



## ANALYSIS OF MALAY AND UZBEK LANGUAGES PROVERBS ABOUT POLITENESS

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### ABSTRACT

A comparative analysis of Malay and Uzbek proverbs about manners and manners reveals similarities and differences in cultural values, social norms, and assumptions about interpersonal behavior. Let's look at some key themes and examples from both languages.

### KEYWORDS

Malay language, uzbek language, proverb, folk.

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Respect for elders:

Malay: "Seperti cacing kepanasan" (Like a worm under the sun) - Used to describe someone who is uncomfortable or annoying. This proverb means that the elders should not be embarrassed and embarrassed.

English: "One person cannot make two families" - This proverb emphasizes the importance of mutual respect and cooperation in the family, including respect for elders.

#### 2. Hospitality and generosity:

Malay: "Bagai air di daun keladi" (Like water off a duck's back) - Used to describe someone who is ungrateful or unappreciative of kindness. This emphasizes the importance of being kind and grateful, especially when receiving hospitality.

English: "The guest is the first to enter the house, the rest is the family" - This proverb emphasizes the cultural value of Uzbeks' hospitality, generosity to guests, putting their comfort and well-being first.

#### 3. Courtesy and Courtesy:



Malay: "Kacang lupakan kulit" (Forget the nut shell) - Used to remind someone not to forget their roots or those who helped them. It encourages humility and gratitude, which are important components of polite behavior.

English: "He is a trustworthy person who trusts someone and then trusts himself" (If he trusts someone and then trusts himself, he is a trustworthy person) - This proverb emphasizes the importance of trust and honesty in relationships between people. is fundamental to politeness.

#### 4. Modesty and modesty:

Malay: "Seperti kera dapat bunga" (Like a monkey who got a flower) - Used to describe someone who unexpectedly receives something valuable. He preaches modesty and modesty and says not to brag or be proud of one's good fortune.

Uzbek: "Be very little, but do not be much" - This proverb encourages maintaining a balance between humility and self-confidence. It shows that while humility is admirable, too much self-effacement can hinder personal growth and success.

#### HONESTY AND INTEGRITY:

Malay: "Hujan emas di negeri orang, hujan batu di negeri sendiri, lebih baik di negeri sendiri" (Golden rain in a foreign land, hail in your own, good in one's own land) - This proverb emphasizes the importance. integrity and honesty show that it is better to face difficulties at home than to succeed by cheating elsewhere.

English: "The face of the just person is not black" - This proverb emphasizes the importance of honesty and correctness. It shows that those who stand for justice and righteousness never need to hide their faces in shame Through this comparative analysis, we can see that similar values such as respect, hospitality, politeness, modesty, and honesty are emphasized in Malay and Uzbek folk proverbs. However, specific expressions and cultural nuances reflect specific social

norms and expectations within each language community. Proverbs about eating etiquette have an important place in Malay and Uzbek culture. They include teachings about the proper way to eat, as well as values such as modesty, respect, and moderation. In Malaysian and Uzbek culture, food is not only a physical need, but also a form of social communication and a blessing to be respected. There are several proverbs in Malay culture that emphasize the importance of eating etiquette. For example, the proverb "A little will turn into a hill by itself" warns against gluttony and overeating. It teaches the importance of eating in moderation and respecting the food served. Another popular saying in Malay culture is "pulut santan" in the hands of "perhaps one-eyed relatives". This proverb teaches the importance of showing respect and good behavior to fellow citizens when sharing food. It warns not to forget about eating etiquette and manners, paying attention to the needs of others. Proverbs about eating etiquette are also important in Uzbek culture. For example, in the proverb "dami ghurur, ten ungul" satirizes the arrogant and ungrateful attitude when eating. It teaches the importance of being humble and thankful for the sustenance received. Another Uzbek proverb that contains teachings on eating etiquette is "if you don't eat, don't eat." This wisdom reminds the host not to leave the meal until all the guests have eaten, as a sign of respect and appreciation of the provision given. There are many proverbs in Malay culture that teach the importance of speech culture. Speech culture refers to the manner and etiquette of oral communication, including the use of polite language, the choice of wise words, as well as the appreciation of culture and values firmly held by society. In Malaysian culture, one of the proverbs that embodies the teachings of conversational culture is "No reeds, roots are useful." This proverb teaches us to use words wisely and judiciously in every conversation. It also



reminds us that when we speak or speak, we should choose words that do not hurt the feelings of others. Another common saying in Malaysian culture is, "As the mouth of a cauldron bursts, everything inside it perishes." This proverb emphasizes that we should be careful and wise when speaking because the words that come out of our mouths have a great impact on our relationships and social environment.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the proverbs about food etiquette in Malay and Uzbek culture contain important teachings to be considered when dealing with each food. It teaches how important it is to maintain modesty, respect and gratitude while eating. By following these values, individuals respect the culture and traditions of their community and contribute to building strong and harmonious relationships in their community.

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