

PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE**Mukhammadova Sabokhat***National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

Abstract. *This article talks about the definition, analysis and interpretation of proverbs and other paremiological units, which are the basis of the field of Paremiology. Proverbs, which are important units of the language, are interpreted as a mirror of the nation.*

Keywords. *language, paremiology, proverb, saying, aphorism, meaning.*

Language is the most basic and important means of communication between people. At the same time, it is also a weapon that conveys ideas to others. The task of the language is to convey information about the culture, traditions, art, science, nature and literature of a nation. At this point, it can be said that language does not appear by itself. A number of language units are also used to create, process and express it in an understandable way. The most important of them are paremiological units. The most common of them are proverbs. In this article, definitions, importance and places of use of proverbs and other paremiological units are shown with the help of examples. A deeper study and analysis of the importance of such tools that illuminate the language perfectly determines the main relevance of our work.

Before talking about proverbs and other paremiological units, it is appropriate to talk about their field of study. Paremiology is a science that studies the system of proverbs, sayings and aphorisms in a given language [7:5].

A proverb is a complex language unit in the form of a sentence with a complete meaning that embodies the life experiences and skills of people, their attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive and negative qualities [6:49]. As proverbs express the conclusion of many centuries of life experiences, constant daily observations in the form of complete thought in a strict polarity, they are dominated by the diversity of meaning of each word, the stability of expressions, and the stability of form. But depending on the place of use, their scope of meaning is constantly expanding. That is why it is necessary to pay special attention to every word in the proverb [2:2].

The proverb has been given different definitions. For example, in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, a proverb is defined as follows: "A proverb is a genre of folk oral creativity; a short and succinct, figurative, grammatically and logically complete wise phrase, a sentence with a deep meaning. Proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Various proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and romance, as well as negative qualities... and a fully completed thought - conclusion is expressed" [4:543]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the definition of the proverb is given as follows: "Proverb [a.

(Arabic) article, small work; word, speech] A concise, figurative, full-meaning and wise phrase, sentence, created by the people based on life experience, usually having a teaching content. Maxdum... “Sut bilan kirgan, jon bilan chiqar” maqoli ko‘p to‘g‘ri so‘z, deb o‘ylar va ensasi qotib, chetga ketar edi. A. Kadiri. "Scorpion from the Altar" [5:596]

As wise words are studied in the field of paremiology, it is permissible to show their difference from each other. Because proverbs and other paremiological units also have mutual differences.

Proverbs are small, concise, sharp-toned, wise folk sayings that express a grammatically complete idea, used figuratively or both figuratively and in their own sense: Shamol bo‘lmasa, daraxtning shoxi qimirlamas. Chumchuq so‘ysa ham, qassob so‘ysin. Qizim, senga aytaman, kelinim, sen eshit. Sulaymon o‘ldi, devlar qutuldi. Bolta tushguncha, kunda dam oladi.

Sayings are short, concise folk sayings that express educational, admonishing meanings, are grammatically in the form of a complete sentence, and are used only in their meaning - in the correct sense: Kattaga hurmatda bo‘l, kichikka izzatda bo‘l! Yaxshidan ot qoladi, yomondan dod qoladi. Odam olasi ichida, mol olasi tashida.

Aphorisms are short, wise phrases that express a generalized idea. Aphorisms are of two types: speech aphorisms and language aphorisms. Speech aphorisms refer to a specific person, while language aphorisms are universally understood and widely used. For example: A. Navoi’s wise saying “Odami ersang demagil odami, Oni- kim yo‘q xalq g‘amidin g‘ami” is a rhetorical aphorism. But his wise sayings such as Aytur so‘zni ayt, aytmas so‘zdin qayt. Bilmaganni so‘rab o‘rgangan - olim va orlanib so‘ramagan - o‘ziga zolim. Sihat tilasang, ko‘p yema, izzat tilasang, ko‘p dema have become language aphorisms, used by everyone, and have become universal expressions [7:11-12].

Conditioned by changes in social life, the content of proverbs changes at various levels - narrowing or expanding. This fact itself shows that the proverb is directly connected with the life of society and people.

So, proverbs play a key role in studying people’s life, their past economic, political and cultural level of living. Indeed, proverbs objectively evaluate various socio-economic relations, ethical and aesthetic norms, religious ideas, household life and work style, love and hate, dreams and aspirations of the people. The famous Russian writer L. N. Tolstoy said, “In every proverb I see the figure of the people who created this proverb,” and this can confirm all the points we made above.

O. Madayev lists the characteristic features of proverbs as follows: the volume of proverbs is short and limited; proverbs express a broad and deep meaning; folk proverbs are poetic and prose in form, but prose proverbs also resemble poetic verses; proverbs express a firm judgment about life events, this judgment is reflected in positive or negative content; the proverb summarizes the private situation in a person's life from the point of view of the people, the masses, life; in linguistics, the text of a proverb is a generalized sentence [1:26-28].

Among Uzbek scientists, world linguists have given many opinions about proverbs. In particular, A. Taylor gave his opinion as follows: “Proverbs are characteristically used to form a complete utterance, make a complete conversational contribution and/or to perform a speech act in a speech event” [3:3]. In fact, proverbs are important for completing the speech, creating a full-fledged situation in the conversation process, and performing speech actions. This given definition reveals one of the main features of the proverb.

In conclusion, it can be said that proverbs, as a product of the art of words, are also artistic phenomena. In them, you can find dozens of meanings of one word, artistic image tools, and all examples of poetic translations. Proverbs are distinguished from other units due to their specific characteristics. They are the object of the field of Paremiology as an important concept that is studied both as a folk oral creation and as a linguistic unit. At the same time, other paremiological units are also very important in the language.

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