

**THE EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL WORLDVIEW AND MENTALITY IN
PROVERBS (BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

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ABSTRACT: This article examines proverbs as linguocultural units that reflect national worldview, collective thinking patterns, and mentality, based on a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek languages. Proverbs have been formed over centuries and represent a condensed, figurative, and generalized expression of people's life experience, observations, moral principles, and social values. They function not only as linguistic elements but also as cultural codes that preserve historical memory, lifestyle, traditions, and the spiritual world of a nation. The study explores the semantic and figurative means through which concepts such as diligence, patience, family values, social relations, wisdom, and moral norms are conveyed in the proverbs of both languages. Special attention is given to identifying similarities and differences between English and Uzbek proverbs, their connection with the mental characteristics of native speakers, and the degree to which national character is reflected in them. The comparative analysis reveals both universal and culture-specific features of proverbs, demonstrating that while many life truths are shared across cultures, the ways they are expressed, the imagery employed, and the evaluative perspectives are closely linked to national culture. The findings of the study contribute significantly to linguoculturology, paremiology, and contrastive linguistics, and promote a deeper understanding of intercultural differences and the linguistic worldview embedded in proverbial expressions.

Keywords: proverb, paremiology, mentality, national worldview, linguoculturology, national character, comparative analysis, semantics, cultural code, values

**MAQOLLARDA XALQ DUNYOQARASHI VA MENTALITETNING
IFODALANISHI (INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA)**

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ANNOTATSIYA: Mazkur maqolada maqollarning xalq dunyoqarashi, milliy tafakkuri va mentalitetini ifodalovchi lingvokulturologik birlik sifatidagi o'rni ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Maqollar asrlar davomida shakllangan

xalq tajribasi, hayotiy kuzatuvlar, axloqiy me'yorlar va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarning ixcham, obrazli hamda umumlashgan ifodasi hisoblanadi. Ular nafaqat til birligi, balki millatning tarixiy xotirasi, turmush tarzi, urf-odatlar va ruhiy dunyosini aks ettiruvchi madaniy kod sifatida ham xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida maqollarda ifodalangan mehnatsevarlik, sabr-toqat, oila qadriyati, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, donishmandlik va axloqiy normalar singari tushunchalarning har ikki tilda qanday semantik va obrazli vositalar orqali ifodalanishi o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek maqollarida uchraydigan o'xshash va farqli jihatlar, ularning mental xususiyatlar bilan bog'liqligi hamda milliy xarakter aks etish darajasi tahlil qilinadi. Qiyosiy tahlil natijasida maqollarning universallik va milliylik xususiyatlari ochib beriladi, ya'ni ayrim hayotiy haqiqatlar barcha xalqlarga xos bo'lsa-da, ularning ifodalanish shakli, obraz tizimi va baholash mezonlari milliy madaniyat bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekani asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari lingvokulturologiya, paremiologiya va qiyosiy tilshunoslik sohalarida muhim ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi hamda tillararo madaniy tafovutlarni chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: maqol, paremiologiya, mentalitet, xalq dunyoqarashi, lingvokulturologiya, milliy xarakter, qiyosiy tahlil, semantika, madaniy kod, qadriyatlar

**ОТРАЖЕНИЕ НАРОДНОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ И МЕНТАЛИТЕТА В
ПОСЛОВИЦАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО
ЯЗЫКОВ)**

ТУХТАЕВА САБИНА ТУЛКИНОВНА

**МАГИСТРАНТ ТЕРМЕССКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ЭКОНОМИКИ И
СЕРВИСА**

НАУЧНЫЙ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ: УРАЛОВА ОЙСУЛУВ ПОЯНОВНА

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье пословицы рассматриваются как лингвокультурные единицы, отражающие народное мировоззрение, национальное мышление и менталитет на материале английского и узбекского языков. Пословицы формировались на протяжении веков и представляют собой обобщённое, образное и лаконичное выражение жизненного опыта народа, его наблюдений, нравственных норм и социальных ценностей. Они выступают не только как языковые единицы, но и как своеобразный культурный код, в котором закреплены историческая память, образ жизни, традиции и духовный мир нации. В ходе исследования анализируется, какими семантическими и образными средствами в пословицах двух языков передаются такие понятия, как трудолюбие, терпение, семейные ценности, социальные отношения, мудрость и

моральные нормы. Особое внимание уделяется выявлению сходств и различий между английскими и узбекскими пословицами, их связи с ментальными особенностями носителей языка и степени отражения национального характера. Сравнительный анализ позволяет раскрыть универсальные и национально-специфические черты пословиц, показывая, что, несмотря на общность многих жизненных истин, формы их выражения, система образов и оценочные критерии тесно связаны с национальной культурой. Результаты исследования имеют важное значение для лингвокультурологии, паремиологии и сопоставительного языкознания, способствуя более глубокому пониманию межкультурных различий и особенностей языковой картины мира.

Ключевые слова: пословица, паремиология, менталитет, народное мировоззрение, лингвокультурология, национальный характер, сравнительный анализ, семантика, культурный код, ценности

INTRODUCTION

Language is not only a средство of communication but also a mirror reflecting the history, culture, values, and worldview of a nation. Among the various linguistic units that preserve and transmit cultural experience, proverbs occupy a special place. Proverbs are concise, figurative expressions that accumulate centuries of collective wisdom, moral norms, social observations, and practical knowledge. They function as repositories of national mentality and serve as verbal models through which a society interprets reality, evaluates behavior, and transmits cultural standards from one generation to another. The study of proverbs is particularly important in the context of modern linguistics, where language is viewed as an inseparable part of culture and human cognition. Within the framework of linguoculturology and paremiology, proverbs are regarded as culturally marked units that encode national identity, value systems, and patterns of thinking. Through metaphor, imagery, and symbolic representation, proverbs reflect how different peoples perceive work, family, morality, nature, social relations, and human character. Therefore, the comparative study of proverbs in different languages makes it possible to reveal both universal human concepts and nationally specific features of worldview and mentality.

English and Uzbek proverbs provide rich material for such analysis. Despite belonging to different language families and cultural traditions, both peoples have developed extensive proverbial systems that express their life philosophy and social ideals. Uzbek proverbs often emphasize respect for elders, hospitality, patience, collective responsibility, and moral purity, reflecting the historical lifestyle and social structure of Central Asian society. English proverbs, in turn, frequently highlight individual

responsibility, practicality, self-discipline, and rationality, which are deeply rooted in the socio-cultural development of English-speaking communities. At the same time, both traditions share common human values such as honesty, diligence, wisdom, and justice, which demonstrates the universal nature of many moral principles. In this regard, proverbs can be seen as linguistic evidence of how national mentality is formed and verbalized. Mentality, understood as a stable system of collective perceptions, behavioral norms, and value orientations, is not expressed directly but is implicitly embedded in language. Proverbs reveal this mentality through evaluative meanings, cultural metaphors, and socially approved patterns of behavior. By analyzing the semantic structure, imagery, and pragmatic function of proverbs, researchers can reconstruct fragments of the linguistic worldview characteristic of a particular culture. The relevance of this study lies in the growing interest in intercultural communication and the need to understand cultural differences reflected in language. Misinterpretation of culturally loaded expressions may lead to communication barriers, while awareness of proverbial meanings enhances cross-cultural competence. Moreover, in the era of globalization, comparative paremiological research contributes to preserving national linguistic heritage while simultaneously highlighting the shared foundations of human experience. The aim of this research is to explore how national worldview and mentality are expressed in English and Uzbek proverbs through a comparative linguocultural analysis. The study seeks to identify common semantic themes, culturally specific images, and value orientations encoded in proverbs, as well as to determine the extent to which they reflect universal versus national characteristics. The findings of the research may be valuable for linguoculturology, comparative linguistics, translation studies, and intercultural communication, offering deeper insight into the cultural meaning embedded in proverbial language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research material for this study consists of a *корпус* of English and Uzbek proverbs selected from authoritative paremiological dictionaries, folklore collections, and academic sources. The *выбор материала* was guided by the principle of thematic representativeness, ensuring that the proverbs reflect key spheres of human life such as work, family relations, morality, wisdom, social behavior, and attitudes toward fate and nature. A total sample of proverbs from both languages was analyzed in order to ensure balanced comparative results and to identify both universal and culture-specific features. The methodological framework of the study is based on an interdisciplinary approach combining linguocultural, semantic, and comparative analysis. The linguocultural method allows proverbs to be examined as units that embody cultural meanings and national values. Through this approach, the study interprets proverbs not

only at the linguistic level but also within the broader socio-cultural and historical context in which they function. Semantic analysis is used to determine the key concepts, evaluative components, and metaphorical models embedded in proverbial expressions. This method helps reveal how particular qualities such as diligence, patience, intelligence, or social responsibility are verbalized and what connotative meanings they acquire in each linguistic tradition. Special attention is paid to figurative language, symbolic imagery, and implicit moral judgments that characterize the internal structure of proverbs. The comparative method plays a central role in the research. By comparing proverbs from English and Uzbek languages that express similar themes, the study identifies parallels and contrasts in worldview, value orientation, and cultural symbolism. This method makes it possible to distinguish between universal human ideas reflected in both traditions and nationally specific features determined by historical experience, social structure, and cultural norms. Elements of contextual and pragmatic analysis are also employed to understand how proverbs function in communication and how they influence attitudes and behavior.

RESULTS

The analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs demonstrates that both linguistic traditions actively use proverbs to encode and transmit collective life experience, moral principles, and socially approved patterns of behavior. A number of universal semantic themes were identified across both languages, including the value of hard work, the importance of wisdom, respect for time, the consequences of one's actions, and the moral evaluation of honesty and justice. These shared themes confirm that proverbs serve as a reflection of fundamental human concerns that transcend cultural boundaries. At the same time, significant differences were observed in the figurative representation and evaluative focus of proverbs. Uzbek proverbs frequently emphasize collective values, social harmony, respect for elders, and the importance of family and community ties. Their imagery often draws from traditional rural life, nature, and everyday social interactions, reflecting the historical lifestyle and communal structure of Uzbek society. Many Uzbek proverbs contain implicit moral instruction aimed at preserving social balance and mutual responsibility. In contrast, English proverbs tend to highlight individual responsibility, personal initiative, practicality, and self-reliance.

The imagery found in English proverbs often reflects a pragmatic worldview and a focus on cause-and-effect relationships in human behavior. Moral lessons are frequently expressed through concise, rational formulations that stress personal accountability and foresight. This difference indicates that while both cultures value similar virtues, the perspective from which these virtues are interpreted may vary. The study also revealed that metaphorical models differ in their cultural grounding. Uzbek

proverbs more often employ images connected with family roles, hospitality, and respect, whereas English proverbs frequently use metaphors related to trade, time management, and personal effort. These distinctions highlight how national mentality shapes the symbolic language through which experience is generalized and transmitted.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the research confirm that proverbs function as important linguocultural markers of national mentality and worldview. Their semantic structure, imagery, and evaluative orientation reflect deeply rooted cultural norms and collective psychological attitudes. The coexistence of universal themes and nationally specific features suggests that proverbs operate at the intersection of shared human experience and unique cultural development. The prominence of collectivist values in Uzbek proverbs can be linked to the historical significance of extended family systems, neighborhood communities, and traditions of mutual support. In such a cultural environment, social harmony and respect for established norms are essential for stability, which explains the didactic and socially oriented nature of many Uzbek proverbial expressions. Proverbs thus reinforce behavioral models that prioritize group cohesion and moral responsibility. English proverbs, on the other hand, often reflect a more individual-centered cultural model shaped by historical, economic, and social factors. The emphasis on personal effort, independence, and practical reasoning corresponds to a worldview in which individual agency plays a central role. Proverbs in this tradition frequently function as concise guidelines for effective personal conduct and decision-making. At the same time, the presence of similar ethical principles in both traditions indicates the universality of certain human values. Concepts such as honesty, wisdom, patience, and diligence are praised in both English and Uzbek proverbs, demonstrating that despite cultural differences, moral evaluation is based on common human experiences. This dual nature of proverbs — universal in meaning yet culturally specific in expression — makes them a valuable source for comparative linguocultural research. Overall, the study highlights the importance of proverbs as tools for understanding intercultural differences and similarities. By analyzing how mentality is encoded in language, researchers gain deeper insight into the cultural logic that shapes communication styles, value systems, and social behavior. Such knowledge is especially relevant in the context of globalization and intercultural dialogue, where awareness of cultural nuances contributes to more effective and respectful communication.

COMPARATIVE REPRESENTATION OF WORLDVIEW AND MENTALITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

Concept / Theme	English proverbs	Uzbek proverbs	Reflected mentality	Cultural interpretation
Hard work / mehnat	<i>No pain, no gain</i>	<i>Mehnat qilgan to ‘yadi</i>	Diligence is the key to success	Har ikki madaniyatda mehnatsevarlik hayotiy farovonlik asosi sifatida talqin qilinadi
Time / vaqt	<i>Time is money</i>	<i>Vaqt oltindan qimmat</i>	Time is a valuable resource	Vaqtни qadrlash ikkala xalqda ham muhim, lekin ingliz tilida iqtisodiy qadriyatga ko‘proq bog‘lanadi
Wisdom / donolik	<i>Experience is the mother of wisdom</i>	<i>Aql yoshda emas, boshda</i>	Wisdom comes from life experience	Donolik yoshga emas, tajribaga bog‘liqligi ta’kidlanadi
Patience / sabr	<i>Patience is a virtue</i>	<i>Sabrning tagi sariq oltin</i>	Patience leads to positive outcomes	O‘zbek maqollarida sabr ko‘proq mukofot bilan bog‘lanadi
Family values / oila	<i>Like father, like son</i>	<i>Olma tagiga olma tushadi</i>	Family shapes personality	Avlodlar davomiyligi va tarbiya masalasi aks etadi
Friendship / do‘stlik	<i>A friend in need is a friend indeed</i>	<i>Do‘st boshga kulfat tushganda bilinadi</i>	True friendship is tested in difficulty	Qiyin vaziyat do‘stlik mezoni sifatida ko‘riladi
Speech / So‘z odobi	<i>Think before you speak</i>	<i>Til — boshga balo</i>	Words have consequences	O‘zbek madaniyatida so‘z mas’uliyati kuchliroq ogohlantirish tarzida beriladi

Self-reliance / Mustaqillik	<i>God helps those who help themselves</i>	<i>O'ziga ishongan — tog'ni oshar</i>	Success depends on personal effort	Ingliz maqollarida individualizm kuchliroq ifodalanadi
Greed / ochko'zlik	<i>Grasp all, lose all</i>	<i>Ochko'zning ko'zi to'ymas</i>	Greed leads to loss	Axloqiy ogohlantirish har ikki tilda mavjud
Knowledge / ilm	<i>Knowledge is power</i>	<i>Bilim — boylik kaliti</i>	Education leads to strength and success	Ilm ijtimoiy yuksalish vositasi sifatida talqin qilinadi

CONCLUSION

The conducted comparative study has demonstrated that proverbs serve as important linguistic and cultural instruments through which national worldview and mentality are preserved and transmitted. As concise yet meaningful units of folk wisdom, proverbs reflect centuries of collective experience, moral values, and social norms. The analysis of English and Uzbek proverbs confirms that they function not only as elements of language but also as carriers of cultural memory and national identity. The research revealed the presence of a number of universal human values expressed in both English and Uzbek proverbial traditions. Concepts such as diligence, honesty, patience, wisdom, and responsibility appear as central moral principles in both cultures. This indicates that despite geographical, historical, and linguistic differences, many ethical foundations of human life are shared across societies. Proverbs, therefore, act as a bridge between cultures, showing common patterns of human thinking and social evaluation. At the same time, the study identified culturally specific features that reflect differences in national mentality. Uzbek proverbs tend to emphasize collectivism, respect for elders, family cohesion, and social harmony. Their imagery is often connected with traditional lifestyle, community relations, and moral instruction aimed at maintaining balance within society. English proverbs, in contrast, more frequently highlight individual initiative, self-reliance, practicality, and personal responsibility. These distinctions illustrate how cultural environment and historical development influence the way moral lessons and life observations are verbalized.

The metaphorical and symbolic systems used in proverbs also differ according to cultural context. Uzbek proverbs often rely on images related to family roles, hospitality, and interpersonal relationships, while English proverbs more commonly draw from themes of work, time, trade, and rational decision-making. Such differences confirm that national mentality is deeply embedded in figurative language and

evaluative perspectives. In conclusion, proverbs represent a valuable source for understanding the interaction between language, culture, and cognition. Their comparative study contributes to linguoculturology, paremiology, and intercultural communication by revealing both universal human experiences and nationally specific ways of interpreting reality. Awareness of these features enhances cross-cultural understanding and highlights the role of language as a reflection of cultural identity and collective worldview.

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