

Quvvatov Rahmatullo Hikmatullayevich

Independent researcher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

E-mail: rahmatulloquvvatov@mail.ru

Phone: + 998919119292

UDK: 811.82.49

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF APHORISMS RELATED TO ART (BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Abstract: Aphorisms serve as succinct expressions of wisdom and culture, reflecting the values and beliefs of their societies. This article explores and compares art-related aphorisms in English and Uzbek, analyzing the cultural and linguistic nuances that differentiate them. The study highlights how art is perceived in both languages and how these perceptions influence aphoristic expressions. Through linguistic analysis and cultural interpretation, we identify key themes, stylistic elements, and cultural values conveyed in each language. This comparative analysis not only deepens our understanding of the linguistic artistry within these aphorisms but also reveals the broader cultural context in which they are embedded.

Keywords: Aphorisms, art, comparative analysis, English, Uzbek, cultural values, linguistic nuances.

Кувватов Рахматулло Хикматуллаевич

Независимый исследователь Термезского
государственного педагогического института

Э-почта: rahmatulloquvvatov@mail.ru

Тел: + 998919119292

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АФОРИЗМОВ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ИСКУССТВОМ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Аннотация: Афоризмы служат лаконичными выражениями мудрости и культуры, отражая ценности и убеждения их обществ. В этой статье исследуются и сравниваются афоризмы, связанные с искусством, на

английском и узбекском языках, анализируются культурные и языковые нюансы, которые их различают. Исследование подчеркивает, как искусство воспринимается на обоих языках и как это восприятие влияет на афористические выражения. С помощью лингвистического анализа и культурной интерпретации мы определяем ключевые темы, стилистические элементы и культурные ценности, передаваемые на каждом языке. Этот сравнительный анализ не только углубляет наше понимание лингвистического мастерства в этих афоризмах, но и раскрывает более широкий культурный контекст, в который они встроены.

Ключевые слова: Афоризмы, искусство, сравнительный анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, культурные ценности, языковые нюансы.

Quvvatov Rahmatullo Hikmatullayevich

Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

E-mail: rahmatulloquvvatov@mail.ru

Tel: + 998919119292

SAN'AT BILAN BOG'LIQ AFORIZMLARNI QIYOSIY O'RGANISH (INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI ASOSIDA)

Annotatsiya: Aforizmlar jamiyatlarning qadriyat va e'tiqodlarini aks ettiruvchi qisqa va donolik bilan yo'g'rilgan ifodalardir. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida san'atga oid aforizmlarni o'rganadi va ularning madaniy va lingvistik xususiyatlarini taqqoslaydi. Tadqiqot san'atning har ikki tilda qanday qabul qilinishini va bu qarashlarning aforizmlar ifodasiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rsatadi. Lingvistik tahlil va madaniy talqin orqali har bir tilda ifoda etilgan asosiy mavzular, uslubiy elementlar va madaniy qadriyatlarni aniqlaymiz. Ushbu taqqoslash tahlili nafaqat aforizmlardagi lingvistik mahoratni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi, balki ular joylashgan kengroq madaniy kontekstni ham yoritadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Aforizmlar, san'at, taqqoslama tahlil, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, madaniy qadriyatlar, lingvistik nozikliklar.

Introduction.

Aphorisms have long served as vessels of wisdom, encapsulating complex ideas in brief, memorable expressions. Art-related aphorisms, in particular, offer insight into the cultural and philosophical outlooks on creativity, aesthetics, and the role of art within society. This paper aims to conduct a comparative analysis of art-related aphorisms in English and Uzbek, shedding light on the cultural values and linguistic characteristics unique to each language.

Literature review.

Several scholars across various fields have contributed to the understanding of aphorisms and their implications. The ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius is well-known for his aphoristic teachings, which have been studied extensively in philosophy, ethics, and cultural studies. Although primarily a philosopher, Nietzsche's use of aphorisms in his writings, such as «Thus Spoke Zarathustra» has been widely analyzed for its depth and insight into human nature and morality. A poet Oscar Wilde's aphorisms and epigrams have been the subject of literary studies, exploring themes of aesthetics, society, and human behavior [1].

English aphorisms often utilize metaphors, alliteration, and rhyme to create a lasting impression, combining brevity with depth to communicate ideas succinctly. For instance, the aphorism «Art is the lie that enables us to realize the truth» (Pablo Picasso) uses metaphor to convey the paradoxical nature of art, suggesting that while art may not be literal truth, it reveals deeper insights. Another example, «Beauty is truth, truth beauty» (John Keats), uses both metaphor and repetition to emphasize the intertwined nature of beauty and truth. These aphorisms typically highlight personal insights or universal truths, reflecting the individualistic and introspective quality often found in English expressions of art [1].

In contrast, Uzbek aphorisms are rich in cultural symbols and frequently draw on folkloric and traditional imagery to resonate with collective values. An example of an Uzbek aphorism related to art and beauty is «San'at — xalqning ruhi» (meaning “Art is the spirit of the people”), which emphasizes art as a reflection of the community and its shared identity. Another commonly used

saying, «Chiroy ko‘zda, go‘zallik yurakda» (“Beauty is in the eye, but true beauty is in the heart”), highlights the moral and cultural beliefs about inner beauty and character, a recurring theme in Uzbek culture. Such aphorisms often use rhythm, rhyme, and proverbs to promote shared values, reinforcing the idea of art as a communal, rather than individual, expression [3].

Research methodology.

In this article, methods such as qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, analysis, synthesis, hermeneutic analysis, complex linguistic analysis and comparative analysis were employed to explore the research questions effectively.

Analyzes and results.

Comparison: English aphorisms often emphasize individual interpretation and personal insight, showcasing art as a subjective experience that holds different meanings for different people. Their structure is concise, sometimes witty, and is crafted to leave a memorable impact through the use of linguistic devices like metaphor and rhyme [4].

In contrast, Uzbek aphorisms highlight a collective understanding of beauty and art. They use language that evokes a sense of cultural heritage, frequently incorporating elements of folklore and traditional values. Rhythm and proverbs serve to make these expressions more relatable and memorable within the context of Uzbek society, underlining the belief that art is a reflection of the people’s shared spirit and cultural roots.

Through these examples, we can see how English aphorisms lean towards individuality and intellectual insight, while Uzbek aphorisms focus on cultural identity, moral values, and unity. Each approach reflects the broader cultural context in which these aphorisms are rooted, demonstrating how language encapsulates the philosophical and social outlook of a society [6].

English Themes: In English, art-related aphorisms frequently explore themes of individual creativity, the subjective experience of beauty, and the transformational impact of art on the individual. For example, the aphorism «Art enables us to find ourselves and lose ourselves at the same time» (Thomas Merton)

speaks to the introspective and personal journey that art offers, highlighting art's power to foster self-discovery. Another example, «Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder,» emphasizes the subjectivity of beauty, suggesting that aesthetic appreciation is deeply personal and varies from person to person. Additionally, «Every artist was first an amateur» (Ralph Waldo Emerson) underscores the individual growth and progression inherent in the creative journey, reinforcing the notion of art as a personal, developmental process [2].

Uzbek Themes: In contrast, Uzbek aphorisms about art tend to emphasize communal values, beauty as a symbol of moral or spiritual purity, and the role of art in preserving cultural heritage. A classic Uzbek aphorism, «San'at – xalqning xotirasi» (meaning “Art is the memory of the people”), illustrates the idea that art holds cultural significance, acting as a vessel for preserving collective history and identity. Another example, «Chiroy — ko'ngilning oynasi» (“Beauty is the mirror of the heart”), suggests that true beauty reflects one's inner goodness and moral character, linking aesthetics with virtue. The aphorism «Madaniyat — meros, san'at — ruhiyat» (“Culture is heritage, art is spirituality”) reflects the deep-rooted belief in art as a representation of both cultural heritage and the inner spiritual life of the community [5].

In English aphorisms, the themes revolve around individual experience, personal growth, and the subjective nature of artistic appreciation. These expressions often celebrate the freedom of interpretation and the idea of art as a personal exploration or even a transformative process, focusing on self-discovery and the unique perspectives each individual brings to art.

Uzbek aphorisms, however, emphasize communal values and art's role in reflecting shared cultural ideals. Art is often seen as a representation of communal identity, moral beauty, and a means of connecting with the past. Themes of heritage, spiritual depth, and collective memory are recurrent, highlighting art as something that goes beyond individual experience to encompass the spirit of the entire community [3].

These thematic differences showcase how each culture views art and beauty: English aphorisms celebrate individual expression and subjective beauty, while Uzbek aphorisms view art as a mirror of communal values and spiritual depth.

English Aphorisms: English aphorisms about art frequently emphasize personal interpretation, individualism, and self-expression, resonating with Western ideals that celebrate innovation and personal freedom. For example, «Art is freedom made manifest» reflects the idea that art is an avenue for unrestricted creativity, allowing individuals to explore and express their unique perspectives. Another aphorism, «Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the comfortable,» suggests that art serves as a powerful tool for social critique, pushing boundaries and challenging established norms—emphasizing the role of art as a vehicle for personal and societal change. Similarly, «To create one's world in any of the arts takes courage» (Georgia O'Keeffe) highlights the bravery involved in personal expression, underscoring individual courage and innovation in the creative process [4].

Uzbek Aphorisms: Uzbek aphorisms, on the other hand, often focus on the unity of the community and the preservation of cultural heritage, reflecting a deep connection to traditional values and the collective spirit. An example is the aphorism «San'at — millat ko'zgusi» (“Art is the mirror of the nation”), which implies that art serves as a reflection of a society's shared identity, values, and heritage, binding individuals together through a common cultural understanding. Another saying, «San'at qalbni tozalaydi» (“Art cleanses the soul”), emphasizes the spiritual and moral role of art in guiding individuals to inner purity, suggesting that art should inspire moral reflection and foster a sense of shared ethics. The aphorism «Madaniyatni saqlash — millatni saqlash» (“Preserving culture is preserving the nation”) underlines the belief in art as an essential tool for cultural preservation, reinforcing its role in maintaining traditions and moral integrity [6].

Conclusion.

In sum, this comparative study not only enhances our understanding of linguistic and stylistic features of aphorisms in English and Uzbek but also

illustrates how these compact expressions embody the philosophical and cultural nuances of each society. Understanding these aphorisms encourages cross-cultural appreciation and reveals how deeply language and cultural values are intertwined. As globalization brings cultures into closer contact, such comparative studies can foster greater empathy, respect, and insight into the diverse ways societies perceive and express universal concepts like art.

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