

A STUDY OF APHORISMS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

Aphorisms have always attracted people's attention, but in the current era, in the era of scientific and technical progress, their importance is especially increasing; It is no coincidence that aphorism is actively developing in a number of countries and has reached its peak in some places. The problems of aphoristics are discussed at literary conferences and many studies are devoted to them. This article explains research of aphorisms in world linguistics and their origin. Moreover, scientists who worked about meaning of aphorisms in different countries from ancient till now.

Keywords: paremia, paremiological unit, aphorism.

Аннотация

Афоризмы всегда привлекали внимание людей, но в нынешнюю эпоху, в эпоху научно-технического прогресса, их значение особенно возрастает; Неслучайно афоризм активно развивается в ряде стран и местами достиг своего апогея. Проблемы афористики обсуждаются на литературных конференциях и им посвящено множество исследований. В данной статье объясняется исследование афоризмов в мировой лингвистике и их происхождение. Более того, ученые, работавшие над значением афоризмов в разных странах с древнейших времен до наших дней.

Ключевые слова: паремия, паремиологическая единица, афоризм.

V. A. Avorin says that the features of social thinking are reflected in the proverbs and aphorisms of the language and form the national language feature of the people. The fact that these forms are an integral part of the general view of the world (universe) is connected with the characteristic of the national language. However,



due to the meaningfulness of the national color (harmony and color), these concepts may be incomprehensible to a foreigner.

Undoubtedly, both views of the "sub-genre" have a number of parameters that unite these phenomena (a rare phenomenon).

O.A. Dmitriev gives the following general features of the genre: In terms of content - philosophical depth, didacticism (education is educational, a claim to truth; in form - brevity, completeness, (completeness), structurality in the left form; in terms of function - autosemanticity, sitatabopic, widespread use.

Rather, this generality is based on the following: Proverbs and aphorisms belong to the foundations of subgenres; they are designed for autonomous functioning in certain thematically determined situations; fits into the context as a good unit; usually does not exceed the size of the communication; even if it is interpreted in different ways, it fulfills the genre's desire for an image, a standard; performs an axiomatic task in the speech, freeing the speaker from expressing his opinion in detail, because the role of the argument is transferred to the aphoristic (aphorism) or proverb form.

R.R. Zamaletdinov says that paremia is an aphorism that originated from within the people. For example, proverbs are used for small didactic stories, and aphorisms are used for wise words found in the works of great creators, scientists, party and state figures, or belonging to such persons in terms of their creation, but actively used in our language.

In our opinion, aphorisms are short and profoundly meaningful words of wisdom, made up of words, once spoken by great scholars, poets, and famous scientists, businessmen, and sports masters of our time.

In the dissertation of Y.S. Konovalova " Фразеологизмы, паремии и афоризмы как средство объективации возрастных концептов в англоамериканской языковой картине мира" the content structure of "Youth/Old age" concepts expressed by phraseological, paremic and aphoristic units is analyzed by complex quantitative, etymological, semantic-cognitive, emotive-valuable, structural-cognitive, metaphorical and linguocultural characteristics are revealed¹.

To reveal the general epistemological essence of folk aphorisms in human cognitive

¹ Коновалова Ю.С. Фразеологизмы, паремии и афоризмы как средство объективации возрастных концептов в англоамериканской языковой картине мира: дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2011. – 321 с..



activity; five - to determine the specific features of aphorisms in knowing different areas of human life, - to analyze the criteria for using aphorisms in knowledge activities, - to determine the cognitive effectiveness of aphorisms in the structure and dynamics of human mental activity².

In his dissertation "Гносеологический анализ афоризма как специфической семиотической системы" by N.G. Dyadyk, he studies the logical-semantic and onto-pragmatic aspects of the aphorism as a unique semiotic system, defines and substantiates the epistemological status of the aphorism as a form of linguistic thinking and a specific semiotic system, and clarifies its role in knowledge and distinguishes the criteria of aphorism from other forms of thinking, forms a philosophical definition of the term "aphorism", studies the logical-semantic structure of the aphorism and analyzes the epistemological mechanisms of its meaning formation, develops a philosophical typology of aphorisms as semiotic models³.

T.M. Kizlargul's dissertation "Русские антиномичные афоризмы: рече-языковые аспекты конфликтности и парадоксальности" identifies, characterizes and characterizes Russian aphorisms based on antinomy and studies the paradoxical features of these units⁴.

E. Yu. Niktovenko's dissertation "Семантика конфликтодержущих паремий и афоризмов в лингвокогнитивном и лингвокультурном аспектах (на материале русского и английского языков)" cognitively expressed conflict as a linguistic unit with a special linguocultural status due to the vivid reflection of linguistic synthesis in Russian and English proverbs and aphorisms. its semantics is comprehensively studied and its linguistic and cultural features are analyzed.

It is known that aphorisms differ from proverbs in that they belong to one person and express his views on life or a certain sphere. And proverbs are general, they do not belong to one person and reflect the life and philosophical views of an entire people.

In the dissertation of V.V. Eremenko "Языковая объективация ценностного

² Сазбандяннинг Т.В. Функции афоризмов в структуре и динамике познавательной деятельности человека. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2008. – 143 с.

³ Дядык Н.Г. "Гносеологический анализ афоризма как специфической семиотической системы": дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2011. – 189 с.

⁴ Кизларгуль Т.М. Русские антиномичные афоризмы: рече-языковые аспекты конфликтности и парадоксальности": дисс. ... доктор филологических наук. – Краснодар, 2007. – 415 с.



компонента концепта *marriage* в афоризмах американских и британских авторов (сравнительно-сопоставительный аспект)” he studies the ethno-characteristics of the concept of the relationship of value to the marriage union in the worldview of representatives of British and American language culture in aphorisms.⁵

Also, revealing the status of the category of intertextuality in relation to the aphoristic text, the features of its impact on the formation of meaning are determined. At the same time, the formation mechanism of the content of the aphoristic text is revealed by making intertextual connections.

According to the results of the analysis, aphorisms in world philology were analyzed in terms of linguistic and cultural features, stylistic aspects, semantic and structural, semantic-cognitive, structural-cognitive, metaphorical aspects, and wise words related to lexemes such as Youth/Old age. However, during our research, we did not come across any studies relating aphorisms to the lexeme of the homeland.

Therefore, in our research, we focused on the analysis of the concept of the homeland in the cross-sectional aspect of the aphorisms with the meaning of the homeland in the lexical fund of the English and Uzbek languages, which are genetically unrelated languages.

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⁵ Еременко А.В. Языковая Объективация Цениостного Компонента Концепта Marriage в Афоризмах Американских И Британских Авторов (Сравнительно-Сопоставительный Аспект): дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Владивосток, 2012. – 221 с.



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