

THE SPIRITUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND AGRICULTURAL LEXEMES IN UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article analysis of types of handicraft and farming lexemes are given, and the semantic features of proverbs with these lexemes are analyzed with examples..

Keywords: paremiology, proverb, occupational lexicon, handicraft and farming lexemes.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada hunarmadchilik va dehqonchilik leksemalarini turlari berilgan, ushbu leksemalar ishtirok etgan maqollarning ma'noviy xususiyatlari misollar bilan tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: paremiologiya, maqol, kasb leksikasi, hunarmadchilik va dehqonchilik leksemalari.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of lexical units based on the semantic field goes back to the introduction of system-structure methods into our language. The study of the thematic areas of lexemes and lexical units, meaningful groups and gangs of lexemes, and the spiritual relations of lexemes constitutes one of the promising directions of Uzbek language lexicology. An important feature of words in the language is that they create separate semantic (conceptual) fields depending on what idea they carry. Lexical units in the language, including professional names, belong to the semantic field of personal names according to their meaning. Occupational names belonging to the semantic field of personal names in the Uzbek language are also divided into several thematic groups. We use names of professions in Uzbek language Sh. Iskanderov¹, A. Sobirov² researches are dedicated to the study of the lexicon based on the content field and the research of the lexical level based on the principle of systems

We also tried to analyze the semantic field of the professional lexicon, its spiritual and methodological features, as well as these features of the paremiological units formed on the basis of this lexicon.

The research of the professional lexicon is an urgent topic. It is especially important to research the comparison of the genetically unrelated English and Uzbek languages. Parmes of linguistic richness are united into thematic groups based on their common meaning. The traditional term "thematic group" entered the science of lexicology in the 60s of the last century. A thematic group is a set of words that are more or less compatible according to their main (main) semantic content, i.e. belong to the same semantic field.

¹ Искандарова Ш. Лексикани мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш муммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, - Б. 152.

² Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини системалар системаси тамойили асосида тадқиқ этиш. – Т.: Маънавият, 2004. – Б. 160.

Craft and Agricultural names: teshavor,alachabof, aravaso, bordonchi, suturlabsoz, ohangar //temirchi, doshgarlik, javlaha, jibachi, jomabof, zargarlik, kafshado'zlik, kemachi, kisado'zlik, kordgarlik, kosib, ko'ftgarlik, najjor, nayzachi, nahband, ohangudoz, pardavar, peshavor, peshakor, sanno, kulol, dehqon, Barzagar, bog'bon, bedakor, ziroatchi, zig'irkor, jo'xorikor, kartoshkakor, suvchi // mirob, fermer, brigader, g'allakor, agronom.

In the English and Uzbek languages, proverbs in the semantic field of handicrafts and farming express the meaning and meaning of dignity, hard work, wealth, power, fraud, generosity. The proverbs cited in the table are taken from the sources listed in the link ³.

See the table

No	Hunarmandcilikka oid paremalar	Dehqonchilikka oid paremalar	Dehqonchilikka oid paremalar
1.	Zar qadrini zargar bilar, Dur qadrini – savdogar	Dehqon bo'lsang, shudgor qil, mullo bo'lsang, takror qil	Dehqonning xazinasi – yer, Kaliti – ter
2.	Zar qadrini zargar bilar, Chilangar neni bilar	Bog'bon bog'ini tuzar, Dehqon dalasin suzar.	Yer – dehqon xazinasi.
3.	Zargar ishini misgar o'ng'ay sezar	Bog'bon bo'lsang, sarxar qil, Dehqon bo'lsang, shudgor qil.	Yer – don, dehqon – xazinabon.
4.	Zar bo'lmasa, zargar – xarob	Dehqon bo'lsang, roshida bo'l, Cho'pon bo'lsang – qoshida.	Yer qudrati – dehqon quvvati.
5.	Zargar firibgar bo'lsa, oltin zanglar.	Dehqon bo'lsang, qoshida bo'l, Sipoh bo'lsang – boshida.	Kosib tikkanini maqtar, Dehqon ekkani maqtar.
6.	Bo'zchi belboqqa yolchimas, Kulol – mo'ndiga	Dehqon dehqondan qolsa, bir yilda yetar, Cho'pon cho'pondan qolsa, qirq yilda yetar.	Kosibning qo'lidan dehqonning oyog'i halol.
7.	Kosib qarisa,yamoqchi bo'lar,Otin qarisa,yuvuqchi bo'lar	Dehqon – yer sultoni, Cho'pon – yaylov sultoni.	Bog'bon bo'lmay, bilmas gulning qadrini, Ari boqmay, bilmas bolning qad-rini.
8.	Kosibning yonidan bir quloch nari o'tir.	Dehqon yoqqanda tinar, Cho'pon – o'lganda.	Yer bo'lmasa, dehqon – xarob
9.	Kosibning qo'lidan dehqonning oyog'i halol	Dehqon ishlab don sochar Elga rizq yo'lin ochar.	Dehqon – bag'ri keng
10.	Temirchi taqaga yolchimas	Dehqon odam don sochar, El-yurtiga non sochar.	Dehqon bo'lsang, kuz hayda, Kuz haydamasang,yuz hayda

³ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари /Тузувчилар: Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2005. – 253 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 1. – Тошкент, «Фан», 1987. – 368 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: [2томлик]. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Том 2. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – 372 б.; Ўзбек халқ мақоллари: Тўпловчилар Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов, Б., Мусоқулов А. –Тошкент, 1989. – 512б.;Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг қисқача синонимик луғати. Тузувчи: Жўраева Б. М. – Тошкент, 2006. – 96 б.

11.	Temirchi tog'aga yolchimas	Dehqon ekkanini yeydi, Cho'pon – boqqanini.	Xotin – eri bilan, Dehqon – yeri bilan.
12.	Temirchiga ko'mirchi hokim	Dehqon qorda tinar, Cho'pon – go'rda.	Dehqon bo'lsang, shudgor qil, mullo bo'lsang, takror qil
13.	Temirchidan ko'mir so'rama	Dehqonning rizqi yer bilan kuchiga bog'liq.	Dehqonning xazinasi – yer, Kaliti – ter
14.	Temirchining bir urgani, Ko'mirchining ming urgani	Dehqonning uyi kuysa- kuysin, Ho'kizi o'lmasin.	Yer – dehqon xazinasi.
15.	Temirchining qo'lida temir erib suv bo'lar	Dehqonning o'zi kasal bo'lsa ham, Ho'kizi kasal bo'lmasin.	Yer – don, dehqon – xazinabon.

Based on the proverbs listed in the table above, it can be noted that the meaning expressed in the proverbs contains the views and values of the people. So, we can say with confidence that proverbs are the greatest source that reveals the linguistic culture of the nation and the people in a reasonable way.

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