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LINGUOCULTURAL VIEWS IN FOLK PROVERBS RELATED TO THE WEAVING PROFESSION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the linguocultural features of folk proverbs related to the weaving profession. The study examines how professional terminology, labor values, and elements of national mentality are reflected in Uzbek folk proverbs associated with weaving. The semantic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects of these proverbs are explored through descriptive and comparative methods. In addition, the article highlights how diligence, patience, craftsmanship, and aesthetic values are expressed from a linguocultural perspective.

Keywords: linguoculturology, proverb, weaving, folklore, craftsmanship, national mentality, semantics, pragmatics, cultural code.

Introduction

Folk proverbs are among the most important genres of oral literature that embody the life experience, worldview, and cultural values of a nation formed over centuries. Every proverb reflects the social life, labor activity, ethical norms, and national thinking of a particular people. Proverbs related to professions and crafts are especially valuable because they provide important information about the economic and cultural life of society. Weaving has long been one of the ancient traditional crafts of the Uzbek people. It occupies a significant place not only in material culture but also in aesthetic perception and artistic thinking. Fabrics such as atlas, adras, silk, and carpets represent the artistic taste and craftsmanship of the nation. Therefore, weaving-related concepts frequently appear in folk proverbs as symbolic and metaphorical expressions.

Linguoculturology studies the interrelation between language and culture. Within this field, proverbs are considered linguistic manifestations of national culture. The linguocultural analysis of weaving-related proverbs helps reveal the people's attitudes toward labor, craftsmanship, patience, and aesthetic values.

Main Part

The Role of Weaving in Folk Culture

Weaving has historically played an essential role in Uzbek traditional culture. The process of creating fabrics and carpets required patience, precision, and artistic ability. Consequently, weaving became associated with moral qualities such as diligence and perseverance.

For example:

"The weaver's patience is longer than his thread."

In this proverb, the word "thread" functions as a symbolic element representing patience and endurance. Since weaving is a labor-intensive process requiring continuous effort, patience became closely connected with the profession in the collective consciousness of the people.

Another proverb states:

"The thread may break, but craftsmanship never breaks."

Here, “thread” symbolizes material objects, while “craftsmanship” represents spiritual and intellectual wealth. Linguoculturally, the proverb emphasizes the high value placed on professional skills and mastery in Uzbek culture.

Semantic Features of Weaving Proverbs

Weaving-related proverbs often employ metaphors, symbols, and figurative meanings. These linguistic devices demonstrate the figurative nature of folk thinking.

For instance:

“A good fabric is known by its thread.”

Semantically, “thread” functions as the cause, while “fabric” represents the result. The proverb metaphorically suggests that a person’s character and upbringing can be recognized through small actions and behaviors. Professional terminology is thus transformed into a broader philosophical meaning.

Another example is:

“Everyone spins his own thread.”

This proverb reflects the idea of personal responsibility and individual destiny. The act of spinning thread metaphorically symbolizes shaping one’s own life path.

Lexical units such as “thread,” “fabric,” “weaving,” “carpet,” and “loom” function as national cultural codes in these proverbs. They are not merely technical terms but linguistic carriers of cultural meaning and traditional worldview.

Expression of Linguocultural Views

Weaving-related proverbs express the ethical and aesthetic values of society. In Uzbek culture, hard work, craftsmanship, and honest labor have always been highly respected.

For example:

“A skillful woman is the ornament of the home.”

This proverb reflects the traditional cultural perception of women’s role in family and society. From a linguocultural perspective, it demonstrates how weaving and handicrafts were associated with femininity, beauty, and domestic harmony.

Another proverb says:

“The beauty of a carpet is in its patterns; the beauty of a person is in labor.”

This proverb draws a parallel between aesthetic beauty and moral value. “Patterns” symbolize external beauty, while “labor” represents inner dignity and virtue. Such proverbs reveal the close connection between aesthetics and ethics in national mentality.

Collective thinking is also reflected in weaving proverbs because textile production was often based on communal labor. As a result, ideas of cooperation and solidarity frequently appear in these expressions.

Pragmatic Features of Weaving Proverbs

Proverbs perform important didactic and educational functions in speech communication. Weaving-related proverbs encourage younger generations to value labor, patience, and craftsmanship.

For example:

“Do not pull the thread from its weakest point.”

Pragmatically, this proverb advises people not to exploit weaknesses or act unfairly. A simple observation from weaving practice is transformed into a universal moral lesson.

Similarly:

"A woven cloth cannot become thread again."

This proverb expresses the irreversible nature of actions and decisions. Pragmatically, it serves as a warning about responsibility and consequences.

Conclusion

Folk proverbs related to the weaving profession represent important linguocultural units reflecting the national mentality, labor culture, and aesthetic values of the Uzbek people. In these proverbs, weaving terminology is frequently used metaphorically and symbolically to convey ethical principles and life experiences.

The analysis demonstrates that such proverbs promote values such as diligence, patience, craftsmanship, aesthetic sensitivity, and collective unity. From a linguocultural perspective, weaving-related proverbs function as linguistic representations of national culture and worldview.

Further comparative linguocultural studies of professional proverbs across different nations may provide valuable scientific insights into the relationship between language, culture, and traditional craftsmanship.

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