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## THEORETICAL FEATURES OF APHORISMS

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**Abstract:** *Aphorisms are concise sayings containing a deep thought based on worldly experience. We learn what aphorisms are in speech, their types and features.*

**Key words:** *aphorisms, phrasal verbs, proverbs, sayings, individual position.*

Our speech consists not only of epithets, metaphors and personifications as artistic means that serve to give it special expressiveness. In our speech, we operate both with individual words and phrases connected in a sentence, and with ready-made linguistic units - phraseological units and linguistic aphorisms. Aphorism acts as an object of study for a number of humanitarian disciplines: literary criticism, philosophy, rhetoric, folklore and text linguistics, theory of intercultural communication, intertextology and a number of other sciences. Interest in the study of aphorism, despite the solid baggage of scientific works in this area, is not weakening at the present time. Such increased attention can be explained by the fact that aphoristic thinking allows in a large amount of information highlight the main idea, generalize and typify personal and social position of a person, to express your individual position. For the reader, in turn, the aphorism is interesting and attractive due to its novelty. and paradoxical content, expressed in brief form. It is also appropriate as a separate, not related to the text statement in the context of a work of art. Most often, aphorisms are used when necessary. "appeals to authority, to confirm the words of the speaker. They can perform general didactic (educational), cognitive, commentary, axiological (evaluative), polemical, comic, etc. functions". However, for researchers there is a number of questions that do not have a clear answer: firstly, the definition of the concept of aphorism, and secondly, its genre boundaries, a list of distinguishing features.

In encyclopedic, explanatory, linguistic dictionaries, as well as in a number of scientific publications, one can find many definitions that differ in basic characteristics. We will consider some of them.

1. "A small speech genre, a short, stable statement, in a refined form, aptly expressing any deep thought."
2. "Small text that implicitly contains broader information than is provided explicitly."
3. "A generalized, complete and deep thought of a certain author, expressed in a concise, refined form, which is marked by expressiveness and explicit surprise . Like a proverb, an aphorism does not prove, does not argue, but affects consciousness original formulation of thought.

4. "A short saying expressing a certain generalized complete instructive or paradoxical thought"

As can be seen from the definitions, the interpretation of the aphorism depends from the approach to its study. It should be noted that aphorisms are ambivalent units, since they belong both language and speech. Interesting, in our opinion, is the approach of I. A. Nalichnikova, who considers aphorism as a genre, small format text and universal statement. And the paradoxical essence of the aphorism is "in content and linguistic diversity on a meager space of expressive forms"

Thus, an aphorism can be a literary genre, a field of knowledge, and, finally, a linguistic phenomenon. In our work, we approach the study of aphorism from the standpoint of linguistics. Another controversial issue is the lack of established genre boundaries and specific features of aphorisms. Consider the most typical features of this linguistic phenomenon, which can be divided into structural and semantic.

Structural features:

- stability - regular reproduction of an aphorism without changing the components of judgment and order their following;

- clarity and expressiveness of thought. Structure of the aphorism requires the utmost precision of each component. All words carry a certain semantic load;

- extreme brevity. The small form contributes better memorization of the judgment and increases the practical effect after its pronunciation;

- the presence of the author. The authorship of the judgment is known and reflected in material sources;

- aesthetics. Conciseness and high art form of aphorism is achieved through the use of various emotional and stylistic means (eg, antithesis, concurrency, chiasm, antimetabolism, logical shifts).

Semantic features:

- intertextuality. The aphorism can be used in another text. The aphorisms themselves may contain references to other texts;

- depth and originality of thought. The author presents to the reader his point of view and his personal reasoning, in which his individuality is manifested.

As N. M. Kalashnikova notes, "meaningful originality is understood as a skill in a long-known notice new connections, analogies, associations".

- generalization of judgment. An aphorism is a conclusion, a conclusion, the result of the facts and judgments of the author, who expresses a general concept about the described subject. Such a synthesis promotes depth and truth.

- (from the point of view of the speaker) thoughts;

- semantic completeness, completeness of thought.

- The ability of an aphorism to reproduce out of context. It should be clear and without additional explanations;

- the presence of words-concepts.



These features allow you to highlight the aphorism in a group of closely related concepts, to which most often include proverbs, sayings, phraseological units, quotes and catchphrases. The basis for this is the fact that a certain part of the signs they have the same. So, a number of researchers (S. G. Gavrin, L. I. Roizenzon, I. G. Olshansky and O. V. Melnikova, D. A. Kryachkov etc.) identify the aphorism with some (or even all) of these concepts, often combining them under one common name - paremiological statements.

We are of the opposite opinion, following E. O. Polchaninova, S. G. Shulezhkova, O. A. Dmitrieva and others, who in their works distinguish between these concepts, because in addition to a number of similar features, they have other, unique features and have different functions. Sometimes it is difficult to draw a line between proverbs, sayings, winged expressions and aphorisms. The main distinguishing feature can be called the presence of authorship in aphorisms and the absence of such in proverbs. Proverbs, sayings and aphorisms do not appeal to human consciousness, but influence it. But only the aphorism is more complicated, it does not differ in positiveness, since the authors of aphorisms are usually not inclined to embellish reality. A catchphrase, like an aphorism, is characterized by brevity and has a specific authorship, but does not imply its mandatory mention. With a huge internal relationship, the difference from aphorism is that that the catchphrase is aimed at illustrating some situations, and the aphorism is designed to prove to the interlocutor the correctness of thoughts. S. G. Shulezhkova notes that the aphorism can become a catchphrase, and the way back is impossible. At present, the concept of winged aphorisms, which, in our opinion, has very vague categorical features, the main among which is the correlation of such an aphorism with the author or with a literary text, from where it is taken.

Many researchers note the similarity of phraseology and aphorism. But despite the presence of a common feature - stability, these phenomena cannot be identified for the reason that phraseology is unfinished semantically and grammatically phrase, aphorism always has completeness. Also, a quote is often identified with an aphorism. (literal citation of the words of another person with a mandatory reference to the author and source). However, it should be taken into account that not every quotation taken has the characteristics which are characteristic of aphorism (depth and originality thoughts, generalization, presence of concept words, claim to truth, completeness), because of which it will be true distinguish between these two definitions. But a quote can become aphorism in the presence of other constitutive features, because "every aphorism was once a quote".

Proverbs and sayings are an expression of a long social experience of people. They were formed and polished like diamonds over the course of centuries, accumulated the collective human experience, and were passed down from generation to generation. These linguistic units serve as a source for studying the history and culture of native

speakers. In a short form, a proverb or saying expresses the age-old worldly wisdom of the people.

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