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

**НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ИЛМИЙ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК НАМАНГАНСКОГО
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Ушбу журнал 2019 йилдан бошлаб Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсати қарори билан физика-математика, кимё, биология, фалсафа, филология ва педагогика фанлари бўйича Олий аттестация комиссиясининг диссертациялар асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

“НамДУ илмий ахборотномаси–Научный вестник НамГУ” журнали Ўзбекистон Матбуот ва ахборот агентлигининг 17.05.2016 йилдаги 08-0075 рақамли гувоҳномаси ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Администрацияси ҳузуридаги Ахборот ва оммавий коммуникациялар агентлиги (АОКА) томонидан 2020 йил 29 август куни 1106-сонли гувоҳнома га биноан чоп этилади. “НамДУ Илмий Ахборотномаси” электрон нашр сифатида ҳалқаро стандарт туркум рақами (ISSN-2181-1458)га эга НамДУ Илмий-техникавий Кенгашининг 10.05.2021 йилдаги кенгайтирилган йиғилишида муҳокама қилиниб, илмий тўплам сифатида чоп этишга рухсат этилган (Баённома № 6). Мақолаларнинг илмий савияси ва келтирилган маълумотлар учун муаллифлар жавобгар ҳисобланади.

НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ-2021



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***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada aforizmlarning kelib chiqishi, ularning janr sifatida adabiyotda hamda nutqimizdagi ahamiyati, shuningdek aforizmlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** aforizm, aforistik ifoda, ijtimoiy hayot, lisoniy manzara, ifodali so'zlash, mujassamlash*

APHORISM AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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***Annotation:** This article discusses the origins of aphorisms, their importance as a genre in literature and in the speech, as well as the specific features of them.*

***Key words:** aphorism, aphoristic expression, social life, linguistic nature, expressive saying, embodying*

АФОРИЗМ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются происхождение афоризмов, их значение как жанра в литературе и речи, а также их особенности.

Ключевые слова: афоризм, афористическое выражение, общественная жизнь, языковая природа, выразительное высказывание, воплощение.

Introduction. In our dynamic era with its high pace of life and a huge amount of literary and informational products the most capacious genre of literature is in great demand - aphoristic. Elements of aphoristic thinking allow you to highlight in a sea of information is something very essential for knowledge, to determine your personal position.

The aphoristic expression generalizes and typifies the diverse manifestations of personal and social life, and also firmly exists in communication as its organic part, as a capacious and concentrated form of artistic reflection of reality and expressions of the attitude of the language to her. Aphorisms are the subject of research by linguists, literary scholars, historians, philosophers. However, despite the ancient origin of aphorism, as well as the widespread use of aphorisms in speech, the phenomenon of aphorism has not yet been fully studied. That finds confirmation in the very definition of the concept of "aphorism", which is interpreted by linguists in different ways. Forms of aphorisms, their structural and semantic features are an extensive field for discussion. These provisions confirm the relevance of our research.

The purpose of this work is to identify and describe structural and semantic features of English-language aphorisms, on the example of the aphorisms of the authors we have chosen.

Main part. Aphorisms for centuries have attracted the attention of people to the whole world, but in the era of scientific and technological progress, their importance has especially increased; it is no coincidence that in a number of countries aphoristic is rapidly developing, and in some places it has reached its peak. Compared to the almost complete absence of literary studies in the past in recently, a number of informative, theoretical articles on aphorisms have been published, and there are also works of a linguistic nature.

Problems of aphoristic are considered at literary congresses, and numerous dissertations are devoted to them.

Such interest in aphoristic is due to the fact that, due to its universality, they correspond to the spirit of modern society. They are equally close to both science and art, they organically interact the principles of scientific and artistic creativity. In this regard, it is natural that many outstanding scientists were at the same time the creators of aphorisms. let us recall the ancient ancestor of the aphorism Hippocrates, let us name the authors of the aphoristic books Pascal, Goethe, Lichtenberg, who were remarkable scientists of their time. Being in the place of a pumpkin of science and art, aphoristic is a kind of link between them. Expressiveness and imagery bring aphorisms closer to fiction, the property of the synthesis of thoughts, the formation of a connection between phenomena, accuracy and laconicism make them related to science.

Abroad, there are still supporters of the theory that aphorisms belong not to literature, but to science, in particular to philosophy, there is a polemic on this issue. Aphorisms, of course, should be considered a literary genre, but they are close to science, and this contributes to their popularity in our time.

It should be noted that although the aphorism is significant and ancient science, theoretical ideas about it are very vague. The very concept of "aphorism" is defined



ambiguously and understood in different ways. There are a huge number of definitions of aphorism proposed by different scientists. In the understanding of some, the aphorism appears as a deep, instructive thought in a brief figurative form; whereas in for others, the aphorism is a paradoxical judgment in a sophisticated style, tending towards originality.

In order to characterize the aphorism more fully, let us consider several of the most indicative definitions.

"Aphorism is a short and expressive saying"

"An aphorism is a briefly formulated rule of some kind. science; a short and wise saying" ²⁵.

"Aphorism - (Greek aphorismos), a saying expressing in concise form of a generalized, complete thought" ²⁶

"Aphorism is a generalized, deep thought of the author, expressed in laconic, refined form and distinguished by expressiveness, unexpected judgment" ²⁷.

Having considered these definitions, one can be convinced that the contradictions in the past about the concept of aphorism not only did not diminish, but even deepened.

Definitions taken from foreign sources give more in-depth understanding of the concept of aphorism, and also reflect its additional characteristics.

"Aphorism - a short clever saying that is intended to express a general truth" ²⁸

"Aphorism - a terse saying embodying a general truth, or astute observation" ²⁹

"Aphorism - a concise expression of doctrine or principle or any generally accepted truth conveyed in a pithy, memorable statement" ³⁰.

"Aphorism - 1. A pithy observation which contains a general truth; 2. A concise statement of a scientific principle, typically by a classical author" ³¹

From the above definitions, several distinctive properties of aphorism, such as: laconicism, paradox, originality, memorability, and also, often, the presence of the author. Taking into account all of the above properties, we will compose our own definition of aphorism.

Aphorism is an original, complete thought, expressed in in a short, memorable form, reflecting well-known truths or a generalized, deep thought of the author.

The aphorism is characterized by the completeness and completeness of the semantic content, the brevity and refinement of verbal expression, aphorisms are often called everyday wisdom. Often, the aphorism does not cause contradictions in the reader, it just reminds of simple truths that a person neglects. The aphorism is wide pun intended play on words, logical shifts, manifested in the opposition of similar concepts and opposite identifications; surprise is achieved by destroying the associations attached to words.

²⁵ http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/gall_dict.htm

²⁶ Big Encyclopedic Dictionary 1998

²⁷ <http://popular.academic.ru/293/aphorism>

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³⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/art/aphorism>

³¹ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/aphorism>



Aphorism as a literary genre attractive to the reader the novelty and unexpectedness of the content, the refinement of the form. It is attractive both in its own form and in the context of a speech, article or work of art. Aphorisms, created precisely as aphorisms, prevail in numerous collections aphorisms or on sites on the Internet. Not so numerous are the catch phrases and quotes created in the context of the works or speeches of the authors. The most prominent representatives of aphorism as an independent genre are: F. de La Rochefoucauld, N.Chamfort, B. Pascal, I.V. Goethe, S.E.Lec, etc. Many aphorisms are quotes from works; for example, most of Oscar Wilde's aphorisms are replicas from his plays.

Although this genre has firmly established itself in literature, there is still no more or less developed theory and history of aphoristic, which causes many ambiguities and contradictions in modern ideas about aphorisms.

Aphorism - a concept, undoubtedly, homogeneous dictum. Both of these concepts belong to the same genre of literature, differing in style and breadth of topics. A retrospective look at aphoristic shows that ancient sayings, in fact, were no different from aphorisms. Later, church teaching, displacing wit from aphorisms and limiting their topics to the field of moral everyday issues, gave them the features of sayings.

As for others, in addition to sayings similar in form to aphorisms of literary genres, it can be considered that aphorisms differ from proverbs in their genesis, from winged words - semantic completeness, from epigrams and well-aimed words - by greater thematic depth, from paradoxes - by striving for the truth of thought, from essays - by less volume and laconicism.

The aphorism has several defining properties.

The first sign of an aphorism - the depth of thought striving for truth - is its most important sign. The main thing in it is that its author, touching upon a large, serious problem, really wants to convey to people the correct, from his point of view, view of it.

The second sign of aphorism is generalization. The aphorism arises as a result of the synthesis of many facts and considerations and is rightly considered a conclusion, rule, principle, conclusion. Generalization, synthesizing experience, contributes to the depth and truth of thought.

The third sign of aphorism is brevity - very significant feature of the aphorism. The utmost brevity of the presentation, thickening the thought, deepens its meaning and, in addition, can give the aphorism a mystery, which attracts attention to it and contributes to its better memorization. The expressiveness of the aphorism increases with a decrease in the number of words; it is argued that about 3/4 of all aphorisms consists of 3 - 5 words, although in practice the aphorism includes 8-10 words.

The fourth sign - completeness of thought – emphasizes the ability of an aphorism to exist independently. The aphorism should be complete in meaning and understandable without additional explanations.

The fifth sign is the refinement of thought - this is its ultimate clarity, precision, expressiveness, brought to perfection. Sharpness is a characteristic feature of the aphorism, since its structure requires filigree processing.

And, finally, the sixth sign of aphorism is its artistry, achieved by the use of various emotional and stylistic means. The aphorism should be not only wise, but also beautiful. The aphorism is generated by wit, in the broad sense of the word, and combines, in addition to the depth of thought, its beauty, achieved by the use of artistic and stylistic means. This aspect is



very important, only artistry gives aphorism a firm place in literature. It can be added that it is precisely the artistry that gives that shade of novelty and surprise to the aphorisms, the themes of which most often concern traditional “eternal questions”.

The modern concept of aphorism is not exhaustive, since it does not take into account its artistic aspect. In this regard, we can give the final definition of aphorism in the following words: aphorism is a deep, striving for truth and obtained by generalization, complete the thought of a certain author in an extremely short, polished and highly artistic form.

The identification of the main characteristics of the aphorism is carried out on the basis of a set of parameters:

1. sources of dissemination of the aphorism;
2. presence / absence of the author;
3. degree of expression of subjective / objective author's attitude to reality;
4. 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

Conclusion. In the semantic content of the aphorism, it is possible to include implicit information. Structurally, there is a tendency towards rhythmic ordering, aphorisms are short-form statements, they may or may not be reproduced in discourse.

By their construction, aphorisms usually consist of two parts: a concrete thought and a final conclusion. “Not that what makes us free is that we do not recognize anything above ourselves, but precisely that we know how to respect what is above us. Because such respect elevates ourselves...”(Goethe). The conclusion usually gives an assessment of the idea of the author's interpretation. Compositional two-aspect aphorism quite often contains a contradiction, which is usually eliminated in the aphorism itself.

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10.00.00

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ
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