

LINGUISTIC STATUS OF APHORISMS

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ABSTRACT

This article analysis the diversity of aphorisms' topics, the period in which they appeared, historical events are reflected, and the structural and semantic features of English aphorisms are studied. The study of semantic features of aphorisms is based on dictionary analysis. An aphorism should be clear and understandable to any reader, so the use of common words in aphorisms is free and unlimited. Thematically, these words cover various areas of human life.

Keywords: paremia, paremiological unit, proverb, saying, idiom, aphorism.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье анализируется разнообразие тем афоризмов, период их появления, отражаются исторические события, а также изучаются структурные и семантические особенности английских афоризмов. Исследование семантических особенностей афоризмов основано на словарном анализе. Афоризм должен быть ясен и понятен любому читателю, поэтому употребление общих слов в афоризмах свободно и неограниченно. Тематически эти слова охватывают различные сферы человеческой жизни.

Ключевые слова: паремия, паремиологическая единица, пословица, поговорка, фразеологизм, афоризм.

In historical sources and among the people, the aphoristic creativity of our people is called by different terms. Proverb, proverb, saying, parable, idiom, saying of fathers, wise saying, aphorism, story, wisdom, saying of old people, saying of elders and others are such terms. In many cases, these terms are still used in a mixture in relation to the aphoristic work in general, and one is used instead of the other. However, it is necessary to set certain limits and make clarifications when using them¹.

S.Tursunov, B.Murtozoyev, O.Allanov's book "The role of folk wisdom in the education of a well-rounded generation" describes aphorisms as "masterpieces of wisdom", learning the wisdom of our ancestors, drawing conclusions from it, being vigilant and alert for the peace of the family, children, neighborhood, and country. to be, to feel that one vague or rude word can cause misunderstandings between people, and emphasizes the importance of wisdom in preventing this².

Definition of aphorisms, determination of their nature and life tasks began at the time of the philosopher Hippocrates, who lived in the 4th century BC. He sees the Greek term "aphorism" as a lexeme derived from the meaning of limitation.

¹ Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. Икки томлик. Тузувчилар: Мирзаев Т., Саримсоқов Б. Тошкент: "Фан", 1987. – Б.14.

² Турсунов С., Муртозоев Б. Алланов О. "Халқ ҳикматларининг баркамол авлод тарбиясидаги ўрни. – Тошкент: "Янги нашр" нашриёти, 2014. – Б.4.

According to the information given in Z.D. Toshpolatov's candidate's thesis entitled "Genre characteristics and artistic nature of aphorisms", aphorism initially expressed the conclusions of medical opinions, signs and symptoms of various diseases directly in the form of aphorisms in the form of concise, meaningful, meaningful judgments. Later, this term began to be widely used by thinkers engaged in philosophy and science.

M. Saidova in the book "Using proverbs and wisdom in extracurricular reading classes" wise words, proverbs are for us the sound of centuries, an eternal call that awakens a feeling of harmony with the distant past, a bridge between times, the heart lines of unknown poets, the distant streams of people's talent, tyranny, enmity. It is emphasized that injustice stings in the chest, and the dictionary meaning of the word wisdom is "extreme wisdom". According to the definition given in the dictionary dedicated to the explanation of literary terms, "Aphorism (Greek - wise word) is a wise sentence with a deep meaning, clear and concise form, whose author is known. The fewer words in an aphorism, the more expressive and sharp it is. Unlike folk proverbs, the author of aphorisms is always clear. Folk proverbs are also called folk aphorisms in a broad sense.

According to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", aphorism [r<Greek] is a deep, meaningful, short, concise, phrase, wise word.

Local linguists such as B. Mengliyev, A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, Sh. Yusupova define paremiological units as stable compounds as follows.

A stable combination is also needed to express thoughts in speech. For example, the verb to be surprised is not enough to express strong surprise. Then the stable conjunction is used: His mouth fell open. His mouth dropped open - a phrase. It consists of two independent words and is ready for speech. It remains in our minds even after the speech. Although its meaning is the same as the meaning of the verb to be surprised, it differs in its adverbial, i.e., emotional and stylistic meaning, as well as the expression scheme. As a stable combination in the Uzbek language, proverb, matal, phrase, figurative expression are generally recognized (however, whether proverbs and matal are a stable combination is debatable)³.

"Language units consisting of a stable relationship of two or more words, which are ready to be brought into the speech process, and which exist as a possibility in the memory of the speakers of the language, are called stable compounds." The main characteristics of stable compounds are:

1. Before the speech process, the presence in the language should be brought into speech.
2. Integrity of meaning.
3. Stability of structure and composition.

Appropriate use of stable conjunctions ensures the beauty of speech, so they are the beauty of our speech. The branch of linguistics that studies stable compounds is called paremiology (from Latin *parema* stable, *logos*, "teaching"), and the branch that studies the problems of creating a dictionary of stable compounds is called paremiography (from Latin *Parema* - stable, *grapho* to write"). Although stable compounds are common in terms of the fact that they are ready to be brought into the speech, the stability of their components, they differ from the point of view of the wholeness of meaning.

³ Менглиев Б.Р. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: “Тафаккур бўстони”, 2018. – Б.190-191.

Along with world linguistics, in Turkology, including Uzbek linguistics, the concept of phraseology is understood in a broad and narrow sense until now. Scholars who understand phraseology in a broad sense include proverbs, sayings, aphorisms and other types of fixed combinations; Supporters of phraseology in the narrow sense limit themselves to the study of stable connections with figurative meaning, such as to sweat, to pull wool from dough, to flood the world, not to climb on one's heels.

Wise sayings (aphorisms) have in common with other stable units according to the signs of stability, meaningful integrity, repetition (i.e., they are repeated in the same structure all the time), but they differ from them by the presence of a specific author. Wise words (aphorisms) teach a person to think and at the same time to speak. The shortness of enough words, the depth of meaning, and bright imagery ensure the stylistic color of aphorisms.

In the same way, the deeper the thought, the shorter the expression, the more beautiful it is, the faster it is remembered and prevents human speech from becoming monotonous.

1. Despite the common characteristics of the above-mentioned proverbs and aphorisms, there are also distinctive features between them. These are:

2. One of the noticeable differences of an aphorism is the aphoristic background (sound). Historical reality is known in the aphorism, and it contains the person, the author's understanding (imagination) of the world. An aphorism is immutable in time and space after its creation.

3. The time when the proverb was spoken is also unknown, it lost its owner (author), changed its appearance (meaning) and became folklorized (popularized).

4. Another aspect is that the aphorism has authenticity and appears as the author. Thus, the individual using the aphorism has no place to defend his point of view. When using a proverb, the problem of the truth of expression is solved, because in this case, a person speaks not on his own behalf, but referring to the experience of the people. The connection with the author or source is an important specific feature of the genre, and it has an extralinguistic rather than a linguistic feature, while this connection plays an important role in expressing its significance.

5. One of the distinctive differences between proverbs is their function. Proverbs are an element of the oral creativity of the people, while aphorisms belong to the literary language and are mainly expressed in written form. Proverbs have a simple syntactic form and are often rhythmically ordered. It is natural for aphorisms to be wrapped in a prosaic form and have a rather complex syntactic complexity, because the reader (fan) has the opportunity to think of an expression reinforced in writing.

6. Proverbs have figurative evidence of general content, and aphorisms have a direct basis of general content. The use of aphorisms is limited to relatively specific situations. And proverbs can have multiple meanings based on metaphorical meaning.

Proverbs have more sign of usage than aphorisms. The utilitarian component of evaluation in folk dimensions (application) prevails in aesthetic and ethical units.

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