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## **Specific Characteristics of Paremas Formed on the Basis of "Insect" Lmg in a Simple Sentences**

**Yusupova Alfiya Shavketovna**

Professor of the Department of General Linguistics and Turkic Studies, Kazan State University,  
Doctor of Philological Sciences

**Samandarova Gulnoz Yarashovna**

Senior teacher of the Department of Uzbek linguistics and journalism, Bukhara State University,  
gulnozsamandarovna1102@gmail.com

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***Abstract:** This article discusses the fact that speech is a means of expressing and transmitting information for the speaker, a means of obtaining information for the listener, syntactic integrity. It is noted that proverbs are sometimes included in the text of the work based on a certain methodological goal, and sometimes they can be modernized and undergo some changes. It is noted that two-component possessive and possessive folk proverbs are very widely used in our speech, and among the proverbs formed on the basis of the name "insect", only a few of them belong to the type of one-component simple sentences. Information is given about the widespread use of folk proverbs in our speech without possessive and possessive cases. Proverbs formed on the basis of the name "Insect" in a two-part simple sentence expressed in possessive forms are explained with specific examples.*

***Key words:** sentence, parem, proverb, communication, syntactic integrity, grammatical form, type, simple sentence.*

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The use of language is the formation and expression of thought. As this is done through speech, language as a whole is manifested in syntax. Speech is the basic unit used by people to communicate ideas and information to each other, and it is the simplest and most typical form of expression. For the speaker, speech is a means of expressing thoughts and transmitting information, and for the listener, it is a means of receiving information. In the mind of a person, thoughts are restored based on concepts. This idea appears as a sentence in speech. Just as a thought is made up of concepts, a sentence is made up of words and phrases that are the form of concepts. The main task of language is to serve as a tool for people to understand and communicate with each other. Being a means of transmitting and

receiving information is the communicative essence of language. Communication - transmitting and receiving information in a particular language requires people who have the skills to speak that language. This indicates the social nature of the communication process.

The sentence is syntactic integrity, which is explained by its grammatical formation, its constituent parts becoming a whole. So, the sentence combines several aspects. The first aspect is the material shell of the sentence, which is the words and grammatical forms that make it up. For example, any sentence must have a noun unit (participle) formed with participles. The second aspect is the mental product - thought - information embedded in this material shell. The third aspect is the speaker's attitude to reality - emotional state. These three aspects make up the triad (trinity) in the language - the unity of syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

The essence of the sentence, a number of unique features of the simple sentence have been the source of several studies. The theory of speech in Uzbek linguistics prof. It was created by A.G. Gulomov. This doctrine was created on the basis of the teachings of A.M. Peshkovsky, V.V. Vinogradov, scientists of the Moscow Linguistic School. After that, many syntactic phenomena were analyzed and interpreted by our linguists.

The syntactic construction of the Uzbek language and the problem of the simple sentence, which is one of its special problems, were studied both on the basis of formal analysis methods and on substantive grounds. However, learning simple folk proverbs in Uzbek is a special phenomenon.

Simple sentences are classified differently on the basis of various features of the structure (sentence structure, clauses, interrelation of clauses, what clauses are used, etc.):

- 1) one-component sentences and two-component sentences according to the composition of the main clauses;
- 2) collective and diffuse sentences according to the participation and non-participation of secondary clauses;
- 3) complete sentences and incomplete sentences depending on whether the necessary parts are divided or not;
- 4) sentences that can be divided into parts and sentences that cannot be divided into parts according to the nature of the separation of the sentence into parts;
- 5) complex sentences and uncomplicated sentences due to the nature of expansion with special elements.

Paremiology (Greek: paroimia - a wise word, adverbial and ... logic) - 1) wise expressions such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language, appear as concise and simple, short and meaningful, logical generalizations — the field of science that studies parametrics; 2) wise expressions, such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, which exist in a certain language - a system of paremas. Since paremas are passed from generation to generation only orally and are a product of folklore, they are the object of study of literary studies, because most of them are often similar to poetic form and they use a number of figurative tools, such as simile, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, irony, pitch. At the same time, because paremas are composed of words and consist of sentences expressing a certain idea, they are also an object of study in linguistics.

Every nation accumulates a great deal of experience over the centuries and passes this experience on to the next generation through various means. Proverbs and precious words are our priceless spiritual heritage. Over time, proverbs become more and more polished, mature, and their content deepens. In

some cases, on the contrary, the listeners and repeaters do not understand the meaning of a certain proverb, or they do not remember what they heard, and add it on their own, that is, to prove a certain point, it is known. Due to the fact that some of the words in the proverb he heard to express a situation were used in place of other words, and the original meaning and content were turned to the other side, many proverbs remained incorrect and illogical in comparison to the original among the next generations. has become applicable. This situation can be seen in the written literature, movies and theaters, press, radio and television language that is still used among our people, and even in some proverbs included in some collections of wisdom masterpieces.

In our speech, we have observed that the structure of proverbs is very little use of simple sentence with one content (simple sentence without possessor). In particular, there are a few members of this type among the proverbs formed on the basis of the "insect" LMG. Including:

You need to wet your fingers to catch fleas proverbs of the type belong to the group of proverbs of the character of a simple sentence centered on a noun (in the broadest sense). In this case, the participle is expressed through the -moq form of the action name and the auxiliary verb form.

It is known that proverbs, which are masterpieces of the people, give figurativeness, expressiveness, variety, originality to the speech of the author, and serve as a means of individual characterization to the speech of the characters. Based on a certain methodological purpose, proverbs are sometimes included in the text of the work, sometimes they are modernized and undergo some changes.

Formative changes in proverbs are clearly visible when using them in speech, as well as when collecting proverbs in dictionaries and collections. Verbal speech, artistic and journalistic works have fewer changes in the form of proverbs compared to those recorded in collections. For example, variants and synonyms of the proverb "You need to wet your finger to catch a flea" are given as follows: "If you don't dig the ground, you won't get gold, if you don't put in a hook, you won't get fish"; "Free lying goods rule, Thornless road rule?!"; "The one who chases the chicken - spreads the kulochin"; "If you want to eat bread, don't bother carrying firewood"; "If you eat a raisin - you have a stick, if you eat a pear - you have a tail"

Folk proverbs with two components, possessive and possessive, are very widely used in our speech. The following are examples of proverbs formed on the basis of "insect" LMG of the two-part simple sentence type expressed by the possessor:

"A drop of water can make a river appear to an ant";

"A child's man is a louse's vinegar";

"The flea jumps, the louse crawls";

"Time is enough for the dry land, waiting for rest from the ant";

"Jiblajiban's consciousness - in catching flies";

"A dog is a friend of a dog";

"Mita's evil comes out of the mill";

"The scorpion's profession is to sting";

"Mosquito fly lands on garbage";

"Lice - from sadness, flea - from moisture, fly - from damp, mite - from manure."

If we pay attention to the text of the above-mentioned proverbs, we can witness that they are expressed in their composition. Among these proverbs, such as "Boy's husband is a louse's vinegar", "A dog's friend is a louse", "A scorpion's profession is a sting", "A flea jumps, a louse crawls" are in the form of a two-component possessive simple sentence. . The composition of these consists of possessive and participle composition only. The participle of such folk proverbs is often noun-centered and comes in the meaning of comparison and simile. Proverbs in the form of a two-component possessive simple sentence: "A drop of water looks like a river to an ant", "Time is enough for a dry land, waiting for an ant to rest", "The evil of a mite comes out of the mill", "A fly's fly lands on the garbage", " An example is the consciousness of a fly-catcher. The content of these proverbs is expanded with clauses such as determiners, complements and cases. Fillers and determiners are used in marked and unmarked cases. The clauses in the proverb are mediated and non-mediated types of the complement ("Jibljiban's consciousness is when catching a fly), adjective and demonstrative types of determiner ("One drop of water an ant can see a river" - adjective determiner; " A mosquito's tail lands in the trash"—pointer detector) is widely used.

One-part and two-part simple sentences are represented by different sets of words. In order for proverbs to be concise, short, but clear and effective, the participle is often a noun group or the second component of the participles is omitted. For example, "A child's man is a louse's vinegar"; "A lice is a lice's consciousness"; "A dog's friend is a louse"; In examples such as "Scorpion's occupation is sting", the participle is a noun group, and in proverbs such as "lice - from grief, flea - from moisture, fly - from damp, mite - from manure" the second component of the participle is omitted for brevity. The meaning of this proverb is understood as "A louse appears from grief, a flea appears from moisture, a fly appears from damp, a mite appears from manure."

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