

A HISTORY OF APHORISMS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

This article discusses aphorisms of the English languages and similarities and differences of aphorisms, sayings and proverbs. An aphorism is a comparatively wide term that summarizes the concepts of proverb, parable, interpretation, and wise saying that express the idea of wisdom. The main feature of the aphorisms is the brief artistic expression of a wise, typical thought, in which the expression, not the image, is the leader of meaning.

Keywords: paremia, paremiological unit, aphorism.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются афоризмы английского языка, а также сходства и различия афоризмов, поговорок и пословиц. Афоризм — сравнительно широкий термин, обобщающий понятия пословицы, притчи, толкования и мудрого высказывания, выражающие идею мудрости. Основной особенностью афоризмов является краткое художественное выражение мудрой, типичной мысли, в которой ведущим смыслом является выражение, а не образ.

Ключевые слова: паремия, паремиологическая единица, афоризм.

Aphorisms are short words with a specific form, units with the deepest meaning and expressiveness. In short, an aphorism is a purposeful and intelligent thought in which the message reaches its highest level. The word "aphorism" (aphoriskós) is translated from Greek as "definition". This term was first used by the great Greek scientist, the physician of Hippocrates¹.

¹ <https://antiam.ru/uz/sad/interesting-thoughts-of-famous-people-clever-idea/>



Hippocrates, a Greek scientist who lived in the 5th century BC, wrote a treatise on aphorisms in medicine. Today, many people know such thoughts: Life is a short space, art is eternal, Do not be evil - you will not be afraid forever, etc.

The linguist scientist H. Andrew explains the following in his book "A Theory of the Aphorism": The word was first used in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, a long series of propositions concerning the symptoms and diagnosis of disease and the art of healing and medicine. The often cited first sentence of this work is: "Ὁ βίος βραχύς, δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ" - "life is short, art is long", usually reversed in order (see *Ars longa, vita brevis*). This aphorism was later applied or adapted to physical science and then morphed into multifarious aphorisms of philosophy, morality, and literature. Currently an aphorism is generally understood to be a concise and eloquent statement of truth. Aphorisms are distinct from axioms: aphorisms generally originate from experience and custom, whereas axioms are self-evident truths and therefore require no additional proof. Aphorisms have been especially used in subjects to which no methodical or scientific treatment was originally applied, such as agriculture, medicine, jurisprudence and politics². (Bu soʻz birinchi marta Gippokrat aforizmlarida, kasallikning belgilari va diagnostikasi, **shifo** va **tibbiyot, sanʼati** bilan bogʻliq uzoq takliflar turkumida ishlatilgan. Ushbu asarning tez-tez keltiriladigan birinchi jumlası: "Ὁ βίος βραχύς, δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ" - "hayot qisqa, sanʼat uzoq", odatda teskari tartibda (qarang: *Ars longa, vita brevis* keyinroq qoʻllanilgan yoki aforizm. fizika fani, soʻngra falsafa, axloq va adabiyotning koʻp qirrali aforizmlariga aylangan. Hozirda aforizm deganda haqiqatning ixcham va taʼsirli bayoni tushuniladi. Aforizmlar aksiomalardan farq qiladi: aforizmlar odatda tajriba va odatlardan kelib chiqadi, aksiomalar esa oʻz-oʻzidan-ravshan haqiqatlar va shuning uchun qoʻshimcha isbotni talab qilmaydi.

(Aphorisms were used, especially in subjects that originally had no methodological or scientific treatment, such as agriculture, medicine, law, and politics.)

G. James' book "The World in a Phrase: A Brief History of the Aphorism" defines it as follows: An aphorism (from Greek ἀφορισμός: *aphorismos*, denoting 'delimitation', 'distinction', and 'definition') is a concise, terse, laconic, or memorable expression of a general truth or principle. Aphorisms are often handed down by tradition from generation to generation. The concept is generally distinct from those of an adage, brocard, chiasmus, epigram, maxim (legal or philosophical), principle,

² Andrew H. A Theory of the Aphorism. New York, Princeton University Press, 2019. – P. 67-69.



proverb, and saying; although some of these concepts may be construed as types of aphorism³. (Aforizm (yunoncha *âphorosmos*: aforismos – chegaralash, ajratish va belgilashni bildiradi) umumiy haqiqat yoki tamoyilning ixcham, qisqa, ixcham yoki esda qolarli ifodasidir. Aforizmlar ko'pincha an'anaga ko'ra avloddan-avlodga o'tadi. **Aforizm** (yunoncha *âphorosmos*: aforismos – chegaralash, ajratish va belgilashni bildiradi) umumiy haqiqat yoki tamoyilning ixcham, qisqa, ixcham yoki esda qolarli ifodasidir. Aforizmlar ko'pincha an'anaga ko'ra avloddan-avlodga o'tadi. Tushuncha odatda maqol, brokard, chiazmus, epigramma, maksim (huquqiy yoki falsafiy), tamoyil, maqol va maqollardan farq qiladi; Garchi bu tushunchalarning ba'zilar aforizm turlari sifatida talqin qilinishi mumkin).

According to the online dictionary of the English language: An aphorism is a brief saying or phrase that expresses an opinion or makes a statement of wisdom without the flowery language of a proverb. Aphorism comes from a Greek word meaning "definition." The term was first coined by Hippocrates in a work appropriately titled Aphorisms. Aphorisms are often used to teach a lesson while speaking in plain terms. For example, "A bad penny always turns up" is an aphorism for the fact that bad people or things are bound to turn up in life. We just have to deal with them when they do (**Aforizm** maqolning gulli tilisiz fikr bildiruvchi yoki hikmatli fikr bildiruvchi qisqa gap yoki iboradir. Aforizm **yunoncha** so'zdan olingan bo'lib, "**ta'rif**" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu atama birinchi marta **Gippokrat** tomonidan tegishli "Aforizmlar" nomli asarida kiritilgan. Aforizmlar ko'pincha oddiy so'zlar bilan aytganda dars o'tish uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan, "Yomon tiyin har doim paydo bo'ladi" - bu hayotda yomon odamlar yoki narsalar paydo bo'lishining aforizmidir. Biz faqat ular bilan muomala qilishimiz kerak).

Researcher T. Coar's book "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates: With a Translation Into Latin and English" collected the aphorisms spoken by Hippocrates and translated them into Latin and English. The aphorisms described by Hippocrates were related to various topics. However, the aphorisms spoken by him at first were related to medicine, about three thousand aphorisms were collected in this book⁴.

In the book "Book of Aphorisms" by the famous philosopher and poet Robert Macnish, a wise word is defined as a wise saying that encourages wise people to do

³ Geary James The World in a Phrase: A Brief History of the Aphorism. New York: Bloomsbury, 2005. – 240 p.

⁴ Thomas Coar "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates: With a Translation Into Latin and English" New York, 1982. – 314 p.



good, the author of which is clear. Also, about three thousand aphorisms are collected in this book.

The book "The viking book of aphorisms" created by Auden and Louis Kronenberger (Auden and Louis Kronenberger) contains about five thousand aphorisms on topics such as homeland, family, kindness, friendship, goodness.

The book "A Book of Aphorisms" compiled by John Anthony collected about two thousand aphorisms and described them based on thematic groups.

The well-known paremiologist Archer Taylor defines aphorism as a type of proverb. The author divides proverbs into literary and folk types, and studies aphorisms as literary proverbs (proverbs that are recognized by the nation, the people, and are reflected in dictionaries and collections are literary proverbs)⁵.

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