



National Culture in English and Uzbek Folk Proverbs

¹ Qobilova Nargisa Sulaymonovna

² Atoeva Shahnoza Alidotovna

¹ Bukhara state university PhD, Associate professor, begim1977@mail.ru

² Bukhara state university, 2nd year master student, 4112133@mail.com

Abstract: In this article, proverbs are analyzed according to their different characteristics and compared in two languages. Proverbs glorifying human qualities are interpreted syntactically, morphologically, and semantically.

Key words: field of paremiology, linguistic and cultural aspects, Uzbek folk proverbs, English folk proverbs, national mentality, national character, linguistic paradigm, national color.

Humans have different qualities such as being kind and gentle or strong and brave. Human qualities such as honesty, politeness, hard work, and humility are considered high human qualities. People with such qualities are respected by others and often attract attention. In order to be a perfect person, one should have these qualities from a young age. If you don't learn these things, you can become arrogant, dishonest or jealous. This will lower your reputation in society, so always try to be honest, polite and humble. Humans have been aware of their environment since ancient times and express their feelings through their movements, sounds and dances. Later, people came up with stories to explain the origin of the world, nature and other things. Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique state of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form, but a deep meaning. There are many artists in our nation. Some of these talents include the ability to create beautiful works of art. A beautiful piece of art is a symbol of centuries of life experiences and one's own way of life. It is also a mirror that shows a person's attitude, nature and outlook on life. For example, in the painting "The Family of Sir Francis Bacon", the artist shows how he views society and family. The attitude of the artist is evident in the painting. Folk wisdom is a type of folklore with a dense and deep meaning. Folk wisdom is manifested in someone's speech, elegance, intelligence, and ability to think. The proverb "Deeds speak louder than words" is a vivid example of this. Folk wisdom is also manifested in one's dealing with logic and problems.[1,49-55]

We list Uzbek proverbs with human qualities:

Honest work is delicious food.

Work honestly, bite honestly.

Humility is also good.

Kindness is beautiful,

Humility is perfection.

In the proverbs, he embodied the qualities typical of the Uzbek people. That's why people are considered smart if they can solve problems using folk wisdom. He has been interested in folk proverbs for a long time because they are an excellent example of artistic language. Its use by all

spoken word artists of all times is important. Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yassavi, Rabghuzi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, Munis, Ogahi, Nadira, Muqimi, Furqat, Avaz, Hamza. If you carefully study the works of Sadridin Ainiy, Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Qadiri, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam and dozens of other artists, you will see how many proverbs exist in their composition, sometimes exactly, sometimes with changes. we are sure.

The creative work of Mahmud Koshgari, a linguist, folklorist and ethnographer, and his work "Devoni lughotit turk" is a vivid example of this. About 400 proverbs and sayings that are common among the Turkic peoples with different attitudes were written in "Devon", and most of them are successfully used in our language even today with some changes. It should be noted here that there are also works based on proverbs in the history of our literature. For example, Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani's work "Zarbulmasal" contains more than 300 proverbs. Or, the fact that Sulaymonqul Raji put more than 400 proverbs into poetic weight in his work "Zarbulmasal" is also a noteworthy event.

English proverbs are mainly based on thoughts and words taken from the Bible. English proverbs also glorify human qualities. Below we will see how human qualities are shown in English proverbs:

None but the brave deserves the fair

When thieves fall out, honest men come by themselves

An honest man's word is as good as his bond

Humble hearts have humble Humble hearts have humble

Proverbs are a collection of many years of life experiences that strictly document these observations. They are complete ideas with fixed poles, and although they can have different meanings in different contexts, their meanings are always consistent. However, the meaning of a proverb can change depending on the specific context in which it is used. For example, the word salt now means a mineral substance. The word Tarikhantuz is correct and polite; means field, plain and is preserved only in proverbs: If you save a girl, save salt. It is rich not with salt, but with home. In addition, the meaning of the word labor is suffering, misfortune can be found only in proverbs or some dialects:

Labor is twin, State is twin. Humans have different qualities such as being kind and gentle or strong and brave. Human qualities such as honesty, politeness, hard work, and humility are considered high human qualities. People with such qualities are respected by others and often attract attention. In order to be a perfect person, one should have these qualities from a young age. If you don't learn these things, you can become arrogant, dishonest or jealous. This will lower your reputation in society, so always try to be honest, polite and humble. Humans have been aware of their environment since ancient times and express their feelings through their movements, sounds and dances. Later, people came up with stories to explain the origin of the world, nature and other things. Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique state of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form, but a deep meaning. There are many artists in our nation. Some of these talents include the ability to create beautiful works of art. A beautiful piece of art is a symbol of centuries of life experiences and one's own way of life. It is also a mirror that shows a person's attitude, nature and outlook on life. For example, in the painting "The Family of Sir Francis Bacon", the artist shows how he views society and family. The attitude of the artist is evident in the painting. Folk wisdom is a type of folklore with a dense and deep meaning. Folk wisdom is manifested in someone's speech, elegance, intelligence, and ability to think. The proverb "Deeds speak louder than words" is a vivid example of this. Folk wisdom is also manifested in one's dealing with logic and problems.

We list Uzbek proverbs with human qualities:

Honest work is delicious food.

Work honestly, bite honestly.

Humility is also good.

Kindness is beautiful,

Humility is perfection.

In the proverbs, he embodied the qualities typical of the Uzbek people. That's why people are considered smart if they can solve problems using folk wisdom. He has been interested in folk proverbs for a long time because they are an excellent example of artistic language. Its use by all spoken word artists of all times is important. Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yassavi, Rabghuzi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, Munis, Ogahi, Nadira, Muqimi, Furqat, Avaz, Hamza. If you carefully study the works of Sadriddin Ainiy, Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Qadiri, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam and dozens of other artists, you will see how many proverbs exist in their composition, sometimes exactly, sometimes with changes. we are sure.

The creative work of Mahmud Koshgari, a linguist, folklorist and ethnographer, and his work "Devoni lughotit turk" is a vivid example of this. About 400 proverbs and sayings that are common among the Turkic peoples with different attitudes were written in "Devon", and most of them are successfully used in our language even today with some changes. It should be noted here that there are also works based on proverbs in the history of our literature. For example, Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani's work "Zarbulmasal" contains more than 300 proverbs. Or, the fact that Sulaymonqul Raji put more than 400 proverbs into poetic weight in his work "Zarbulmasal" is also a noteworthy event.

English proverbs are mainly based on thoughts and words taken from the Bible. English proverbs also glorify human qualities. Below we will see how human qualities are shown in English proverbs:

None but the brave deserves the fair

When thieves fall out, honest men come by themselves

An honest man's word is as good as his bond

Humble hearts have humble Humble hearts have humble

Proverbs are a collection of many years of life experiences that strictly document these observations. They are complete ideas with fixed poles, and although they can have different meanings in different contexts, their meanings are always consistent. However, the meaning of a proverb can change depending on the specific context in which it is used. For example, the word salt now means a mineral substance. The word Tarikhantuz is correct and polite; means field, plain and is preserved only in proverbs: If you save a girl, save salt. It is rich not with salt, but with home. In addition, the meaning of the word labor is suffering, misfortune can be found only in proverbs or some dialects: Labor is twin, State is twin.

Proverbs are like pictures or poems. They have many different meanings from the same word and all of them can be found in the examples. In addition to evil, a single bad word, depending on the context of the proverb, means selfishness, greed, crookedness, dishonesty, enmity, cowardice, ignorance, ignorance, indecency, avarice, arrogance, indolence, arrogance, impatience, it means infidelity, greed, dishonor, extravagance, etc.

We know that our people pay special respect to the dead. No matter how bad they are during life, he refrains from saying bad words about them, even if it is true. It is expressed that he does not forget what he has done. Such a strict judgment describes a special warning situation.

"Burials that harmed many."

This proverb means that he will perish on the earth, and he will remain in the sight of the earth. Not a calculated friend. Some people thank a friend for small favors. That's what we're talking about here. A valued friend is inseparable. This proverb expresses the meaning that a friend should not forget the good deeds of a friend and should always remember them.

Based on the situation that arose as a result of the events that took place in the marriage, a person can quote a proverb in order to confirm his opinion. But we will express that this proverb is used in its original or figurative sense by bringing the current event clearly before our eyes. The fault is not in the year, but in the work. We will analyze the article. If the farmer does not sow his land in the fall,

he will plow it again in the spring, if he does not get a good harvest, the proverb teaches that one should always work without wasting time.

Earth is mother, water is father, Labor is wealth.

A skilled young man is a fruit tree.

No prey can be taken from a lion's mouth.

The following proverbs are figurative. For example, *a craftsman is a fruit tree*. To take the proverb, a skilled and knowledgeable person is compared to a fruit tree

People use the word "wise" to mean intelligent or knowledgeable about something. Sometimes the word "wise" is used figuratively to mean that someone is kind or understanding. Some wise words can help you overcome difficult situations. So, the role of proverbs and proverbs in the life of the people is close to each other in terms of the severity of everyday situations, and one of them has historically developed as a proverb, and the other as a proverb.

Alphabetical: The proverbial alphabet is an advantage because it comes from a collection of proverbs. Proverbs are easy to find because they are organized by topic. However, the disadvantage of this alphabet is that it is not always easy to understand what the proverb is about, since it is not a topic. This can make it difficult for the user to learn from it.

In the order of topics: This classification is more complex than its predecessor and is based on the idea of excellence. Each topic in this type of classification is divided into groups, and the material for each group is arranged alphabetically. Proverbs collections organized in this way provide an overview of the available resources on the topic and are easy to use.

According to the literal or figurative meaning: The semantic nature of proverbs changes over time: proverbs that were used in their original meaning later became only figurative. Accordingly, there are two types of proverbs:

- a) used in its own sense;
- b) used in its own and figurative sense;
- c) Used only figuratively.

According to the social period in which it was created - chronology: Proverbs are an ancient genre that has been observed and inherited by many cultures. This is an ancient way of thinking that can be applied in modern life. Some of the proverbs in this book reflect the experiences and observations of a particular country or culture. Reading these proverbs will help you understand the dynamics of that society.

Livelihood, he has thirty-two mouths. The proverb has a figurative meaning. Because there will be no livelihood. Thirty-two human teeth are counted here.

Don't force a friend, Nomard needs it.

The proverb urges a person not to be in need. First of all, he should believe in himself and always be active.

Fortune favors the brave translation: Fortune favors the brave. That is, there are various blows of fate, which only the strong can overcome with patience.

Scholar Mousavi M. said that Proverbs are words that help people to live well. They are often very wise and can be used to help you in any situation. The famous English scientist, professor Mayder, commented on the proverb: "Proverbs are used in a wide range of situations and no limits to the use of the proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, influence or manipulate other people, rationalize our own shortcomings, question certain behavioral patterns satirize social ills, poke fun at ridiculous situations." That is, Proverbs are used in different situations and there is no limit to the use of a proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, influence or manipulate other people, rationalize our own

shortcomings, question certain patterns of behavior satirize social ills, make fun of a funny situation".

If we take an English proverb: Actions speak louder than words equal to zero.

Scientist Joseph Raymond explains the proverb: "Proverbs are not only melodic and witty, possessed with rhythm and imagery; proverbs also reflect "patterns of thought". Some proverbs are short and meaningful, express wisdom and reflect human thoughts. They are often rhythmic, which makes them easier to remember. Shirley L. Arora in her book "The Perception of Proverbiality". Some proverbs are short and to the point, expressing wisdom and reflecting human thoughts. They are often rhythmic, which makes them easier to remember. In accordance with the opinion of scholars, he mentioned Taylor's and Seytel's comments about proverbs in his book.

Archer Taylor wrote the following in one of his books called "The Origins of the Proverb": "the acceptance or rejection by tradition which follows immediately upon the creation of the proverb is a factor in its making quite as important as the first act of invention". "the acceptance or rejection by the hearer," for it is with the individual hearer that "tradition" begins and - with each successive performance - will be 35 either extended or cut short. By exploring in greater detail the mechanisms underlying the perception of proverbiality, we will be enlarging our understanding of an aspect of the proverb that is indeed "quite as important as the first act of invention." "acceptance or rejection by mothers is as important a factor in its creation as the first act of invention". By studying the mechanisms of proverb perception in more detail, we will expand our understanding of a very important aspect of proverbs as the first act of invention."

Proverbs that are self-contained like sentences. Scientists have studied their properties, as in other sentences. In addition, Honek and Abrahams Mayder are also supporters of these ideas. Norik also agrees with Seiler's opinion: Proverbs are made up of strict grammatical rules, so you often see expressions used in them, as an example. Because proverbs often contain phrases that indicate that a certain pattern has been formed, moreover, the use of phrases within proverbs often shows the difference between a proverb and a sentence.

References:

1. Kobilova Aziza Bakhridinovna. Some considerations about periphrases // *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. ISSN (Online): 2249-7137, Vol.11, Issue 2, 30-February 2021. –P. 1637-1640. (Impact Factor (SJIF. 2021) – 7.492). <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=11&issue=2&article=264>
2. Rakhmatova, M. (2022). Академическая честность и плагиат: проблемы воспитания. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 15(15). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6966
3. Khamidovna, N. N. (2023). STRUCTURE OF THE CONNOTATION COMPONENTS IN THE ADJECTIVES. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 180-185. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/442>
4. Navruzova, N., & Haydarov, A. (2022). КОННОТАТИВНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ЗВУКОВЫМИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМИ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4462
5. Sanjar Kurbanov Saliyevich "THE INFLUENCE OF L1 (GERMAN) IN LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE." *International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*. FARS Publishers Impact factor (SJIF) = 6.786. Volume-11| Issue-3| 2023. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/622>
6. Rakhmatova, M. (2016). DISCUSSION ON VALUES, CULTURE, AND LANGUAGES. In *International Scientific and Practical Conference World science* (Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 40-42). ROST. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=27198684>
7. Haydarov, A. A. (2023). RHYME AS A PHONETIC STYLISTIC DEVICE. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 419-422.

8. Kobilova Aziza Bakhriddinovna. The use of the medical periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts // *JournalNX: A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*. ISSN (Online): 2581-4230, Vol.7, Issue 6, 30-June 2021. –P. 143–150. (Impact Factor (SJIF. 2021) – 7.22). <https://www.neliti.com/publications/347772/the-use-of-the-medical-periphrases-of-the-uzbek-and-english-languages-in-journal>
9. Ahrorovna, N. N. (2023). ANTROPONIMLAR TILSHUNOS OLIMLAR TADQIQIDA. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 400-405.
10. Mohigul Ramazonovna Saporova. (2023). ABDULLA QODIRIYNING "OTKAN KUNLAR" ROMANIDA PERSONAJLARNING ICHKI NUTQIDAGI BADIY TAHLIL USULLARI. *International journal of education, social science & humanities*. FARS publishers, 11(2), 778–782. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7678492>
11. Khamidovna, N. N. (2023). STRUCTURE OF THE CONNOTATION COMPONENTS IN THE ADJECTIVES. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 180-185.
12. Navruzova, N. (2022). ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИМ КОННОТАЦИЯМ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4356
13. Наврузова, Н. Х. (2022). KONNOTATIV MA'NONING BADIY ASARLARDA IFODALANISHI: Navruzova Nigina Xamidovna, Buxoro davlat universiteti Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası o'qituvchisi. *Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал*, (7). <https://www.interscience.uz/index.php/home/article/view/1490>
14. Xamidovna, N. N. (2021). APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS, *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 1721-1726.
15. Navruzova, N. (2022). KONNOTATIV MA'NONING BADIY ASARLARDA IFODALANISHI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 24(24).
16. Djumayeva, N. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MAGICAL JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES. *JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal* ISSN No: 2581 - 4230.VOLUME 7, ISSUE 6, June. -2021,138-142. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/347771-comparative-analysis-of-magical-jeweller-8838f05c.pdf>
17. Khamidovna, N. N. (2022). THE DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION OF A WORD. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(4), 382-388. <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/1242>
18. Yuldasheva Feruza Erkinovna. (2022). The Principle of Politeness in the English and Uzbek Languages. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 6, 65–70. Retrieved from <https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/799>
19. Khamidovna, NN (2022). The denotation and connotation of a word. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* , 3 (4), 382–388.
20. Haydarov, A. A., & Mansurova, D. (2023). THE ROLE OF INTONATION IN SPEECH AND ARTISTIC SPEECH. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(1), 673-676.
21. Askarovich, H. A. (2023). THE EXPRESSION OF THE INTENSITY OF WORDS AT LANGUAGE LEVELS. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(1), 638-642.
22. Navruzova, N. (2021). EMOTSIONAL–EKSPRESSIVLIKNING NUTQ BIRLIKLARIDA IFODALANISHI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8).

23. Navruzova Nigina Khamidovna, & Juraeva Gulmira. (2023). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FREZELOGIZMLARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 61–64. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/740>
24. Navruzova Nigina Khamidovna, & Kodirova Dilfuza. (2023). THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 65–67. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/741>
25. Navruzova Nigina Khamidovna. (2023). THE EXPRESSION OF CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 76–81. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/744>
26. Xamidovna, N. N. (2021). APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS, ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 1721-1726.
27. Navruzova, N., & Haydarov, A. (2022). КОННОТАТИВНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ЗВУКОВЫМИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМИ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4462
28. Наврузова, Н. Х. (2022). КОННОТАТИВ МА'NONING BADIY ASARLARDA IFODALANISHI: Navruzova Nigina Xamidovna, Buxoro davlat universiteti Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi. Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал, (7). <https://www.interscience.uz/index.php/home/article/view/1490>
29. Khamidovna, N. N. (2022). THE DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION OF A WORD. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 382-388. <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/1242>
30. Navruzova, N. (2022). ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИМ КОННОТАЦИЯМ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4356
31. Xamidovna, N. N. (2021). APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS, ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 1721-1726.
32. Navruzova Nigina Xamidovna, (2021). APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS, ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 1721-1726. <https://saarj.com/wp-content/uploads/paper/ACADEMICIA/2021/FULL-PDF/ACADEMICIA-OCTOBER2021/10.258,%20Navruzova%20Nigina%20Xamidovna.pdf>
33. Khamidovna, N. N. (2023). STRUCTURE OF THE CONNOTATION COMPONENTS IN THE ADJECTIVES. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(2), 180-185. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/442>
34. Navruzova, N. (2022). ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ЭКСПРЕССИВНОСТИ В ЕДИНИЦАХ РЕЧИ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5752
35. Khamidovna, N. N. (2022). The importance of denotation and connotation. Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 119–120.
36. <http://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/62>

37. Navruzova, N. (2022). ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ КОННОТАТИВНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 24(24). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/8251
38. Navruzova, N. (2021). APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 8(8).
39. Askarovich, H. A. . (2022). Soʻz Maʼnolari Intensivligi. Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 13–15. <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/29>.
40. Askarovich, H. A. (2022). Phonostylistic Repetition. Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, 18. <https://ijins.umsida.ac.id/index.php/ijins/article/view/618>.
41. Askarovich, H. A. (2023). THE PROBLEM OF THE STUDY OF ANTHROPONYMS. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(3), 868-870. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/737>
42. Haydarov, A. A. (2023). RHYME AS A PHONETIC STYLISTIC DEVICE. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(2), 419-422. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/492>