

“TIMELESS TRUTHS: HOW PROVERBS SHAPE AND ENRICH LITERATURE”

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Annotatsiya *Barchaga ma'lumki, paremiyalar adabiy asarlar yaratilishida alohida ahamiyatga ega. Dunyoda biror bir til yo'qki, maqol va matallar yoinki, topishmoqlarni o'z adabiyotida qamrab olmagan bo'lsa, chunki bular insonlarning turmush tarzi haqidagi xazinadir. tillarning haqiqiy jozibadorligi, madaniy jihatdan yuksakligi shunday tomonlarida ko'rinadi. Yana shuni ta'kidlash joizki, paremiyalarni ishlatish ham bir muncha mahorat va malakani talab qiladi, shu tufayli faqat mahoratli va bilimdon yozuvchilargina o'z asarlarida maqollardan foydana olishadi.*

Annotation *All we know that paremias play an important role in literary contexts. There is no language in the world that refuses or rejects to embrace proverbs, sayings or even riddles in their literature since these devices are considered as treasure of people's life. The real beauty of languages is shown by their such cultural heritage like proverbs and sayings. Additionally, the most skillful writers or poets could use these devices in their work as it requires particular skills about utilizing them in work.*

Аннотация *Все мы знаем, что паремии играют важную роль в литературных контекстах. Нет ни одного языка в мире, который отказывается или отвергает использование пословиц, поговорок или даже загадок в своей литературе, поскольку эти приемы считаются сокровищем жизни людей. Настоящая красота языков проявляется в их таком культурном наследии, как пословицы и поговорки. Кроме того, самые искусные писатели или поэты могли бы использовать эти приемы в своей работе, поскольку это требует особых навыков их использования в работе.*

Kalit so'zlar: *paremiya, maqol, matal, adabiyot, madaniyat, urf-odat, donolik.*

Key words: *paremia, proverb, saying, literature, culture, tradition, wisdom.*

Ключевые слова: *паремия, пословица, поговорка, литература, культура, традиция, мудрость.*

Proverbs in literature serve as concise expressions of universal truths, cultural wisdom, and moral lessons. They often reflect the traditions, values, and experiences of a community, enriching literary works with depth and authenticity. Writers use proverbs to enhance storytelling, emphasize themes, develop characters, and connect with readers on a relatable, cultural level. Their timeless nature allows them to transcend boundaries, making them a powerful tool for conveying complex ideas in a simple, memorable way. From the till today, different linguists gave different definitons for proverbs. Yet the general gist of them follow one rule that proverbs help to transit folk wisdom from generation to generation. “Richard Chenevix Trench's verbal timidity prompts him to list three essential

ingredients constituting the proverb: shortness, sense, salt”.[1] According to F.I. Buslaev, paremias are special worlds, “they contain both a moral law and common sense, expressed in a short saying, bequeathed by ancestors, and guidance to descendants”.[2] As a linguist our duty in today’s globalized world to learn, keep and teach young generation on proverbs. Today the youth do not have desire for learning these kind of tools, as they think these are a thing of the past. That’s why we should teach and explain the real importance of them to future generation.

In literature most writers try to use proverbs in their work as they make their work more colourful and impressive. Instead of expressing one explanation in long sentences, it is convenient and efficient to use proverbs or sayings in their work. Many well-known writers used proverbs in their work such as Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Benjamin Franklin, Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Thomas Hardy and others. Generally considering Shakespeare's use of the proverb in his dramatic works, one may cite a few which he uses often and which appear as favorites. Drawing upon persuasive logic, the proverb "He is well since he is in heaven" appears nine times in various forms; "You are Ipse" appears seven times; "Know thyself" appears ten times; and "Dying men speak true" appears at least five times throughout his drama.[3] Even he named one of his plays’ title with proverb as “All’s well that ends well”. We can conclude that he was master of using proverbs.

“To each his own,” said Mrs. Jennings, as she reflected on the different pursuits of Marianne and Elinor.[4] This proverb is used to emphasize the distinct personalities of the Dashwood sisters, who have different approaches to life and love. Using proverbs in literary works is art. Not all writers could manage this. While reading books, the readers not only relax but also they learn proverbs, their meaning and usage in context. The proverb "**To each his own**" reflects the idea that every individual has their own preferences, values, and ways of living, and these should be respected. In the context of *Sense and Sensibility*, the quote attributed to Mrs. Jennings highlights the contrasting personalities and life approaches of the Dashwood sisters, Marianne and Elinor. Mrs. Jennings observes how Marianne and Elinor embody opposing qualities: **Marianne (Sense)**: She is passionate, emotional, and idealistic, often following her heart without restraint. Her romantic nature leads her to embrace intense feelings and dramatic gestures, especially in her relationships. **Elinor (Sensibility)**: She is rational, composed, and pragmatic, valuing restraint and thoughtful decision-making. She approaches life with a sense of duty and careful judgment, even when her own emotions are strong. By saying "To each his own," Mrs. Jennings acknowledges and perhaps even admires how each sister remains true to her nature. The proverb underscores the broader theme of *Sense and Sensibility*: the balance between reason and emotion. It suggests that different paths can coexist and that individuals must navigate life in their unique way.

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