

BORROWED PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR CULTURAL VALUE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Nilufar Ibragimova

Gr 11. Linguistics

Abstract

The goal of this research proposal is to look at the semantics and pragmatics of borrowed proverbs and sayings in the English language from a linguo-cultural perspective. The following investigation methods are applied to achieve the goal: descriptive method, comparison method, generalization method, and semantic and lingvoculturological analysis. The studied expressions either coincide in some basic categories or express polar points of view and attitudes, and proverbs and sayings reflect emotional characteristics of a particular nation.. Proverbs and sayings are an important aspect of the global picture of national languages. Proverbs and sayings, as linguo-cultural texts, express a distinct layer of culture of a separate group, reflect spiritual and physical activities of culture representatives, as well as the attitude and worldview of a certain linguo-cultural society.

Key words: national character, English language, language picture of the world, proverbs and sayings, linguo-cultural peculiarities, folk origin, cultural value.

Introduction

Throughout its existence, language experiences numerous transformations as if it's a living creature - it is alive. It grows, and some of it perishes. It is always improved during development by binding from other languages. This is a natural process that can be beneficial or harmful. Borrowed words can help a language flourish by increasing its vocabulary with words that can be considered international. To build proper communication, it is dependent on its function. The overuse of loanwords has resulted in the obliteration of several native words. However, it is argued that a language's evolution can be regulated and that it has the power to clarify. No language does not borrow terms from other languages, some directly and others indirectly through other languages. Borrowing is done for a variety of reasons, including technological advancements, economics, international affairs, trade, sports, fashion, mass media, the computer industry, cultural contact, politics, and so on. When proverbs are "borrowed" into the language, it has nothing to do with technical advancement; rather, borrowing, tracking, and adapting proverbs is a result of cross-cultural relationships. The proverb reflects a nation's experience, customs, and traditions, which is why studying the proverbs allows us to delve deeper into the substance of concepts like "national character," "mentality," and "linguistic picture of the world." The proverb is a generalization of national wisdom that has been consolidated. It is polished for a period of time in the spoken language before moving on to textual sources. The language vision of the world evolves at the same time as the language itself. Throughout history, man has interacted with the surrounding world, reflecting and studying it in his activities, including speech. A human being need unusual signs, symbolic patterns in language, in order to comprehend the world. Proverbs and sayings are a significant source of knowledge, particularly for linguocultural studies, as they provide a unique way of cognition and interpretation of culture, mindset, and language representatives.

Research objectives

The main aim of this study is to classify loan proverbs and sayings according to their semantic specificity by comparing them with Uzbek analogues and identify whether their semantic typology and grammatical structure will correspond the Uzbek proverbs and sayings.

The following objectives will be put forward:

To gather and identify borrowed proverbs and sayings both in English and Uzbek.

To do semantic and linguistic classification by taking into consideration national and universal characters, cultural values.

To compare their grammatical structure in order to define whether their semantic meaning changes or not.

Literature review

In this study further information is provided and put forward a literal review of previous studies on the subject under discussion that can lead to many important and productive studies. People use language for transmission of cultural concepts. Choice of language, the use of it, style of speaking, choice of words and degree of politeness, etc. all say something about a particular society and its national culture that is reflected in context.

“Anthropologists have come to depend on oral folklore for clues to better understanding cultures; folklorists have recorded and analyzed texts and performances that show the richness of human imagination in spoken art; and linguists have used traditional narratives as a source of valuable data that can be obtained in no other way” (Salzmann, 1989). One of the important cultural sources of information is paremiology, which studies proverbs and sayings. Prominent linguists and folklorists have been analyzing proverbs from different points of view. Proverbs are known as ‘a wit of one, and the wisdom of many’ by Lord John Russell (1950). The word proverb comes from Latin word ‘proverbium’ while the study of proverbs is called paremiology from the Greek ‘proverb’ which dates back to the time of Aristotle. According to Adedimeji (2005), proverb is the short familiar sentence expressing a supposed truth or moral lesson. It is a saying that requires explanation, simple and popularly known and repeated. Mieder, (1993) a prominent proverb scholar, defines the term proverbs as a short, generally known sentence of folk which contains wisdom, truth, moral and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorized form which is handed down from generation to generation. According to Wright (2002:9), As a result of globalization, English has spread all over the world as a world language and has been used as a lingua franca for political, economic, educational, cultural, commercial and social reasons (Nilifer, 2011). According to Harnish (1993), proverb can be defined as a short familiar maxim of wisdom words which is usually expressed in form with bold image that catches the memory. Morris (2003) submits that definitions of proverb have features, which is sometimes called proverbial markers. Barley (1974) focused on features to describe proverbs and develops characteristics or feature matrix explanations of the proverb with are related items. In this way, proverb is contrasted and compared with other genres (maxim, riddle, proverbial phrase) based on the statement form, metaphorical nature and fixed form Norrick (2007).

The process of borrowing is closely connected with the people’s ethos. It is a mode of thinking. It includes something that is general, conscious and unconscious, logical and emotional, common beliefs, ideology and moral. “National mentality defines people’s behavior, their cultural development. Mentality is a frame of reference, problems and their decisions, implicit installations, valuable orientations, conclusions, features of behavior, which was fixed in national consciousness, in cultural stereotypes; the mentality is that distinguishes one generation from others”(Маслова 2001:208)

Research gap

The semantic specificity and universality of the borrowed proverbs and sayings in the English language stand in need of being investigated thoroughly. This study raises the concept that in spite of being alike in meaning (universally understandable) proverbs and sayings are not always grammatically similar in comparable languages. Moreover, loan proverbs and sayings in the English language do not always comprise the whole cultural value while they are classified according to the semantic specificity in comparing with Uzbek. Thus, this study takes into consideration above mentioned gaps, evaluates further review and gathers valuable data on linguistic and semantic specificity.

Methodology

"Proverbs are used in a wide range of situations and there are no limits to the use of the proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, influence or manipulate other people, rationalize our own shortcomings, question certain behavioral patterns, satirize social ills, poke fun at ridiculous situations".

In this work, contextual description, comparative and statistical as well methods of semantic and lingvoculturological analysis are used. Moreover, conceptual analysis and cross-cultural analysis methods are also used.

While investigating on the given theme several proverbs on the semantic point of view will be analyzed. The following noticeable themes, such as Friendship, Motherland, Time, Knowledge, Beauty, Health, Work, and a lot other different subjects are defined and classified by the help of some example on the given topics.

Experiment: the following tasks have been solved in this qualification paper:

To deal with the history of the proverbs and sayings and analyze them.

To show their components or equivalents if they exist in compared languages, and the ways of their translation.

To point out the difference between proverbs and sayings.

To research the structural type of English proverbs, to differ in the groups of types of proverbs and sayings according to their equivalents and synonymic row.

Equipment: books, dictionaries, folklores, computers, encyclopedic dictionaries and books, literature journals, independent researchers, compulsory participants (scientists, lexicographers, orientalists, philologists, phonetics, historians, ethnolinguists, religious specialists)

Timeline

March 2022-June 2022 (3 months)

The researcher will collect borrowed proverbs and saying in both English and Uzbek languages.

July 2022-October 2022 (3 months)

The researcher will analyze and group the proverbs with the help of some methods.

November 2022-December 2022 (1 month)

Collection of borrowed proverbs and sayings in an internship with general linguists, ethnolinguists, theologians and partly historians.

January 2023- April 2023 (3 months)

The researcher will put the research into words and write the dissertation.

Conclusion

The study is allocated to analyze and compare loan proverbs and sayings with their origins and their utilization in the English language from the perspective of cultural value. Proverb is a brief saying that presents a truth or some bit of useful wisdom. It is usually based on common

sense or practical experience. Proverbs are always the most vivacious and at the same time the most stable part of the national languages, suitable competing with the sayings and aphorisms of outstanding thinkers. In the proverbs and sayings colorfulness of national thinking is more vivid expressed as well as their features of national character. The proverbs and sayings are the paper of folklore which is short but deep in the meaning. They express the outlook of the amount of people by their social and ideal functions. Proverbs and sayings include themselves the some certain features of historical development and the culture of people. This research puts forward the idea of the semantic sphere of proverbs which is very wide and unlimited.

On behalf of the investigations discussed above, this research proposal will serve as an additional source for further researches by focusing on the hypothesis that the loan proverbs and sayings in the English language do not always comprise the whole cultural value while they are classified according to the semantic specificity in comparing with Uzbek.

Reference

1. А.В. Кунин. Английская фразеология. М., 1970.
2. Hrisztova-Gotthardt, H. (Ed.) & Aleksa Varga, M. (Ed.) (2015). Introduction to Paremiology. A Comprehensive Guide to Proverb Studies. Berlin: De Gruyter Open.
3. J. Raymond. 1956. Tensions in Proverbs: More Light on International Understanding. Western Folklore 15.3, pg 153-154
4. Bartlett Jere Whiting, "The Nature of the Proverb." 1932
5. "T-shirt with anti-proverb". Neatoshop.com. Retrieved 2013-08-30.
6. Ethnologue languages of world [Electronic resource]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.ethnologue.com/statistics/size>, - Consulted online on 14.10.2016.
7. The Wordsworth Dictionary of Proverbs. G.L.Apperson. (2001) Wordsworth Editions. – 678 p
8. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proverb>
9. www.proverbs.com10
10. file:///C:/Users/UNIVERSAL/Downloads/Influence_of_Culture_and_Mentality_in_th.pdf