

EXPRESSION OF THE CONCEPT OF “PATRIOTISM” IN PROVERBS

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Abstract: This article delves into the multifaceted concept of “patriotism” as portrayed through proverbs from diverse cultures. Proverbs, revered as concise cultural gems, serve as mirrors reflecting societal values and beliefs. By meticulously analyzing proverbs associated with patriotism, we unearth profound insights into how distinct societies perceive, celebrate, and advocate love for their respective homelands.

Key words: homeland, patriotism, proverb, English language, Uzbek language, sayings, wise words, patriot, cultural values, national values, cultural wisdom.

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ «ПАТРИОТИЗМ» В ПОСЛОВИЯХ

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Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается многогранная концепция «патриотизма», представленная в пословицах разных культур. Пословицы, почитаемые как краткие культурные жемчужины, служат зеркалом, отражающим социальные ценности и убеждения. Тщательно анализируя пословицы, связанные с патриотизмом, мы обнаруживаем глубокое понимание того, как разные общества воспринимают, прославляют и защищают любовь к своей родине.

Ключевые слова: Родина, патриотизм, пословица, английский язык, узбекский язык, поговорки, слова мудрых, патриот, культурные ценности, национальные ценности, культурная мудрость.

“VATANPARVARLIK” TUSHUNCHASINING MAKOLLARDA IFODALANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola turli madaniyatlarga mansub maqollar orqali tasvirlangan ko‘p qirrali “vatanparvarlik” tushunchasi o‘rganiladi. Ixcham madaniy durdonalar sifatida e‘zozlangan maqollar jamiyat qadriyatlarini va e‘tiqodlarini aks ettiruvchi ko‘zga vazifasini o‘taydi. Vatanparvarlik bilan bog‘liq maqollarni sinchkovlik bilan tahlil qilish orqali biz turli jamiyatlar o‘z vatanlariga muhabbatni qanday qabul qilishlari, nishonlashlari va targ‘ib qilishlari haqida chuqur tushunchalarga ega bo‘lamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar: Vatan, vatanparvarlik, maqol, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, maqollar, donishmandlar, vatanparvarlar so‘zlari, madaniy qadriyatlar, milliy qadriyatlar, madaniy hikmat.

Introduction. Patriotism, a fervent love and devotion to one’s country, resonates deeply within the human spirit. It embodies the essence of one’s identity and allegiance to a nation’s ideals. Proverbs, encapsulating age-old wisdom, have consistently provided a medium for the transmission of cultural values. In this article, we embark on a journey to unravel the nuanced expressions of patriotism woven into proverbs across the globe. Through this exploration, we hope to discover common threads and unique perspectives that proverbs offer on this universally cherished concept.

Our research methodology entails a comprehensive collection of proverbs from diverse cultures worldwide that explicitly or implicitly encapsulate the essence of patriotism. These proverbs were meticulously curated from a wide array of cultural texts, literary sources, and digital repositories. The selection process prioritized proverbs that are not only culturally resonant but also representative of the unique ethos of their respective societies. Subsequently, these proverbs were classified based on recurring themes and underlying messages related to patriotism.

Literature review. Nowadays one of the tasks that society and the state put before comprehensive school is the patriotic education of students on the basis of national values and lighting them in theory and in practice. Because building up the democratic society is based on the principles of patriotism, national idea, and national culture as well. This was emphasized in the current documents in education:

“State Programme of Education Development for 2011-2020 (2010), Concept of State Youth Policy for 2020 (2013), and The Strategy for Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until the year 2030 (1997) and other legislative acts related to the training and education of young generation. Patriotism is the factor that determines the moral and social essence of a person, on which the destiny and the existence of his/her nation depend, that preconditions the national context of education and searching the means of solving problems. A possibility of using the heritage of folk wisdom in the education of the younger generation, and definitely has not been developed a system of patriotic education based on folk wisdom like proverbs and sayings.

Unity and National Identity:

«United we stand, divided we fall.» – United States

«A nation’s strength comes from its unity.» – Kenya

«When brothers are united, no fortress is too strong.» – Greece

«A house divided against itself cannot stand.» – Abraham Lincoln

«In unity, there is strength.» – Aesop

“Strength is in unity.” – Amir Temur

Sacrifice and Service:

«Patriotism is not short, frenzied bursts of emotion, but the long and steady dedication of a lifetime.» – Adlai Stevenson

«A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government.» – Edward Abbey

«The patriot’s blood is the seed of freedom’s tree.» – Thomas Campbell

«Love for one’s country is part of faith.» – Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Defending the Homeland:

«A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within.» – Marcus Tullius Cicero

«A patriot is someone who defends his country against his government.» – Anonymous

«The duty of a true patriot is to protect his country from its government.» – Thomas Paine

«The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.» – Thomas Jefferson

Pride in Heritage:

«A nation’s culture resides in the hearts and souls of its people.» – Mahatma Gandhi

«The history of a nation is its proverbs.» – Frederick Matthias Alexander

«A patriot without religion in my estimation is as great a paradox as an honest Man without the fear of God.» – John Adams

«The roots of a nation’s culture extend into its past.» – Chinese Proverb

The proverbs have been meticulously examined offer a profound tapestry of perspectives on patriotism. They underscore the universal values of unity, sacrifice, and the defense of one’s homeland that transcend cultural boundaries. These values are celebrated as fundamental pillars of patriotism in societies across the globe.

Proverbs are key elements in the philosophy and culture of all nations: these proverbs act as directions that guide you through your daily life. The more proverbs you understand the safer you and your journey, having these proverbs with you is like having a good friend by your side.

These proverbs are wise words of wisdom from our forefathers and mothers, they have helped our ancestors through difficulties that we can only imagine, and they can guide us.

Many customs and philosophies were preserved in proverbs; they carry ideas and messages across time and space. Often you have to study a proverb to find its hidden meanings. Some concepts are buried deep and require the knowledge of several proverbs to fully comprehend. This proverb requires no explanation which are already crystallized in the language because popular sayings is explicitly intended as a “guide” to reflection, conveying its moral literary, but pride, however here alluded to, by no means implies that commendable pride, which dignifies and is essential to the character of a good man, but that lordly ostentation, that arrogant behavior in fullness, which spurns at, and inferior in birth, fortune or situation, and engrosses our thoughts.

For Kazakh people deprived of their own statehood throughout the centuries folklore is more than national tradition: “Under the conditions of the russification, colonization, discrimination of Kazakh schools in the Soviet period, elimination of the national language from the higher educational

establishments, folk culture, folk songs became an important stronghold for preservation of the national identity, and Y. Altynsarin pointed out that folklore was educational tool of the Kazakh people: Through the national wisdom children will be brought up to respect the customs and traditions and increased positive senses to motherland and native language and respect to national heritages.

A possibility of using the heritage of folk wisdom in the education of the younger generation, and definitely has not been developed a system of patriotic education based on folk wisdom like proverbs and sayings. So, we will try to investigate the opportunities of proverbs in forming high quality behaviors and patriotism as well.

Patriotism – it's not innate sense or biological property. Good behaviors are not born by themselves, do not arise spontaneously, but are formed, developed and improved in educational process and life experience, starting from childhood.

Building patriotism feelings to the younger generation is the current approach in upbringing education.

In other words, the task of educators is to create the most productive patriotic education system, to identify trends and methods that will help shape the younger generation a sense of belonging and ownership of the Kazakhstan state or any countries which just gained its independences.

Discussion. Currently urgent to develop effective techniques, forms and methods of educational work aimed at the development of citizenship qualities of children and youth such as a sense of duty, love of country, respect for the laws and norms of society. Investigating this problem by continuing to develop the content of patriotic education, it is necessary to pay due attention to its means, methods, techniques, enhance the effectiveness of their pedagogical impact on the child.

The famous Kazakh writer and great thinker M. Dulatov says: “If a child will get perfect education, important information in primary school in his mother tongue and it will never be forgotten and will be strongly kept in the mind of young child forever” – says educating national values to young children in this age is appropriate.

Elementary school has a variety of tools to develop patriotism in children. Important among these are the works of different genres of folklore: fairy tales, nursery rhymes, proverbs, riddles.

Folklore - is one of the most exciting forms of expression of the people of the deep feelings of love and affection for their native land, language and culture. And as the origins of love for the country - its beauty, the people, their work, and the question arises, if teachers use simple children folklore genres expressing the patriotic feelings of the people sufficiently.

One of the genres - that is featured more educational opportunities are proverbs with patriotic meanings. They have a special place in the treasury of oral poetic folk art.

The main features of proverbs are:

a) Proverbs summarize ideas; Proverbs compress maximum signification into a minimum of words.

b) Proverbs have set forms; Whereas, there are numerous ways of explaining an idea, each of which presents varying degrees of complexity or clarity, proverbs are “prefabricated” and ready-to-use for both speaker and receiver.

c) Proverbs simplify communication and strengthen the emotional or ethical aspects of the decision. They are not difficult for an audience they need no interpretation.

All these proverbs are created by people at all times. In proverbs such topics, about the homeland, its people, lifestyle are created. There are new proverbs being created which can glorify the nations reality on the basis of the old proverbs. For instances: After gaining its independence Kazakhstan there was created such Kazakh sayings, “Egemen eldin ensesi biyik”. The literal translation of this proverb would sound like this: an independent country feels free or Liberty is the breath of life to nations. Actually it means Independent countries are able to follow their own deepest values and exercise their judgment even when others disagree or disapprove.

Proverbs in patriotic content contribute to a more successful assimilation of knowledge about the homeland, awareness features of its social structure, motives and norms of relations between people of different nationalities in our country, emotionally paint different kinds of creative activities for children, reveals respect for all nations motherlands and its oral-poetic creativity. Thereby, I created the model of patriotic education on basis of proverbs.

Over times the different meanings of the word “proverb” have been patented by world-renowned

academics such as G. Permiakov, M. Kuusi, A. Krikmann, A. Dundes, S. Arora, Zoltan Kanyo, P. Grzybek, N. Norrick, and of course W. Mieder (1993) who proposes the following definition: “short phrase, usually from the folklore containing wisdom, truth, morality and traditional perspectives expressed in a metaphorical sense, stable and trainable and transmitted from generation to generation”.

Burke says, the proverb acts as a kind of “medicine”, helping us to “adopt an attitude” towards it.

Proverbs are the living voice of the people. The proverb is created by all the people, so it expresses the collective voice of the people. In proverbs folk assessment of life, observing people’s mind is concluded.

Of course the main goal of folk proverb is education and they have been acting as pedagogical tools. On the one hand, they contain the pedagogical ideas, on the other hand - they influence on upbringing, and they have such educational functions: narrate several ways of educational methods, give positive and negative (wisdom and foolishness, honesty and lies, generosity and greed, envy and generosity, diligence and laziness) characteristic assessment of personality - which determine define the purpose of forming an identity.

Furthermore, proverbs emphasize that patriotism extends beyond mere allegiance to a government; it encompasses a profound commitment to the welfare and betterment of the entire nation. These sayings serve as poignant reminders that genuine patriotism involves holding leaders accountable and safeguarding the principles and values upon which a nation was founded.

Additionally, the diverse selection of proverbs underscores the unique cultural contexts from which they originate. Each proverb provides a distinct lens through which to view patriotism, highlighting how this concept can be influenced by historical events, societal norms, and the collective consciousness of a particular culture.

If historical perspective is taken into consideration, patriotism, as expressed through proverbs, has a rich historical context that reflects the evolution of this concept over time. Proverbs have played a crucial role in encapsulating the spirit of patriotism during different historical eras. In times of war, for instance, proverbs often emphasize the importance of sacrifice and the defense of one’s homeland, reflecting the urgency and unity required to protect a nation. During periods of colonization or oppression, proverbs may have conveyed messages of resilience and hope, serving as a source of inspiration for those fighting for freedom.

According to the Global Perspectives, the expression of patriotism in proverbs is a global phenomenon, with diverse cultures contributing to this rich tapestry of wisdom. Proverbs from different countries and regions offer unique insights into how patriotism is perceived and valued. For example, while proverbs from the United States emphasize unity and resilience with sayings like “United we stand, divided we fall”, proverbs from Kenya stress the strength that comes from national unity. Comparing and contrasting these proverbs reveals both common threads and distinct cultural perspectives on patriotism.

Proverbs related to patriotism have exerted a profound influence on societies and their citizens throughout history. These sayings have inspired individuals to take action, make sacrifices, or become more engaged in civic life. Famous leaders and activists have often drawn upon these proverbs to galvanize movements and rally support for causes related to patriotism and national identity. For instance, the famous quote, “A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government”, attributed to Edward Abbey, encapsulates the idea that true patriotism includes a commitment to holding leaders accountable.

In the modern world, proverbs related to patriotism continue to shape national identity and influence political discourse. They serve as powerful reminders of the values and ideals that a nation holds dear. Contemporary leaders and activists often invoke these proverbs to inspire unity, encourage civic engagement, and promote social cohesion. For example, proverbs about unity and strength are frequently used in speeches and campaigns to foster a sense of belonging and collective responsibility.

Proverbs related to patriotism play a significant role in education and cultural preservation. These sayings are passed down from generation to generation, contributing to the transmission of cultural values and beliefs. Educational initiatives and programs often emphasize the teaching of such proverbs to ensure that they are not lost to history. They are instrumental in connecting younger generations with their cultural heritage and fostering a sense of pride in one’s country.

It is important to acknowledge that the concept of patriotism, as expressed through proverbs, is not without its challenges and controversies. While proverbs can inspire positive action and unity, they can also be misused to promote extreme nationalism or xenophobia. Debates around the fine line between patriotism and jingoism, as well as questions about the balance between love for one's country and global citizenship, continue to be topics of discussion in today's world.

Considering all discussed information above, the exploration of proverbs related to patriotism offers a profound insight into the enduring significance of this concept in shaping societal values and promoting love for one's homeland. As we reflect on these proverbs and their historical, cultural, and contemporary relevance, it is clear that patriotism is a universal sentiment celebrated in countless unique ways. As readers, we are encouraged to consider how these proverbs can inspire positive action and unity in our own communities, fostering a sense of shared purpose and responsibility for the well-being of our nations.

The examination of proverbs related to patriotism reveals a rich tapestry of shared values and cultural diversity. While certain themes, such as unity and sacrifice, remain consistent across cultures, the nuances and priorities associated with patriotism vary based on historical, social, and political contexts.

Proverbs, as timeless expressions of cultural wisdom, continue to resonate with people around the world. In an era of increasing globalization, understanding how different cultures express and promote patriotism through their proverbs not only fosters cross-cultural appreciation but also encourages cooperation and unity in celebrating the profound love for one's homeland. This exploration reminds us that patriotism is a universal concept that can be celebrated in countless unique ways, enriching the tapestry of human culture and history.

Conclusion. Working with proverbs and sayings helps develop outlook, enrich word-stocks, and improve a sense of language. Due to the proverbs new words quickly and easily memorized and stored in the memory for a long time. They have developmental and motivational factor, and they have the cognitive value as far as increase the overall outlook of students as well as. In proverbs succinctly and vividly expressed the folk wisdom. Therefore, they carry a certain educational potential. Thus, proverbs and sayings are important and multifunction teaching tools. Enriching the vocabulary of students, they promote the development of imagination and creativity of students and they are not only a valuable learning material, but also play a big role in the intensification of educational process.

Upbringing is a complex and continuous process. The future of any country, any nation is its younger generation. How to train children, how to prepare them for adulthood depends on the state and all who live in it.

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