure the fluency of the artistic language has always been the focus of attention of the word artists.

RESEARCH RESULTS.

By analyzing the proverbs used by the Uzbek writer Shuhrat in "Golden Rust", it can be seen that their role in the writer's work is important. The writer uses proverbs that match the style of the language of the work, determining who it belongs to. By using proverbs, the writer can express his thoughts in a concise, understandable and effective way. The writer manages to explain an entire story with just one proverb.

The proverbs mentioned in Shuhrat's "Golden Rust" can be divided into the following groups:

1) proverbs about language, science

Both the language of love and the language of annoyance (1: p. 85).

Remembering the proverb "the educated is a city, the uneducated is a cemetery", they promised to turn Tashkent into a fully literate city this year (p. 1:78).

A house without a book is a night without a lamp (p. 135).

2) proverbs about patience and satisfaction

Patience is yellow gold (page 1:12).

Mirsalim hurriedly went to the street as if Kadir was waiting for him, but his masters said, "If you drink in a hurry, even cold water will burn your mouth!" remembering what he said, he suddenly got down so fast (p. 1:364).

3) proverbs about work

He never complains that free things are a lot of gratitude, hard work is an ornament, he kept all his hope with his wrist, from his own wish, he was a very believing man. (p. 1:132)

4) about honesty and truth, sincerity, goodness

As one poet said: "Be a fool in the court of the truth until there is a king on the throne of a lie" (p. 1:66).

The truth is dark and dark. (p. 1:201)

After drinking two glasses, he picked up the tanbur, which was hanging on a pile with its case, and tuned it tirelessly as if to say: "From a musical string - a sweet melody comes out" (p. 1:82).

Hey, my dear child, what are you saying, the angel says Amen to a good word and to a bad word (page 1:115).

5) about friendship

Don't get angry at the talk on the street, if a friend speaks with anger, an enemy speaks with exaggeration (p. 1:167).

Tell me, Sadiqjon, a fool is offended by the bitter words of a friend (p. 1:102).

6) about peace and war

Your neighbor is at peace - you are at peace (p. 1:17).

It is said that forty days of blessings will rise from the place of one day's beating (p. 1:115).

7) about hope and despair

People who have money live by command, people who don't have money live by dreams (p. 47).

As the saying goes, "He who is lucky breaks his teeth from the mud" (p. 1:113).

8) about family and loved ones

The sages did not say for nothing that "If you feed an orphaned lamb, your nose will be wet, if you take care of an orphan, your nose will be bleeding" (p. 1:52).

"Wait for the wife from the beginning, the child from the age!" Mirsalim, who obeyed the belief that he did not beat his wife after the revolution by twisting her hair and dragging her around the yard... (p. 1:45)

Although he knows the tricks of "The street is dirty, the house is a dungeon", he is not aware of this secret (p. 56).

It is now the time when a man is an avra and a woman is an astar (p. 1:58).

It used to be said, "Ten wives cannot boil a pot" (p. 1:78).

He says that shame makes a woman ugly, and an animal is ugly (page 1:116).

It is said that one woman's gossip is the burden of forty donkeys (p. 1:149).

Aunt Adolat poured out all her love on her granddaughter, as she said, "The core is sweeter than the flesh", she used to caress her and sing to her... (p. 1:128)

9) about happiness and sadness

Although he entered the school happily saying that it fell on the head of the hand - it fell on the head of the earth..... (p. 1:254)

"Rust the iron, sorrow gnaws at the man," said Kadir, putting a mint-smelling peach into his mouth (p. 1:361).

Sadiq had worn the Order of the Red Banner with the idea that they would say, "The pain of high spirits will soon disappear" (p. 1:133).

Also, he was able to effectively use the following proverbs in his literary work.

He worked in a distant region for a few more years and returned last year after "it snowed and the tracks were pressed" (p. 1:50).

Sadiq also has a bit of a tongue twister: he is sitting in the same cell, and he says, look at the man who has no pants laughing because his knees are torn. (p. 1:159)

The past tense is a gray shirt, the flesh itches. (p. 1:210)

The love of Shura entered with my blood and comes out with my soul. (p. 1:213)

God willing, we will see all four eyes. If there is a massacre of forty years, the dead will die (p. 1:255).

The original is not mirrored, gold is not rusted. (page 1:271)

Mirsalim felt a sense of dread until the car and the smoke drove back out of the camp. (p. 1:321)

There is a proverb that says that the poor and the poor can be found in the dark, and that is why (p. 1:347).

CONCLUSIONS.

As we have seen, proverbs are dedicated to several topics, and proverbs expressing goodness are also cited.

The study of proverbs in the language of works of art shows the rich history of the Uzbek nation as well as its national culture.

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