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**PAREMIOLOGY. AN IDEALISTIC ANALYSIS OF SAYINGS AND PROVERBS**



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**Annotation:** In this study, an idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings was carried out on the basis of revealing the spiritual and philosophical essence of folk oral literature. In the work, proverbs and sayings were interpreted as products of consciousness and ideas, and the moral ideals, spiritual values, views on knowledge and thinking reflected in them were analyzed on the basis of an idealistic approach. During the study, the formation of the image of a perfect person in folk proverbs through spiritual qualities that are prioritized over material interests was substantiated. Also, the philosophical interpretation of symbolic images and metaphors was highlighted, and the educational and spiritual significance of proverbs and sayings was scientifically substantiated.

**Keywords:** proverb, saying, idealistic analysis, folk oral literature, philosophical views, spiritual values, moral ideal, consciousness and thinking.

Paremiology is the branch of linguistics that studies proverbs. It studies short and memorable expressions that express the wisdom, experience, and moral values of a people. Proverbs are often used to explain life situations, give advice, or teach a moral lesson. Proverbs can vary in form and content: some are expressed using comparisons, metaphors, or allegories, while others provide direct advice. Paremiology also studies the origin, history, and sociocultural context of proverbs. Each language has its own collection of proverbs, which are passed down from generation to generation through folk oral culture. Therefore, proverbs are not only a wealth of language, but also an important part of national thought. Proverbs and sayings constitute the oldest, most concise and at the same time extremely deep layer of folk oral literature. They have embodied the social experience, moral norms, aesthetic views, worldview and value system of society for centuries. Proverbs and sayings of each people are a vivid expression of its historical memory, spiritual world, spiritual and moral principles and way of thinking. Therefore, the study of proverbs and sayings is carried out not only within the framework of folklore or linguistics, but also inextricably linked with philosophy, cultural studies, ethics, aesthetics and epistemology. Idealistic analysis is a methodological approach aimed at interpreting the content of proverbs and sayings from the point of view of ideas, consciousness, spirit, spiritual values and ideals rather than material reality. Idealism, as a philosophical trend, sees the basis of existence not in materiality, but in consciousness, ideas, and spiritual essence. In this regard, the idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings, in addition to expressing their external form or direct life situation, serves to reveal their internal spiritual and moral content, moral ideals and concepts. Although proverbs and sayings are often expressed in a short, concise and figurative form, at their core eternal philosophical issues such as human life, the structure of society, good and evil, justice and oppression, labor

and laziness, knowledge and ignorance are embodied. Idealistic analysis makes it possible to study these issues in connection with the ideals, beliefs and spiritual criteria formed in the human mind. Because proverbs and sayings are not only a product of life observation, but also an expression of a certain moral and philosophical position. Uzbek folk proverbs and sayings contain rich material for an idealistic approach. Concepts such as the inner world of a person, unity of intention and action, faith and belief, patience and contentment, honesty, conscience, and honor occupy a central place in them. For example, in proverbs such as "Good intentions are half a state", "If the heart is blind, the eye sees", the spiritual state is given priority over material wealth. This is manifested as a natural expression of idealistic thinking in the people's consciousness. Studying proverbs and sayings from the point of view of idealistic analysis helps to understand their educational significance more deeply. Because in the process of such analysis, the ideological load of proverbs and sayings aimed at forming not only practical advice or life conclusions, but also a model of an ideal person is revealed. In folk oral literature, an ideal person is interpreted as a spiritually mature, morally pure person who understands his duty to society. Proverbs and sayings are also manifested in an idealistic interpretation as a means of strengthening the moral standards of society. They express ideals, dreams, aspirations and life goals passed down from generation to generation. For example, in proverbs that glorify labor, labor is depicted not only as a source of material well-being, but also as a spiritual value that leads a person to perfection. This is one of the important signs of an idealistic worldview. Another important aspect of idealistic analysis is that it seeks to reveal the spiritual essence of symbolic images and metaphors reflected in proverbs and sayings. Many proverbs express deep philosophical ideas through natural phenomena, the animal world, and everyday objects. The idealistic approach interprets these images not as external images, but as symbols of concepts and ideals formed in the mind.

In the process of idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings, their historical and cultural context also plays an important role. Because each era and society puts forward its own ideals. Therefore, the ideas reflected in the proverbs are closely related to certain historical conditions, social relations and cultural values. Idealistic analysis requires a deep interpretation of proverbs and sayings, taking into account this connection. Idealistic analysis also allows for a comparative study of proverbs and sayings with other philosophical approaches - materialistic, pragmatic or sociological interpretations. Through such a comparative analysis, the place of ideas and spirituality in the thinking of the people, their relationship with material interests, is determined. As a result, proverbs and sayings appear as an independent and rich source of folk philosophy. In today's conditions of globalization, idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings is becoming particularly relevant. Because in modern society, the problem of spiritual values, moral norms and ideals is becoming more acute. Folk proverbs and sayings are a unique source that preserves the spiritual criteria tested over the centuries. The idealistic approach serves to harmonize these criteria with modern thinking. The idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings allows for a deeper understanding of folk oral creativity, revealing its spiritual and philosophical foundations, and enriching it with modern scientific interpretations. This

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introduction highlights the theoretical foundations, importance, and relevance of studying proverbs and sayings from an idealistic point of view. In the following chapters, the idealistic content of proverbs and sayings is analyzed based on specific examples, and their ideological and spiritual aspects are revealed in detail. Proverbs and sayings are an important source that represents the philosophical layer of folk thinking. They briefly but deeply express the relationship between man and being, the meaning of life, moral choices, and spiritual ideals. From the point of view of idealistic philosophy, in proverbs and sayings, material reality is relegated to the second place, and the human mind, idea, and spiritual world take precedence. These units formed in folk oral creativity do not reflect real-life phenomena, but rather a generalized, idealized conclusion about them. In the idealistic approach, proverbs and sayings are evaluated as products of consciousness. They serve not to directly describe the external world, but to strengthen the system of values formed in the human mind. For example, proverbs with the content "Honesty is the greatest wealth" show not material wealth, but moral virtue as the highest ideal. This is consistent with the view that the main idea of idealism is that the essence of being is embodied in the mind and idea. Proverbs and sayings often express universal truths. These truths are not limited by time and space, but are formed based on the common spiritual experience of humanity. Idealistic analysis seeks to reveal this commonality. Because for idealism, the important aspect is not a separate event, but a general idea and ideal arising from it.

One of the main themes of proverbs and sayings is a person and his moral image. Within the framework of idealistic analysis, the image of a person reflected in these units is not a specific person in real life, but an idealized, spiritually mature model of a person. In folk proverbs, not a person's appearance, social status or material condition, but his inner world, intentions and moral qualities are considered important. For example, in proverbs such as "A person is adorned not by wealth, but by manners", the moral ideal is clearly expressed. Here, the ideal person is interpreted as a person who is polite, conscientious and responsible. From an idealistic point of view, such proverbs serve to form and strengthen moral criteria in society. They direct a person to spiritual values that are higher than material interests. Also, concepts such as patience, contentment, honesty, hard work, conscience and faith are presented as ideals in proverbs and sayings. These concepts are central to idealistic philosophy, as they are the criteria for human spiritual perfection. In popular thought, it is through these qualities that the image of the perfect person is formed.

In idealistic analysis, the issue of knowledge and thinking is of particular importance. In many proverbs and sayings, knowledge and reason are interpreted as the main force that elevates a person. Proverbs with the content "Knowledge is light, ignorance is darkness" show knowledge as a spiritual light, an ideal that enlightens the mind. This approach is consistent with the epistemological views of idealistic philosophy. In proverbs about knowledge, science is described not as a means of bringing material benefit, but as a force that enriches the inner world of a person, leading him to perfection. From an idealistic point of view, such an interpretation prioritizes the spiritual and moral

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significance of knowledge. It is emphasized that the true wealth of a person is his knowledge and thinking. Proverbs and sayings also highly value the activity of thinking. Acting with reason, making thoughtful decisions, and wisdom are presented as ideals. This is a natural expression of the idealism formed in the minds of the people, because in it, consciousness and thought are considered the main factors determining existence.

Proverbs and sayings cover a wide range of issues of fate, destiny, and will. In idealistic analysis, these concepts are interpreted in connection with the spiritual and moral aspects of human life. Many proverbs emphasize the priority of intention, faith, and inner will over material circumstances in human life. For example, proverbs such as "If the intention is good, the path is open" show that the mind and mental state are important in determining a person's destiny. According to idealistic views, a person's inner world shapes external reality. Folk proverbs express this idea in a simple but effective way. Proverbs about patience and contentment also have an idealistic content. They encourage a person not to be subordinate to external circumstances, to rely on internal stability and spiritual strength. This clearly demonstrates the aspect of idealism that glorifies the spiritual power of a person. Symbolic images play an important role in proverbs and sayings. Deep philosophical ideas are expressed through animals, natural phenomena, and objects. In idealistic analysis, these images are interpreted not as real beings, but as symbols of spiritual concepts and ideals. For example, a fox is used as a symbol of cunning, a lion is used as a symbol of courage, light is used as a symbol of knowledge, and darkness is used as a symbol of ignorance. In the idealistic approach, these symbols represent spiritual categories formed in the human mind. Proverbs and sayings thus instill abstract concepts into the mind with the help of concrete images. This shows that folk thinking is highly symbolic and philosophical. From an idealistic point of view, proverbs and sayings appear as a means of educating the human mind and strengthening certain ideals in it. Idealistic analysis reveals the educational function of proverbs and sayings in more depth. They call a person to spiritual perfection, moral purity, and a conscious lifestyle. The ideals reflected in folk oral creativity serve to strengthen the moral foundations of society. Through proverbs and sayings, life experience, moral criteria and spiritual ideals are conveyed to the younger generation. From an idealistic point of view, this process is associated with the formation of human consciousness and its orientation towards high values. Therefore, proverbs and sayings are not only examples of art or folklore, but also an important manifestation of folk philosophy. In general, an idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings reveals their deep spiritual and philosophical content. In this main part, the ideals, moral views, spiritual concepts and symbolic images reflected in proverbs and sayings were analyzed based on an idealistic approach.

In this work, the idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings was highlighted from the point of view of revealing the deep spiritual and philosophical essence of folk oral creativity. In the process of research, it was found that proverbs and sayings are not just a generalized expression of life experience, but a concise but impressive expression of ideals, moral criteria and spiritual views formed in the minds of the people. The idealistic approach made it possible to interpret these units not as a phenomenon reflecting material

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reality, but as a product of consciousness and ideas. The results of the analysis showed that the issues of the inner world of a person, the unity of intention and action, moral responsibility and spiritual perfection occupy a central place in proverbs and sayings. In folk thinking, the image of an ideal person is based not on material wealth or social status, but on such qualities as honesty, decency, patience, contentment, knowledge and conscience. This situation is fully consistent with the main idea of idealistic philosophy - the primacy of consciousness and spirit. Also, during the research, it was found that knowledge and thinking are interpreted as the highest value in proverbs and sayings. Science and intelligence are considered the main force leading a person to perfection. This indicates that there are elements of epistemological idealism in folk wisdom. The interpretation of knowledge as a source of spiritual growth further increases the educational value of proverbs and sayings. The coverage of issues of fate, will, and spiritual stability in proverbs and sayings is also closely related to idealistic views. The importance of the internal state, intention, and belief in human life is emphasized rather than external circumstances. This indicates the depth and consistency of philosophical views formed in the folk consciousness. The analysis of symbolic images and metaphors showed that proverbs and sayings influence the human mind by expressing abstract ideas through concrete images. In the idealistic approach, these symbols are interpreted as expressions of spiritual concepts, revealing the symbolic and conceptual features of folk thinking. In general, the idealistic analysis of proverbs and sayings allows us to evaluate them as an important source of folk philosophy. They are a means of strengthening the moral foundations of society, preserving and promoting spiritual ideals passed down from generation to generation. The results of this study confirm the theoretical and practical significance of the idealistic approach to the study of proverbs and sayings and serve as a solid scientific basis for their further study in other philosophical and linguistic and cultural areas.

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