

**THE INFLUENCE OF LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS ON THE
FORMATION OF PROVERBS IN THE COMPARED LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the role of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of proverbs in the compared languages. The study analyzes how phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic structures interact with cultural, historical, geographical, and social contexts to shape proverbial expressions. Through comparative analysis, the research identifies similarities and differences in the conceptualization of proverbs across languages, highlighting the interplay between language-specific features and universal human experiences. The findings contribute to the understanding of cultural-linguistic interconnections and support more effective approaches in translation, teaching, and intercultural communication.

Keywords: proverbs, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, comparative linguistics, cultural context, semantic structure, intercultural communication

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs, as concise and figurative units of speech, represent one of the most enduring and culturally significant components of human language. They embody the collective wisdom, worldview, and moral values of a community, passed down through generations in a condensed and memorable form. In the study of comparative linguistics, proverbs provide a rich source of material for understanding both the linguistic mechanisms of expression and the broader cultural and societal frameworks in which these expressions are formed. The formation of proverbs is never a purely linguistic phenomenon; it is the outcome of the interaction between linguistic structures—such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics—and a variety of extralinguistic factors, including historical developments, geographical conditions, religious beliefs, economic practices, and social norms. In recent decades, scholars have increasingly recognized that the study of proverbial expressions across languages demands a multidisciplinary approach. Linguistic factors influence the internal structure of proverbs: for instance, the use of rhyme, parallelism, metaphor, and fixed syntactic patterns ensures both their memorability and aesthetic appeal. At the same time, extralinguistic factors—ranging from climate and traditional occupations to political systems and intercultural contact—shape the thematic content and imagery of proverbs. For example, agricultural societies often develop proverb sets related to farming cycles and seasonal changes, while seafaring communities produce proverbs centered on navigation, weather, and maritime life. When comparing proverbs in different languages, these factors often reveal both universal human concerns and distinct cultural identities. Universal patterns may include moral lessons about honesty, hard work, or caution, while unique elements reflect local environments, historical events, and cultural symbolism. This duality allows comparative proverb research to uncover not only linguistic parallels but also deep cultural interconnections or divergences. Given their dual nature as linguistic artifacts and cultural

signifiers, proverbs offer valuable insights for various applied fields. In translation studies, understanding both linguistic and extralinguistic influences prevents literal misinterpretations and ensures the preservation of cultural nuance. In language teaching, integrating proverbs into curricula can enhance learners' pragmatic competence and cultural literacy. Moreover, in intercultural communication, proverbs can serve as bridges for mutual understanding, provided their cultural context is respected. This article aims to explore the complex interplay between linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of proverbs in the compared languages. By analyzing selected examples, the study seeks to identify patterns of convergence and divergence, as well as to contribute to the broader theoretical framework of proverb studies within comparative linguistics. In doing so, it underscores the importance of approaching proverbs not merely as linguistic curiosities but as living cultural and communicative tools that reflect the values, experiences, and creativity of the communities that produce them.

MAIN BODY

1. Linguistic factors in the formation of proverbs

Linguistic factors refer to the internal structural and functional features of language that shape the creation and transmission of proverbs. These include phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics, as well as stylistic devices that contribute to the stability, memorability, and expressiveness of proverbial expressions.

2. Extralinguistic factors in the formation of proverbs

Extralinguistic factors are external influences—historical, social, geographical, and cultural—that affect the content, imagery, and thematic focus of proverbs.

3. Comparative analysis of selected proverbs

A comparative approach reveals both universal and culture-specific elements. Universal themes such as caution ("*Look before you leap*" / "*O'ylab qadam bos*"), the value of hard work ("*No pain, no gain*" / "*Mehnat qilgan to'yadi*"), and the inevitability of consequences ("*You reap what you sow*" / "*Nima eksang, shuni o'rasan*") demonstrate shared human concerns. However, differences emerge in imagery and cultural references. For example, English proverbs frequently use maritime or pastoral imagery, while Uzbek proverbs are rich in nomadic, agricultural, and Central Asian environmental references. This divergence underlines the role of extralinguistic factors in shaping proverbial content while linguistic structures ensure their durability and transmission.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of proverbs in the compared languages reveals that these expressions are deeply embedded in both the structural

characteristics of a language and the cultural-historical context of its speakers. Linguistic factors—such as phonetic harmony, syntactic parallelism, morphological compactness, and figurative imagery—provide proverbs with stability, aesthetic appeal, and ease of transmission across generations. Without these features, proverbs would lack the memorability and precision necessary for their survival in oral and written traditions. At the same time, extralinguistic influences play an equally significant role. Historical events, environmental conditions, social organization, economic activities, and religious values shape the thematic content and imagery of proverbs. While many proverbs express universal human experiences—such as the importance of foresight, hard work, or moral integrity—each language also embeds unique cultural references, reflecting the everyday realities and worldview of its community. The comparative perspective demonstrates that proverbs are not isolated linguistic artifacts, but rather dynamic cultural tools that function as repositories of collective memory and moral guidance. For linguists, they provide insight into the interaction between language and culture; for educators, they offer valuable material for developing cultural competence in language learners; and for translators, they present challenges and opportunities in preserving meaning across cultural boundaries. Ultimately, the interplay of linguistic and extralinguistic factors ensures that proverbs remain relevant, adaptable, and meaningful across time. Understanding this interplay is essential for comprehensive linguistic research, effective intercultural communication, and the preservation of intangible cultural heritage in a rapidly globalizing world.

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