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АНГЛИС ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТЫНДА ПРОВЕРБИАЛДЫК ТАЛААДАГЫ “ИШЕНИМ” ТҮШҮНҮГҮ

Жумушта изилдөөнүн предмети катары «ишеним» концепти ар кандай маданий, тилдик жана социалдык контексттерде борбордук орунду ээлейт, айрыкча макалдарда, ал жалпы баалуулуктарды, нормаларды жана коллективдик акылды чагылдырат. Изилдөөнүн максаттары: ишеним түшүнүгүн камтыган негизги макалдарды аныктоо, макалдардын кеңири социалдык нормаларды кантип чагылдырганын түшүнүү үчүн лингвомаданий талдоо жүргүзүү, англис лингвомаданиятындагы ишеним менен башка маданий түшүнүктөрдүн ортосундагы өз ара байланышты изилдөө. Изилдөөдө ишеним англис лингвомаданиятында макалдар аркылуу кантип көрсөтүлгөнү каралып, анын маданий жана тилдик маанисин талдоого багытталган. Тилдик аймактагы макалдарга басым жасоо менен, ишенимдин ар кандай социалдык контексттерде жана тилдик формаларда кантип көрүнөөрүн баса белгиленет. Тапшырмаларга ишенимге байланыштуу макалдарды топтоо, алардын маанисин талдоо жана алардын маданий маанилүүлүгүн баалоо кирет. Бул изилдөө англис тилдүү коомдордогу ишенимдин салттуу акылмандык аркылуу кантип концептуализациялангандыгы тууралуу баалуу түшүнүктөрдү берет.

Негизги сөздөр: ишеним; макалдар; англис лингвомаданияты; тилдик талдоо; маданий түшүнүктөр; салттуу акылмандык; коллективдик баалуулуктар; макалдык аймак.

КОНЦЕПТ «ВЕРА» В ПРОВЕРБИАЛЬНОМ ПОЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРЫ

В данной работе предметом исследования является концепт «вера», занимающий центральное место в различных культурных, языковых и социальных контекстах, особенно в области пословиц, где он отражает общие ценности, нормы и коллективную мудрость. Цель исследования: выявить ключевые пословицы, воплощающие понятие веры, провести лингвокультурный анализ, чтобы понять, как эти пословицы отражают более широкие социальные нормы и изучить взаимосвязь между верой и другими культурными концептами в английской лингвокультуре. В данном исследовании рассматривается, как вера представлена в английской лингвокультуре через пословицы, с целью анализа ее культурного и лингвистического значения. Фокусируясь на провербиальном поле, мы подчеркиваем, как вера проявляется в различных социальных контекстах и языковых формах. Задачи включают сбор пословиц, связанных с верой, анализ их значений и оценку их культурной значимости. Это исследование предоставляет ценные знания о том, как вера концептуализируется через традиционную мудрость в англоязычных обществах.

Ключевые слова: вера; пословица; английская лингвокультура; лингвистический анализ; культурный концепт; традиционная мудрость; коллективные ценности; провербиальное поле.

THE CONCEPT "BELIEF" ON THE PROVERBAL FIELD IN ENGLISH LINGUOCULTURE

The concept of "belief" holds a central position in various cultural, linguistic, and social frameworks, particularly within the realm of proverbs, where it reflects shared values, norms, and collective wisdom. This study explores how belief is represented in English linguoculture through proverbs, aiming to analyze its cultural and linguistic significance. By focusing on the proverbial field, we highlight how belief is manifested in different social contexts and linguistic forms. The study aims to: (1) identify key proverbs that encapsulate the notion of belief; (2) perform a linguistic-cultural analysis to understand how these proverbs reflect broader societal norms; and (3) explore the interplay between belief and other cultural concepts within English

linguoculture. The tasks include collecting proverbs related to belief, analyzing their meaning, and evaluating their cultural relevance. This research provides insights into how belief is conceptualized through traditional wisdom in English-speaking societies.

Keywords: *Belief, proverbs, English linguoculture, linguistic analysis, cultural concepts, traditional wisdom, collective values, proverbial field, cultural semiotics, belief systems.*

The concept of "belief" is fundamental to the worldview and value system of any society. In English linguoculture, belief is not only an abstract cognitive concept, but also a deeply rooted cultural phenomenon, that finds expression in various linguistic forms, notably in proverbs. Proverbs, as succinct expressions of collective wisdom, reflect shared cultural understandings and attitudes toward belief, faith, and trust. The study of proverbs offers a unique perspective on how a society conceptualizes belief and transmits it across generations.

This paper seeks to explore the intersection between linguistics and culture through the lens of proverbs in the English language. By focusing on proverbs that encapsulate the notion of belief, this study will provide insights into the cultural and cognitive frameworks that underpin linguistic expressions of belief. The goal is to shed light on how belief is encoded in language and how proverbs function as vehicles for transmitting cultural values.

Literature Review

The study of proverbs has long been a valuable lens for examining the intersection of language, culture, and cognition. Scholars from various disciplines have explored how proverbs encapsulate collective knowledge and values, with particular attention to abstract concepts like belief. This review highlights key contributions to the understanding of proverbs and their relation to the concept of belief in English linguoculture, drawing on cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and cultural studies.

Norricks (1985) provides a foundational study of proverbs, emphasizing their role in conveying collective cultural knowledge. He argues that proverbs serve as succinct expressions of shared beliefs and values, offering insight into how societies encode fundamental truths. Norricks's work is particularly useful for understanding how the concept of "belief" operates in proverbs, as many proverbs hinge on the tension between trust and skepticism, which reflects cultural attitudes toward belief [6].

Mieder (2004) expands on Norricks's analysis by focusing on the metaphorical and symbolic nature of proverbs. He explores how abstract concepts like belief are expressed through metaphorical language, particularly in proverbs that encourage trust or caution. Mieder suggests that proverbs often present belief as a balance between faith and practical wisdom, a recurring theme in English linguoculture [5].

Wierzbicka (1992) takes a cultural-linguistic approach, investigating how proverbs reflect culture-specific values and cognitive scripts. In her analysis, proverbs about belief often reflect deep cultural assumptions about trust, truth, and human nature. For example, English proverbs tend to emphasize a pragmatic approach to belief, often cautioning against blind faith or encouraging verification, as seen in expressions like "Trust, but verify" [7].

Lakoff and Johnson (1980), in their seminal work on metaphor, provide a cognitive framework for analyzing how proverbs structure abstract concepts like belief. They argue that metaphors are central to human thought and language, shaping how people conceptualize complex ideas. In the context of belief, metaphors such as "seeing is believing" ground abstract ideas in sensory experiences, revealing how proverbs use everyday language to articulate deeper cultural values [4].

Barley (1972) approaches proverbs from an anthropological perspective, examining their role in social discourse. He notes that proverbs often function as authoritative statements within a

conversation, asserting truth claims about belief and behavior. Barley's work highlights the performative nature of proverbs, particularly in contexts where belief is challenged or affirmed through communal wisdom [1].

Dundes (1980) contributes to the understanding of proverbs by analyzing their folkloric dimensions. He examines how belief is transmitted across generations through proverbs, which act as cultural vehicles for the preservation of shared values. Dundes' work is especially relevant for the study of belief, as many proverbs that address belief are steeped in traditional wisdom, offering timeless lessons about trust and faith [2].

Finally, Honeck (1997) discusses the cognitive mechanisms behind proverb comprehension, focusing on how proverbs about belief are processed and understood. He emphasizes the role of inference in proverb interpretation, noting that proverbs often rely on listeners to infer the underlying message about belief based on context and prior knowledge. Honeck's insights are crucial for understanding how proverbs convey complex ideas about belief in succinct and memorable forms [3].

Together, these studies provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing the concept of belief in English proverbs. By integrating cognitive, cultural, and linguistic perspectives, the literature highlights the multifaceted nature of belief as expressed in proverbial language. Proverbs not only reflect cultural attitudes toward belief but also shape how individuals and societies conceptualize trust, faith, and skepticism.

Research methods and materials

This study employs a *linguistic-cultural analysis* to examine the representation of belief in English proverbs. The method was chosen because it allows for a comprehensive understanding of both the linguistic structures and cultural significance of proverbs. By analyzing proverbs within their cultural context, we can uncover the implicit cultural values and norms embedded in them. The method involves collecting proverbs from various sources, categorizing them according to their thematic representation of belief, and conducting a linguistic and cultural analysis to interpret their meanings.

The research material consists of ten English proverbs related to belief, sourced from established collections of English proverbs, such as "The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs" (5th edition) and "The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs" (3rd edition). The proverbs selected for analysis include:

1. "Seeing is believing."
2. "A man is as good as his word."
3. "Faith will move mountains."
4. "Trust, but verify."
5. "Believing a thing doesn't make it so."
6. "Seeing is not always believing."
7. "Actions speak louder than words."
8. "Honesty is the best policy."
9. "He who believes is strong."
10. "Trust yourself, and others will trust you."

Discussion and Analysis

The analysis focuses on the metaphorical and cultural dimensions of the proverbs. Table 1 presents the categorization of the proverbs based on their representation of belief as a cognitive or cultural construct.

Table 1 categorizes five selected English proverbs according to their representation of belief as either a cognitive or cultural construct. Each proverb is examined through the lens of key concepts, linguistic features, and cultural interpretations:

Proverb: This column lists the proverbs being analyzed, which serve as expressions of the concept of belief within English linguoculture.

Key Concept: Here, the fundamental idea conveyed by each proverb is identified. For example, "Seeing is believing" highlights the relationship between perception and reality, suggesting that evidence is crucial for forming beliefs. Conversely, "Believing a thing doesn't make it so" emphasizes skepticism, indicating that belief alone does not equate to truth.

Linguistic Feature: This column analyzes the linguistic elements used in each proverb. For instance, "A man is as good as his word" employs personal pronouns and future tense to convey a sense of integrity and trustworthiness, while "Trust, but verify" uses antithesis to balance the ideas of trust and caution.

Cultural Interpretation: Each proverb's broader societal implications are explored in this column. For instance, the proverb "Faith will move mountains" illustrates the cultural belief in the power of determination and optimism, while "Trust, but verify" reflects a societal tendency toward cautious skepticism in relationships.

Overall, Table 1 effectively illustrates how different proverbs encapsulate various aspects of belief, highlighting the interplay between linguistic features and cultural meanings.

Table 1.- Categorization of Proverbs Based on Belief Representation

Proverb	Key Concept	Linguistic Feature	Cultural Interpretation
"Seeing is believing"	Perception vs Reality	Visual metaphor	The importance of evidence in decision-making
"A man is as good as his word"	Integrity and Trust	Personal pronoun, future tense	Emphasis on personal responsibility and honesty
"Faith will move mountains"	Faith and Action	Metaphor (movement)	The power of belief to overcome obstacles
"Trust, but verify"	Trust and Caution	Antithesis	Balancing trust with skepticism
"Believing a thing doesn't make it so"	Skepticism vs Belief	Contrastive structure	Distinguishing between belief and truth

Table 2 provides an analysis of how the same five proverbs reflect societal values and cultural significance related to belief:

Proverb: This column lists the same proverbs as Table 1, maintaining consistency in the analysis.

Value Represented: This column identifies the specific value each proverb represents. For example, "Seeing is believing" emphasizes empiricism, underscoring the cultural value placed on evidence and observation in English-speaking societies. Similarly, "A man is as good as his word" highlights the value of honesty, reinforcing the importance of trustworthiness in both personal and societal contexts.

Cultural Significance: This column delves into the broader implications of each proverb within cultural contexts. For instance, "Faith will move mountains" represents determination and hope, suggesting a cultural emphasis on optimism and the belief that perseverance can lead to success.

The proverb "Trust, but verify" encourages a prudent approach to relationships, highlighting the value of caution. Finally, "Actions speak louder than words" reinforces the pragmatic value of taking action over mere verbal assurances, reflecting a common cultural ethos.

Table 2. - Reflection of Societal Values Related to Belief

Proverb	Value Represented	Cultural Significance
"Seeing is believing"	Empiricism	The emphasis on evidence in English-speaking societies
"A man is as good as his word"	Honesty	Trustworthiness as a personal and societal virtue
"Faith will move mountains"	Determination and Hope	Optimism and the value of perseverance
"Trust, but verify"	Skepticism and Prudence	Encourages caution even in trusting relationships
"Actions speak louder than words"	Pragmatism	The value of action over mere promises

Together, table 2 provides a nuanced understanding of how these proverbs not only articulate individual beliefs but also embody the values and principles upheld within English-speaking cultures. By linking proverbs to societal values, the analysis reveals the broader cultural frameworks that inform how belief is constructed and communicated.

Summary of Results from the Discussion

The analysis of the two tables highlights the multifaceted representation of belief in English proverbs, revealing both metaphorical and cultural dimensions that influence how belief is understood within English linguoculture.

The analysis of the two tables reveals that English proverbs related to belief encapsulate significant metaphorical and cultural dimensions.

Key Themes Identified:

Trust and Integrity: Proverbs like "A man is as good as his word" underscore the cultural value placed on honesty and personal responsibility.

Evidence and Skepticism: Proverbs such as "Seeing is believing" and "Believing a thing doesn't make it so" highlight a strong emphasis on empirical validation and the importance of discerning truth from belief.

Faith and Action: "Faith will move mountains" emphasizes the belief that determination can lead to significant achievements, while "Trust, but verify" advocates for caution in trusting relationships.

Cultural Values Reflected:

The proverbs convey cultural significance related to empiricism, honesty, determination, skepticism, and pragmatism. This suggests a cultural framework in which beliefs are not only subjective but are also shaped by collective societal expectations and norms.

Results from the Analysis

From the analysis of the two tables, the following results can be summarized:

- Total Proverbs Analyzed: 5

Key Concepts Identified in Table 1:

- Perception vs Reality: 1

- Integrity and Trust: 1
- Faith and Action: 1
- Trust and Caution: 1
- Skepticism vs Belief: 1

Values Represented in Table 2:

- Empiricism: 1
- Honesty: 1
- Determination and Hope: 1
- Skepticism and Prudence: 1
- Pragmatism: 1

Conclusion

1. Each proverb conveys a specific **key concept** related to belief, revealing a cultural emphasis on evidence, integrity, faith, caution, and discernment;

2. The cultural significance of these proverbs reflects societal values that prioritize *empiricism*, *honesty*, *determination*, *skepticism*, and *pragmatism*, indicating how beliefs are shaped by cultural norms and expectations;

3. The findings suggest a complex interplay between belief and its representation in language, emphasizing that beliefs are not only individual constructs but are also shaped by collective cultural narratives;

4. This analysis ultimately illustrates the rich tapestry of beliefs as expressed through proverbs, providing insights into the cultural and cognitive frameworks that inform the understanding of belief in English linguoculture.

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“АЛП ТОБОК” ПОЭМАСЫНДАГЫ ЭЛДИК СЮЖЕТТИН САКТАЛЫШЫ ЖАНА ТАРЫХТЫН ТУТУМДАШТЫГЫ

Бул жумушта изилдөөнүн предмети катары фольклорист А.Чоробаевдин калемине таандык “Алп Тобок” поэмасындагы элдик уламыштын берилишин жана ал аңыз кептин тарых менен канчалык чындыгы бар экендиги болуп саналат. Изилдөөнүн максаты: “Алп Тобок” поэмасындагы элдик уламыштын берилишин жана ал аңыз кептин тарых менен канчалык чындыгы бар экендигин