

[Túsiniksizler 64-bet] ». Jaziwshi shigarmalarında sintaktik parallelismnin waqiya ham obrazlardı jaratiwda qollanılğan bir qansha turlerine toqtap ottik.

Qarama qarsı mánili parallelizm – bunda parallelizmge misal bolğan sózler mánisi bir birine qarama qarsı keliwi názerge alınğan. Misal: Birese turkiy axun menen tereñirek másláxátleskisi keldi, birese turğan jerinde onıń moynın burap, kopirdin astına tıgıp ketkisi keldi [Túsiniksizler 89-bet].

Uqsas mánili parallelizm - gáptegi parallelizm misalları uqsas mánili sózlerdiń qatar keliwi arqalı jasaladı. Misal: ... Ernazar alayaq yaumıtını minip, óziniń atın jetegine alıp jolğa tusti [Túsiniksizler 5-bet].

Birgelikli parallelizm – gápte shıgarmanıń obrazlar, motivler, yamasa syujetlik elementleri qatara keledi. Misal: «Ağa biy» - erterektegi ata-babalardıń umıt bolıwğa qarağan «ağa biy» oyını [Túsiniksizler 10-bet].

Mánililik parallelizm - gáptegi parallelizm misalları mániles sózlerdiń qatar keliwi arqalı jasaladı. Misal: Bir hayran qalarlıǵı: xan Aydos babanıń tárepdarlarına jaman kóz benen qarap atırǵanda, jas palwanǵa jaman kózde bolmadı, sebebi onıń ákesi Mirjıqtı Aydos babanıń ózi óltirgenligi esapqa alındı, ... [Túsiniksizler 11-bet].

Seslik parallelizm gápte qatara kelgen sózler seslik qurılısı, ritm hám rifmalasıwı arqalı jasaladı. Misal: Bas ármanı - Ernazarǵa atı ápsana Maman biyden qalǵan, Aydos baba jıqqan tuwdı tiklew. Ananıń oyınsha: bul tuw - babalar tuwı, bul tuw - erkinlik tuwı, bul tuw - xalıqtıń xalıq atın alıw ushın gúres tuwı, bul tuw - ullı orıs patshalıǵına qosılıp, ullı xalıq penen bir táǵdirles bolıw tuwı [Túsiniksizler 13-bet].

Strukturalıq parallelizm uqsas fraza yamasa baǵınıńq gápler sıyaqlı grammatikalıq strukturalardıń qatara kelip qaytalanıwı. Misal: Atlılardan qorıqqanı ele basılmaǵan. Sonlıqtan kúni menen sharshaǵanın, suwǵa túsip tońǵanın, baltırların shóp turnap azap shekkenin esine keltiriw ornına baspaqlardı jorttırıp izinen ózi óńkenlew menen boldı [Qaraqalpaq qızı 23-bet].

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PHENOMENOLOGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING (WHITE AND BLACK)

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For language learners, paremiology—the study of proverbs—offers a wealth of linguistic and cultural insights. Proverbs are linguistic relics that span time and space because they capture a society's collective wisdom and cultural ethos. A diverse range of theoretical frameworks, such as those from cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, and cultural studies, form the basis of paremiology. These frameworks shed light on the processing, interpretation, and use of proverbs in language learning environments. Leveraging paremiology's potential in language teaching requires an understanding of its theoretical foundations. The role of paremiology in language learning is discussed in this article, with a focus on the symbolic meaning of the colors black and white in proverbial idioms.

According to Nurjan Jalgasov the proverbial constructions of three languages: English, Uzbek and Karakalpak, can be classified according to classification worked out by N.Z. Nasrullaeva (2018). This classification includes the following parametres: 1) appearance; 2) age; 3) character and personal

qualities; 4) marital status; 5) social status and professional activity; 6) behavior and lifestyle; 7) intellect [3;765].

White is frequently linked to innocence and purity, and it is frequently used in proverbial expressions throughout cultures. Proverbs like "Her soul is as white as snow" highlight the value of moral rectitude and purity. Similar to this, phrases like "Everything is as clear as the moon" highlight the idealistic perception of reality (the color of the moon is white). Through these white-colored proverbs, learners navigate concepts of virtue, honesty, and enlightenment, enriching their linguistic and moral understanding.

In contrast, the color black conjures up ideas of gloom, mystery, and misfortune in idiomatic sayings. Proverbs like "His face is black" warn against making the same mistakes twice and represent the uncertainty and sorrow that come with looking back. In a similar vein, phrases like "to be in the black" denote financial success in the face of misfortune, illustrating the tenacity and resourcefulness inherent in proverbs related to the color black. By using these terms, students strengthen their verbal and cognitive flexibility as they address difficult themes of risk, resiliency, and ambiguity.

For language learners, studying proverbs in white and black colors might be beneficial both linguistically and cognitively. Through an examination of these colors' metaphorical and symbolic aspects, students hone their cognitive abilities in understanding metaphors and reasoning abstractly. Furthermore, learners' vocabulary acquisition, figurative language comprehension, and syntactic mastery are improved by the linguistic richness of proverbs in white and black, which promotes a deeper awareness of language structure and usage.

Proverbs in the colors white and black offer insight into the cultural values, worldviews, and beliefs of various nations. By means of analyzing proverbial expressions, students get understanding of the cultural subtleties, social conventions, and historical backgrounds linked to the hues white and black. Through the development of intercultural competency, this cultural awareness helps students navigate cross-cultural conversation and understanding with sensitivity and respect.

Teachers can use creative teaching techniques to maximize the educational potential of proverbs in the white and black color spectrum. These proverbs encourage critical thinking, increase learner engagement, and promote cultural awareness when they are incorporated into language instruction courses. Proverb analysis, role-playing, and cross-cultural talks are examples of classroom activities that provide students the chance to actively interact with proverbs that are written in both white and black, improving their language skills and cultural literacy.

To sum up, paremiology provides a comprehensive and complex framework for learning languages, using proverbs that are colored black and white as main points of interest. By means of the symbolic interpretation of these hues, students explore intricate topics of virtue, adversity, darkness, and purity, so enhancing their linguistic, cognitive, and cultural comprehension. Proverbs in the colors white and black are used into language instruction courses to enable students to navigate the complex linguistic landscape with understanding and nuance.

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РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ЦВЕТА В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

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Существует несколько различных подходов к изучению цвета в лингвистике: с точки зрения когнитивной лингвистики, психолингвистики, этнопсихолингвистики, истории языка, контрастивной лингвистики и лингвокультурологий.