

ТИЛНИНГ ЛЕКСИК-СЕМАНТИК ТИЗИМИ,
ҚИЁСИЙ ТИПОЛОГИК ИЗЛАНИШЛАР
ВА АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК
МУАММОЛАРИ

**МАТЕРИАЛЛАР
ТЎПЛАМИ
XIII**



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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА
МАХСУС
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

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XIII

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THE CONCEPT OF APHORISMS IN A LANGUAGE

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The present study explores an investigation of aphoristic sentences in English. To shed the light on the definitions of some concepts here, aphorism on one hand is "a short phrase that says something true or wise". Aphorisms in addition, "in their economic expression of universal truths recognizable by all, made a didactic, declamatory style of poetry somewhat more accessible to a diverse audience", aphoristic sentences on the other hand are "irregular sentences that can be found in many proverbs". A considerable body of this paper highlights the syntax of aphoristic sentences. The aim of this study is to prove the use of the English classifications of aphoristic sentences in Arabic aphorisms. Likewise, the study hypothesizes that Arabic Aphorisms can be studied in terms of the English aphoristic sentences' structures in Quirk et al. Paving the way to the present paper, The paper is limited to poetic aphorisms, to the syntactic use of aphoristic sentences. Along the study of thirty quotations in this paper (i.e. one hundred and ten lines), Quirk et al.'s classification of aphoristic sentences has been adopted as a model. It is necessarily here to refer to the mystery of these sentences in Arabic aphorisms as well as the confusion of the prose and poetic styles of aphorisms in Arabic are the main problems leading to this study. Unlike English grammarians, Arabic grammarians do not group such constructions under a specific heading. Aphorism can be defined as «a short phrase that says something true or wise" also illustrates that it is a statement of some general principle, expressed memorably by considering much wisdom into few words. Aphorisms often take the form of a definition; an author who composes aphorisms is an aphorist. In addition, the concepts of 'proverb' and 'maxim' may lead to that of aphorism. Thus, Baldick refers to a proverb as a short popular saying of 'unknown' authorship, expressing some general truth or superstition. He also highlights that Blake's "proverbs of Hell" are strictly speaking aphorisms, since they originate from a 'known' author. A Latin term for an aphorism or maxim is 'sententia' (sing) and 'sententiae' (pl.). Aphoristic sentences, as Quirk et al. declare, are irregular sentences that can be found in many proverbs. They also verify that their common structural feature is the

balancing of two equivalent constructions against each other. Structurally speaking, an aphoristic sentence takes one of the following constructions:

a- Elliptical and/or correlative clauses of proportion:

1- The more, the merrier (i.e. the more there are of us, the merrier we are).

2- The sooner, the better.

3- The less said, the better.

4- The more haste, the less speed.

b- The verb is non-finite, the first part is semantically subordinate (conditional):

5- Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

6- Once bitten, twice shy.

7- Easy come, easy go.

8- Here today, gone tomorrow.

9- First come, first served. c- The verbs are imperatives and the two clauses being in a conditional

relationship:

10- Spare the rod, and spoil the child.

11- Love me, love my dog.

12- Marry in haste, repent at leisure.

13- Waste not, want not.

d- Both parts are verbless:

14- More haste, less speed (it can be regarded as a reduction of type 4).

15- No work, no money.

16- Like father, like son.

17- In for a penny, in for a pound.

18- Out of sight, out of mind.

19- So far, so good.

e- Anomalous sayings:

20- Better late than never.

21- No sooner said than done.

22- First things first.

23- Handsome is as handsome does (in which the adj. handsome is used in the two positions as if it were a noun).

f- The model of no....no:

24- No dinner, no dessert.

25- No homework, no TV.

Though they lead to the same purpose, aphorisms mostly belong to known authors, whereas proverbs belong to unknown ones. Not only prose as most studies denote, Arabic aphorisms can be poetic too. Each two Arabic poetic lines represent one aphorism: (e.g. "If you hear an inferior blaming me, it is evidence that I am superior").

This article proves the hypothesis that aphorisms can be studied in terms of the structures of English aphoristic sentences in Quirk et al. The analyses of the target lines reveal the number of aphoristic sentences' repetition as follows: (21 proportional, 12 verbless and elliptical, 11 conditionals, 10 "no – no" model,

2 imperatives and 2 non-finite (-ed participle). This count leads to the much used aphoristic sentences in Arabic poetic aphorisms respectively. Aphorism is a statement of truth or opinion expressed in a concise and witty manner. The term is often applied to philosophical, moral and literary principles. To qualify as an aphorism, it is necessary for a statement to contain a truth revealed in a terse manner. Aphoristic statements are quoted in writings as well as in our daily speech. The fact that they contain a truth gives them a universal acceptance. Scores of philosophers, politicians, writers, artists and sportsman and other individuals are remembered for their famous aphoristic statements. Aphorisms often come with a pinch of humor, which makes them more appealing to the masses. Proverbs, maxims, adages and clichés are different forms of aphoristic statements that gain prevalence from generation to generation and frequently appear in our day-to-day speech.

Common Aphorism Examples

Let us look at some aphorism examples:
 Youth is a blunder; Manhood a struggle; Old age regret. [Benjamin Disraeli]
 Pride hath fall. [Proverb]

The man who removes a mountain begins by carrying away small stones. [William Faulkner]

Life's Tragedy is that we get old too soon and wise too late. [Benjamin Franklin]

Yesterday is but today's memory, and tomorrow is today's dream. [Khalil Gibran]

The simplest questions are the hardest to answer. [Northrop Frye]

A proverb is no proverb to you till life has illustrated it. [John Keats]

Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind. [Rudyard Kipling]

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IMOM G'AZZOLIY ASARLARIDA FARZAND TARBIYASI MUAMMOLARI

S.S. Kurbanov Buxoro davlat universiteti

Kitob — buyuk boylik, inson undan foydalana olguniga qadar.
A.A.BLOK

Har qanday kitob insonning tafakkurini oshirishga dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga yordam beruvchi vosita hisoblanishi barchaga ayon. Bu borada kitobni noyob qurol sifatida qabul qilish mumkin. Kitob mutoala qilgan sayin o'quvchining atrofdagi voqea-hodisalarga bo'lgan munosabati boshqalarnikidan, ya'ni kitob bilan oshno bo'lmagan qatlamdan tubdan farq qiladi. Kitob hech

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