

**EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

VOLUME03 ISSUE12

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-12-38>

Pages: 219-225



**SEMANTIC STRUCTURES OF APHORISMS THAT COME IN LANGUAGE CORPUS IN UZBEK
AND ENGLISH**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Aphorism, language, memory, dictionary of aphorisms, aphoristic lexicography, equivalence, structural and semantic features.

Received: 20.12.2023

Accepted: 25.12.2023

Published: 30.12.2023

Abstract: Aphorism as a genre is distinguished by features such as expressiveness of the form, depth of thought tending to generalization, compact size, author's participation. In this article, 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.

INTRODUCTION

19th century philosopher and linguist V. Humboldt, A.A. Potebnya and others interpret language as an expression of spiritual power, spirituality. Language is an environment without which we cannot live in society. V. According to Humboldt, language is "the world that exists between the human inner world and external reality". Language cannot exist outside of us as an objective reality because it is the "environment" that surrounds us: language is in us, in our mind, in our memory. It changes its image with each movement of thought, with each new socio-cultural situation.

Interest in aphorisms has increased significantly. This interest can be explained by the fact that aphorisms and proverbs are most suitable for the environment of our time, which requires special conciseness in the formation of ideas. The elements of aphoristic thinking allow to highlight something very important in a large volume of information, to find and define one's personal position. Aphoristic

expression summarizes and symbolizes various manifestations of individual and social existence and is important in communication as its organic part, as a capacious and concentrated model of pictorial representation of reality and expression of language's attitude to it.

It is no coincidence that there are still supporters of the theory that aphorisms do not belong to literature, but to science, especially philosophy, and the debate continues on this matter abroad. Aphorisms, of course, should be considered a literary genre, but they are close to science, and this contributes to their popularity in our time, which is characterized by the flourishing of science.

The importance, ancient origin and widespread use of aphorisms cannot be denied. But despite the fact that a large volume of literature is devoted to the genre of aphorism, thoughts about it are very vague and do not have clear outlines. There are a number of unresolved problems: the word "aphorism" itself does not have a universally recognized concept; genre boundaries and specific features of aphorisms are not defined; There is no generally accepted classification of aphoristic sentences, their functions in different types of texts.

The concept of an aphorism, its perception may differ depending on the cultural-historical background and scientific context, as well as the position of the researcher. Each author gives his exact definition of the aphoristic genre. There are many different definitions proposed by different scholars. Some describe the aphorism as a short but profound reflection, while others believe that it is a paradoxical judgment in a complex style, primarily striving for originality. Someone sees an aphorism as "a small form of text that implicitly contains more extensive information than is clearly expressed in it."

In encyclopedias, reference books and other scientific literature, one can find many different definitions of this phenomenon, which differ not only in their specific characteristics, but also in their main characteristics. Check out the most specific definitions for comparison.

Definitions from foreign sources highlight additional features of the aphorism and allow a deeper understanding of this concept.

The Oxford Dictionary offers the following definition:

Aphorism –

1. A pithy observation which contains a general truth: 'the old aphorism 'the child is father to the man''

1.1 A concise statement of a scientific principle, typically by a classical author:

'the opening sentence of the first aphorism of Hippocrates'

Dictionary.com electronic dictionary defines aphorism as follows:

1. a terse saying embodying a general truth, or astute observation

Definition of aphorism from the electronic dictionary Cambridge Dictionary:

1. a short clever saying that is intended to express a general truth

Comparing the following definitions in English sources with the definitions of the word "aphorism" in Russian, the following differences can be distinguished: firstly, in English dictionaries, an aphorism is simply a principle or truth that is briefly expressed and easily remembered, while in Russian-language sources are the originality of aphorisms, their specific expressiveness and the clear unexpectedness of judgments. Secondly, in foreign sources, it is not noted that proverbs and sayings belong to aphorisms at all, and in some Russian dictionaries, aphorisms are combined with proverbs. It should also be noted that according to the Oxford dictionary, an aphorism can be a summary of a scientific principle, but this is not mentioned in Russian-language sources.

Undoubtedly, the variety of definitions in different languages and some differences in the definition of "aphorism" do not bring additional clarity to the theoretical study of aphorism. However, the currently recognized interpretation of the concept of "aphorism" is the definition reflected in "Literary Encyclopedic Dictionary" belonging to M. L. Gasparov. An aphorism is a short, generalized thought that is expressed in a concise, artistic form.

By providing aphorisms in language corpora, it is possible to cool the language, spread it, and have opportunities to process it.

"Traditionally, thematic annotation plays an important role in corpus metadata. For example, the semantic tags of the visual linguistic corpus of mass media of the Grodno region are politics and social life (1); health and medicine (2); agriculture (3); education (4); arts and culture (5); recreation, attractions and entertainment (6); sports (7); business (8), commerce, economics, finance and privacy (9); administration and management (10); events (11); crime (12); religion (13); law (14); defined as nature (15)." In L. Nigmatova's research, the genre core of the Corpus as text types is a note; information; article; reportage; interview; chronicle; advertising; greetings; comment; user comments; report; announcement; advice; It is emphasized that it is expressed by LSGs like an essay.

Aphorisms created exactly like aphorisms can be found in many collections of aphorisms or on Internet sites. Phrases and quotations created in the context of speeches or works of authors are presented in a smaller size. Bright representatives of aphorism as an independent genre are F. de La Rochefoucauld, N. Shamfor, B. Pascal, J. V. Goethe, S. E. Lets and others can be called great writers, thinkers and philosophers. Nevertheless, most of the aphorisms are quotations from larger works. For example, most of Oscar Wilde's aphorisms are allusions to his poetry.

Due to their versatility and popularity, aphorisms serve as an object of research for a number of scientific disciplines. These are humanitarian (mainly philological) sciences such as literary studies, philosophy (aphorism as a form of philosophizing, for example, F. Nietzsche), rhetoric (first of all, historically); folklore and paremiology; theory of speech clichés; linguistic stylistics, text linguistics, lexicology and phraseology; aphoristic lexicography (analysis of proverbs, collections of wise thoughts); theory of intercultural communication (aphoristic funds of different linguistic cultures are typologically compared); linguistic and regional studies (aphoristics as a source of non-equivalent and background vocabulary); linguistic personality theory; intertextology (the study of intertextuality phenomena).

Sometimes an aphorism can take the form of a proverb or a phrase, so it is often difficult to determine the boundary between aphorisms and these related concepts. For example, if we compare a proverb and an aphorism: the proverb is usually positive and local in nature: "don't spit in the well - the water will be convenient for drinking." A distinctive feature of the aphorism is its generalization and timelessness. This contrasts the aphoristic sentence with the concrete sentence and brings it closer to the category of universal sentences. The aphorism is more complex, it does not differ in positivity, so the authors of the aphorism usually do not tend to embellish the truth. As a result, we get an aphorism as an antithesis to a proverb.

A certain effect of the aphorism on a person is achieved through its unmistakable and aesthetic design. Therefore, when working with aphorisms, it is necessary to take into account the inseparability of the form and content of the aphorism, that is, when reformulated, the aphorism loses its main features, in fact, it disappears. It follows that one must be very careful when changing the structure.

In the linguistic literature devoted to aphorisms, it is noted that the aphorism performs the following functions:

- characterological (includes description of people, nature, events, etc.);
- didactic;

- aesthetic;
- comment;
- evaluator (allows the author to clearly express his assessment of the events);
- expressive

Determining the main features of an aphorism is carried out on the basis of a set of mandatory and optional parameters:

- 1) sources of spread of the aphorism;
- 2) presence/absence of the author;
- 3) the degree of expression of the author's subjective/objective attitude to reality in aphorisms;
- 4) the external structure of the aphorism;
- 5) the content of the aphorism;
- 6) the meaning of the aphorism;
- 7) semantic structure of aphorism;
- 8) mass reproducibility/non-reproducibility.

It is known that a true aphorism, no matter which nation, which region and which period it was created, it is universal and applies to all historical periods due to its essence. Therefore, in the thematic classification of aphorisms, it is necessary to fully cover all aspects of life. Based on this requirement, we try to classify aphorisms not only from the point of view of the topics of Uzbek aphoristics, but also from the perspective of the scope of the topics of world aphoristics.

The materials of aphorisms of the peoples of the world allow us to define the range of topics as follows:

1. Political aphorisms.
2. Aphorisms about religion.
3. Philosophical aphorisms.

4. Aphorisms on ethics and aesthetics.
5. Aphorisms on the topics of education and upbringing.
6. Life-household aphorisms.

Aphorisms belonging to the above-mentioned thematic groups cover all aspects of human life and activity relatively comprehensively.

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