



Contrastive Analysis Of Aphorisms With The Concept Of Teacher In English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract. Aphorisms, as concise and thought-provoking expressions, serve as a reflection of a nation's cultural, linguistic, and philosophical worldview. This paper explores the semantic structures of aphorisms in English and Uzbek, identifying similarities and differences in their meaning, usage, and cultural implications. The study also examines the role of metaphor, symbolism, and syntactic structures in shaping the meaning of aphorisms.

Keywords: Aphorism, semantics, English, Uzbek, cultural linguistics, metaphor, syntax.

A **teacher**, also called a **schoolteacher** or formally an **educator**, is a person who helps students to acquire knowledge, competence, or virtue, via the practice of teaching[2]. Teachers hold a significant role in shaping individuals and society, and this is often reflected in aphorisms across different cultures. English and Uzbek languages contain numerous aphorisms that emphasize the importance of teachers, their influence on students, and the moral and intellectual responsibilities they bear. This paper contrasts these aphorisms to identify cultural nuances, linguistic structures, and the values they promote.

As we know, it is also important to describe and classify aphorisms in English and Uzbek. The term "aphorism" is derived from Greek (aphorismos – "pithy phrase containing a general truth"). Aphorisms are statements that present a moral or philosophical idea. An aphorism is a pithy statement or observation that conveys a general truth about the world. It is often based on philosophical, moral and literary principles. To qualify as an aphorism, it is necessary for a statement to contain a truth revealed in a terse manner. Aphoristic statements are quoted in writings as well as in our daily speech. The fact that they contain a truth gives them a universal acceptance. On the contrary to proverbs the origin of wise words belong to an exact person (writer, poet, publicist, philosopher, scientist, statesman and etc) and retain its individuality. Aphorisms are also short, pithy statements that express general truths or principles. They are widely used in both English and Uzbek languages to convey wisdom, moral lessons, and philosophical insights. This study focuses on analyzing the semantic features of aphorisms in both languages, exploring how they encapsulate cultural and linguistic nuances[3].

There is not given any opinion as a rule about aphorisms in literary or annotated dictionaries. The original lexical meaning of the aphorism is supreme wisdom, intelligence. The second meaning is a hidden meaning, a hidden reason, which is difficult to understand. The genre of aphorisms exists in all peoples of the world, and there are different opinions about it in the science of paremiology. According to Luke de Klappe Vovenarg, "If a wise word needs an explanation, then it has not reached the root of the word." Aphorisms have the characteristics of aphorism (adaptation to the expression of wise thought) and sentimentality (exhortation). One of the peculiarities of aphorisms is that in most of them there is a lot of ambiguity, sharp irony, subtlety. Directly these aspects help to understand the exemplary thought in the aphorism. Regarding the artistic nature of aphorisms, it should be noted that the symbols in them are common and apply to everyone. The brevity, expressiveness, clarity and conciseness of the thought also ensure the artistry of the aphorism[1].

Aphorism in the broadest sense is a genre that serves to reveal the qualities of man, his activities and the essence of life. Therefore, it is not enough for any creator to have a sharp mind, to



master the secrets of the art of speech to create an aphorism. In order to create an aphorism, the creator must have the above two qualities, as well as his own life experience, his own independent view and conclusion about everything and the event. That is why almost all artists who wrote in the genre of aphorisms turned to this genre only in the last period of their lives. Aphorisms are short, memorable statements that express general truths or wisdom. These linguistic units are deeply intertwined with culture, as they reflect historical experiences, traditions, and values of a particular society. The study of aphorisms from a linguocultural perspective provides insights into the way different nations conceptualize the world through language.

Linguistic Features of Aphorisms

Aphorisms are characterized by specific linguistic traits that enhance their memorability and impact:

Lexical Composition: Use of figurative language, idioms, and metaphors.

Syntactic Structure: Concise and rhythmic forms that make them easy to remember.

Stylistic Devices: Parallelism, antithesis, alliteration, and paradox.

For example, the English aphorism "Time is money" succinctly conveys the value of time, employing metaphorical brevity.

Cultural Aspects of Aphorisms

The cultural significance of aphorisms lies in their ability to encapsulate national identity, social values, and historical influences. Many aphorisms originate from folklore, religious texts, and philosophical teachings, serving as guidelines for behavior and ethics[4].

By comparing aphorisms in English and Uzbek, we observe both universal wisdom and culture-specific nuances:

English: "The early bird catches the worm." (Encourages proactivity and punctuality)

Uzbek: "Ertalabki non ertakidek bo'ladi." (Morning bread is like a fairy tale – highlights the value of an early start in a culturally relevant context)

While both aphorisms emphasize the benefits of waking up early, the Uzbek version incorporates an element of food, which holds deep cultural significance.

Some aphorisms transcend cultural boundaries, while others remain deeply rooted in specific traditions:

Universal: "Actions speak louder than words." (Common across many languages and cultures)

Culture-Specific: "Odamning gapi – o'zi." (A person is their words – Uzbek proverb emphasizing speech as a reflection of character)

These differences illustrate how language and culture shape perception and values in different societies.

Aphorisms serve as linguistic and cultural mirrors, reflecting the collective wisdom, traditions, and social norms of a people. While some aphorisms exhibit universal truths, others are shaped by specific cultural contexts. Understanding these expressions through a linguocultural lens enriches our appreciation of both language and the society that nurtures it[5].

The Aphorisms in English and Uzbek are almost identical. Aphorisms are similar in meaning and structure in both languages. There are also categories of aphorisms. According to the meaning of aphorism is divided into many types. They are about *teacher, health, knowledge, wisdom, etiquette, life, love, happiness* and etc. Famous English writers and playwrights, often used aphorisms in their works, and coined many of them - some of which are listed below:

In English: *The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires* (O'rtamiyona o'qituvchi aytadi. Yaxshi o'qituvchi tushuntiradi. Yuqori o'qituvchi ko'rsatadi. Buyuk o'qituvchi ilhomlantiradi). – **William A. Ward**[6];



In Uzbek: Muallim o'z shogirdiga nisbatan o'ta xokimlikka ham, bo'shlikka ham yo'l qo'ymasligi lozim, chunki o'ta xokimlik muallimga nisbatan nafrat uyg'otadi, agarda shogird muallimining bo'shligini sezsa, unda muallimga va uning o'qitayotgan ilmiga nisbatan beparvolik va mensimaslik paydo bo'ladi. – **ABU NASR FAROBIY;**

In English: *A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops* (O'qituvchi abadiylikka ta'sir qiladi; uning ta'siri qayerda to'xtaganini hech qachon ayta olmaydi). –

Henry Brooks Adams;

In Uzbek: Ilm va hikmat o'rganish uchun insonning muallimi bo'lishi shart. – **AMIR TEMUR[7];**

In English: *The teacher's task is not to implant facts but to place the subject to be learned in front of the learner and, through sympathy, emotion, imagination and patience, to awaken in the learner the restless drive to answers and insights which enlarge the personal life and give it meaning* (O'qituvchining vazifasi faktlarni joylashtirish yemas, balki o'rganilishi kerak bo'lgan mavzuni o'quvchining oldiga qo'yish va hamdardlik, his-tuyg'u, tasavvur va sabr-toqat orqali o'quvchida shaxsiy hayotini kengaytiradigan javoblar va tushunchalarga bo'lgan tinimsiz ishtiyoqni uyg'otishdir). – **Nathan M. Pusey, American educator;**

In Uzbek: Ustoz, muallimsiz qolganda zamon, Nodonlikdan qora bo'lurdi jahon. – **ABLURAHMOI JOMIY[8];**

In English: *A teacher is one who makes himself progressively unnecessary* (O'qituvchi - bu o'zini asta-sekin keraksiz qiladigan kishi). – **Thomas Carruthers;**

In Uzbek: Ustozingga tik qarasang, to'zasan, Hurmat qilsang, asta - asta o'zasan. – **Uralova Oysulov;**

In English: *Those who go to college and never get out are called professors* (Kollejda o'qigan va hech qachon chiqmaganlar professor deb ataladi). – **George Givot;**

In Uzbek: Ilmli shogird ustozini ulug' qilar, Ilmsiz shogird ustozini uyaltirar. – **Poyon Bakirov;**

In English: *The teacher is one who makes two ideas grow where only one grew before* (O'qituvchi ikkita g'oyani ilgari bittasi o'sgan joyda o'stiruvchidir). – **Elbert Hubbard;**

In Uzbek: Shogirdiga tosh bergan tosh olar, Bosh bergan bosh olar. – **Abdulla Xudayqulov.**

The study of the above aphorisms allows young people to receive advice, guidance or counsel, life conclusions. In general, every word of wisdom is an expression of the wisdom of the people, a generalization of many years of life experience. The appearance of words of wisdom in the language is determined by the history of the people who created them. Many aphorisms were created in ancient times and still live with the people who are their creators.

Aphorisms are popular, passed down from generation to generation and live for centuries. As each nation has its own way of thinking, it also affects their wisdom. Even though the themes in the aphorisms are similar, the images in them are unique. The Uzbek people are justifiably proud of their contribution to the world's spiritual treasury. Wisdom is a priceless gift from wise ancestors to future generations.

Aphorism is indispensable for the future generation. Whoever reads and understands, these aphorisms, will be perfect in all respects.

To sum up, aphorisms about teachers in English and Uzbek reveal profound cultural perspectives on education and mentorship. While both languages acknowledge the teacher's vital role, English aphorisms emphasize inspiration and knowledge transmission, whereas Uzbek aphorisms highlight respect, obedience, and communal values. Understanding these differences can enhance cross-cultural appreciation and educational discourse.

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