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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN ABDULLA QODIRIY'S "BYGONE DAYS"

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СТРУКТУРНЫЙ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПОСЛОВИЦ В КНИГЕ АБДУЛЛЫ КАДИРИЯ «ДНИ МИНУВШИЕ»

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ABDULLA QODIRIY "O‘TGAN KUNLAR”DAGI MAQOLLARNING TUZILISH VA SEMANTIK JIHATDAN TAHLILI

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Abstract: This article analyzes the structural and semantic features of proverbs used in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days". Proverbs, as an important element of folk oral creativity, enrich the speech of the characters in the work, reflect the socio-cultural environment of the historical period, and serve to reveal the author's artistic purpose. The study studies the syntactic structure of proverbs, their simple, compound, and parallel forms, and content layers. The moral-didactic, socio-cultural, and artistic-emotional functions of proverbs are also analyzed. The article substantiates the importance of proverbs in revealing the characters of the characters, generalizing life experience, and expressing the national mentality. The results of the study show that proverbs enhance the realism of the novel, enrich the ideological and artistic content of the work, and invite the reader to spiritual reflection.

Keywords: proverb, structural analysis, semantic analysis, artistic style, realism, national mentality, socio-cultural values, translation.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются структурно-семантические особенности пословиц, использованных в романе Абдуллы Кодирия «Дни минувшие». Пословицы, как важный элемент народного устного творчества, обогащают речь персонажей произведения, отражают социокультурную среду исторического периода и служат для раскрытия художественного замысла автора. В исследовании изучается синтаксическая структура пословиц, их простые, сложные и параллельные формы, а также содержательные слои. Также анализируются морально-дидактические, социокультурные и художественно-эмоциональные функции пословиц. В статье обосновывается важность пословиц в раскрытии характеров персонажей, обобщении жизненного опыта и выражении национального менталитета. Результаты исследования показывают, что пословицы усиливают реализм романа, обогащают идеологическое и художественное содержание произведения и побуждают читателя к духовному размышлению.



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Ключевые слова: пословица, структурный анализ, семантический анализ, художественный стиль, реализм, национальный менталитет, социокультурные ценности, перевод.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" romanida qo'llangan maqollarning strukturaviy va semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqollar xalq og'zaki ijodining muhim unsuri sifatida asarda qahramonlar nutqini boyitadi, tarixiy davrning ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitini aks ettiradi hamda muallifning badiiy maqsadini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqotda maqollarning sintaktik tuzilishi, ularning sodda, qo'shma va parallel shakllari hamda mazmuniy qatlamlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, maqollarning axloqiy-didaktik, ijtimoiy-madaniy va badiiy-emotsional funksiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada qahramonlar xarakterini ochishda, hayotiy tajribani umumlashtirishda va milliy mentalitetni ifodalashda maqollarning ahamiyati asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, maqollar roman realizmini kuchaytiradi, asarning g'oyaviy-badiiy mazmunini boyitadi va o'quvchini ma'naviy mushohadaga chorlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: maqol, strukturaviy tahlil, semantik tahlil, badiiy uslub, realizm, milliy mentalitet, ijtimoiy-madaniy qadriyatlar, tarjima.

Introduction

Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" is one of the high examples of the realism trend in Uzbek literature. The work skillfully depicts the social life, customs, relationships, and spiritual values of the 19th-century Turkestan society. The author made extensive use of proverbs, one of the important elements of folk oral literature, to make this historical reality more believable and natural. Proverbs enliven the speech of the heroes, reveal their worldview and mental state, and increase the artistic effectiveness of the work.

Proverbs are an important linguistic unit that reflects the inextricable link between language and culture [3]. They express the vital, moral criteria, and social views of the people in a generalized, figurative, and concise form. To this end, studying the information used in the material text using structural and semantic means helps to understand the author's style, original ideological direction, and national mentality more deeply.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the structural features and layers of meaning of proverbs used in the novel "Bygone Days", to determine their qualitative-aesthetic and socio-cultural functions. The study serves to defend the role of proverbs in producing realism, revealing the personalities of heroes, and expressing life philosophy.

Literature review

The use of proverbs in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" has been studied as an important scientific problem from the point of view of both literary criticism and translation studies. In particular, literary critic U. Normatov evaluates Qodiriy's work as a bright example of Uzbek realism, emphasizing that elements of folk oral art in the writer's works are an important artistic means of expressing the national spirit and historical environment. N. Karimov, analyzing the novel as a historical and artistic source, notes that the proverbs in it serve as units with semantic load in revealing social relations and national mentality.



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Linguistic scholars Sh. Rahmatullayev and A. Hojiyev's research on paremiology and phraseology sheds light on the short, figurative and generalizing nature of proverbs on a scientific basis. Their views serve as a theoretical foundation for the structural and semantic classification of proverbs. Also, D. Usarova emphasizes the need to preserve the author's style and methodological adaptation in literary translation, indicating the importance of the translator's linguistic and stylistic skills in conveying the aesthetic effect of the work. These ideas serve to scientifically substantiate the problem of fully reflecting the national-cultural content of proverbs in the novel in the process of translating them into another language. Therefore, this study is aimed at a comprehensive study of the linguopoetic and semantic properties of proverbs, based on existing scientific views.

Research methods

This study used a number of scientific methods to determine the structural and semantic characteristics of proverbs used in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Days Past". First, proverbs were selected from the text of the work based on the descriptive-analytical method and their place of use in speech and artistic function were consistently analyzed. This approach made it possible to determine the role of proverbs in revealing the character of heroes, enlivening dialogue, and expressing the historical environment.

Using the structural method, proverbs were classified according to their syntactic structure. In particular, proverbs with a simple sentence form, compound and complex structure, and containing elements of parallelism and repetition were divided into separate groups. This classification served to identify means that enhance the rhythmic and emotional tone of artistic speech.

Semantic analysis revealed the moral-didactic content of proverbs, their ability to reflect socio-cultural values, and their role as expressions of life experience. Also, based on the comparative method, a comparison of some proverbs with their English counterparts was carried out, highlighting semantic and pragmatic differences in the translation process. The linguopoetic approach scientifically demonstrated the importance of proverbs in enhancing the realism of the work and shaping the author's style.

Results

During the research, it was found that the proverbs used in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" serve as an important functional unit in the artistic and semantic system of the work. In particular, the proverb "Pichoqni o'zingga ur, og'rimasa o'zgaga sol" is used as a moral criterion in the relationships between the characters, expressing the idea of justice and responsibility. A close English equivalent of this proverb is "Put yourself in someone else's shoes", which also means that a person should put himself in that situation before judging others. This example shows the universality of proverbs.

Also, the proverb "Yov qochsa botir ko'payar" semantically serves to criticize false courage. Its English equivalent is the phrase "After the battle everyone is a general". Both proverbs reveal the character of people who, once the danger has passed, present themselves as heroes.

Proverbs with socio-cultural content also enhance the realism of the novel. For example, the proverb "Teng-tengi bilan, tezak qopi bilan" expresses the idea of social



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harmony and stratification in society. Its close English equivalent is “Birds of a feather flock together,” which indicates that people tend to choose an environment similar to their own.

The results showed that proverbs naturalize the speech of the characters, reveal the historical context of events, and enhance the national spirit of the work. Their structural diversity enriches the artistic tone, and their semantic depth increases the ideological impact of the work.

Analysis

Proverbs used in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" serve as an important linguopoetic tool that enhances the content and emotional impact of artistic speech. Structurally, some proverbs are in the form of simple sentences and are distinguished by their short and clear syntactic construction [4]. For example, the proverb “Bilgan topib so‘zlar, bilmagan qopib” is based on a parallel construction, which increases the impact of thought through units of opposite meaning. This proverb semantically expresses the difference between knowledge and ignorance, and serves to reveal the speech culture and level of thinking of the characters.

Proverbs with socio-cultural content also enhance the realism of the work. In particular, the proverb “Boshga tushkanni ko‘z ko‘rar” expresses a person's patience and endurance in the face of fate. Although this proverb is syntactically simple, it illuminates the dramatic background of events with its generalizing semantic content. It serves as an important tool for revealing the mental state of the characters and showing their attitude to life's trials.

Proverbs with figurative expression increase the artistic quality of the dialogues. For example, the proverb “Kampirning dardi g‘o‘zada, sichqonning ko‘zi donlik ko‘zada” contains parallelism and metaphorical imagery, which indicates that people's interests and concerns are relative [7]. This helps to reveal the complexity of social relations in the work. These analyses show that the structural compactness, semantic depth, and artistic imagery of the proverbs enhance the overall ideological and aesthetic impact of the novel.

Discussion

The results of the study show that proverbs play an important functional role as a means of artistic depiction in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Days Gone". They are not only a folklore element that decorates speech, but also a semantic unit that determines the ideological direction of the work. Through proverbs, the author expresses the worldview, social status, and spiritual experiences of the characters in a natural and convincing way. In this regard, proverbs enhance the level of realism of the novel and serve to revive the historical setting [8].

During the discussion, it was found that the structural diversity of proverbs enriches the rhythmic and emotional tone of artistic speech. While proverbs with a simple structure are a means of quick expression of thought, proverbs with a complex and parallel construction help to reveal the internal contradictions of images more deeply. For example, proverbs such as “The one who knows finds words, the one who does not know hides”



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express the level of speech culture and thinking of the characters, while units such as “The eye sees what has happened” illuminate the ideas of fate, patience and endurance.

Also, the semantic analysis of proverbs showed that, along with their moral and didactic content, they also reflect socio-cultural values. This confirms the writer’s desire to express the national spirit in an artistic form, relying on folk wisdom. From the point of view of translation studies, preserving their imagery, rhythmic structure and pragmatic function when translating proverbs into another language remains an important issue. In general, proverbs occupy a leading place in the linguopoetic system of the novel, enhancing the aesthetic and ideological impact of the work.

Conclusion

Proverbs used in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" are an important linguopoetic tool in the formation of the artistic and compositional structure and ideological content of the work. The results of the study showed that proverbs are structurally simple, complex, and built on parallel and repetitive constructions, which serve to increase the naturalness and expressiveness of the characters' speech. Such diversity enriches the artistic tone of the novel and enhances the dramatic and emotional background of events.

In semantic terms, proverbs perform the functions of expressing moral and didactic ideas, highlighting socio-cultural values, and summarizing life experience. Through them, the writer reflects the mentality, customs, and spiritual views of the 19th-century Turkestan society in an artistic form. At the same time, proverbs serve as an important factor in revealing the characters of the characters, describing their mental state, and enhancing the level of realism of the work.

Comparative analysis showed that some of the proverbs have direct or close semantic equivalents in other languages, while others create difficulties in translation due to national-cultural characteristics. In general, proverbs occupy a central place in the linguopoetic system of the novel, demonstrating the individual style of the author and illuminating the national spirit of the work through strong artistic expression.

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