

## **APHORISMS ARE AS A PART OF PAREMIA**

**Ezoza ARZIMURODOVA**

*Master's student Uzbekistan State World  
Languages University*

Paremia is a Greek word with a deep meaning, a wise word, a phrase, proverb. Folklorists call the field that studies proverbs paremiology.

The word was first used in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, a long and distinct series of propositions concerning the symptoms and diagnosis of disease and the art of healing and medicine. The often cited first sentence of this work is: “Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experience deceptive, judgment difficult.” This aphorism was later applied or adapted to physical science and then morphed into multifarious aphorisms of philosophy, morality, and literature.

Currently an aphorism is generally and logically understood to be a concise and eloquent statement of truth. Aphorisms generally originate from experience and custom. Aphorisms have been especially used in subjects to which no methodical or truthfully scientific treatment was originally applied, such as agriculture, medicine, jurisprudence and politics. A famous example is: “Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.” (Lord Acton) Aphoristic collections, sometimes known as wisdom literature, have a prominent place in the canons of several ancient societies. Aphoristic collections also make up an important part of the work of some modern authors.

It is important to mention that in many cultures authors of diverse literature included aphorisms as well as maxims in their works in order to highlight diversity of meaningful structures that clarify and reveal the depth of their work, emphasizing the sensuality of works that helps readers to associate read material with their personalities. Other important early aphorists collection influenced the work of both modern and old writers.

Two influential collections of aphorisms published in the twentieth century were The Uncombed Thoughts and Itch of Wisdom. Many societies have traditional sages or culture heroes to whom aphorisms are commonly attributed. Misquoted or

misadvised aphorisms are frequently used as a source of humor, for instance, wordplays of aphorisms appear in the works of famous writers, playwrights and others.

Aphorisms being misquoted by sports players, coaches, and commentators form the basis of section. Aphorisms are able to create references to the source text and submit such text on the principle of metonymy.

Aphorisms that were created precisely as aphorisms can be found in numerous collections of aphorisms or on Internet sites. The catch phrases and quotes created in the context of speeches or works of authors are presented in a smaller volume. Vivid representatives of aphorism as an independent genre can be called such great writers, thinkers and philosophers as F. de La Rochefoucauld, N. Chamfort, B. Pascal, I.V. Goethe, S.E. Lets et al (32). Nevertheless, most of the aphorisms are quotations from more extensive works.

Due to their versatility and growing popularity, aphorisms act as an object of research for a number of scientific disciplines. These are such humanitarian (mainly philological) sciences as literary studies, philosophy (aphorism as a form of philosophizing, for example, by F. Nietzsche), rhetoric (primarily in the historical aspect); folklore and paremiology; theory of speech cliches; linguistic stylistics, text linguistics, lexicology and phraseology; aphoristic lexicography (analysis of collections of sayings, wise thoughts); theory of intercultural communication (the aphoristic foundations of different linguistic cultures are compared in typological terms); linguistic and regional studies (aphoristics as a source of non-equivalent and background vocabulary); theory of linguistic personality; intertextology (study of the phenomena of intertextuality) (33). Speaking about aphorism, they comes from the word aphorisms, which denotes the delimitation, distinction and definition, is a concise, terse, laconic, and memorable expression of a general truth or principle.

They are often handed down by tradition from generation to generation. As a rule, this aphorism has the form of an imperative, that is, the verbs in this statement are imperative. And the imperative mood expresses the will, order, request, advice, guide to action. “Never lose patience: this is the last key to open the door”. Some sentences

can also be considered other type of aphorisms, although not having the form of an imperative, but their content is a warning, a recommendation, an example, an explanation, a clue how to act in certain life situations. In interpersonal communication, quoting them has a manipulative effect on the interlocutor or the audience as a whole. "It is useless, dangerous, unwise, ridiculous, vulgar, to detect your anger and hatred on your face and in your words. Showing anger or hatred can only be done in reality." The aphoristic saying is a stable expression, taken out of context, and common among the people. This is the simplest semantic construction, withdrawn from some other expression, a work, a situation in an extremely compressed form, and subsequently forms an independent semantic concept. Since this concept is taken out of context, its true meaning, as a rule, is very vague, if not completely absurd. Who knows and understands the context, he understands the meaning of the aphorism. A saying is a marker of a situation. A characteristic sign of a saying is also the fact that, unlike an aphorism, it is devoid of edifying, instructive content. If a phrase is constantly used by only one person, then this is his own aphorism, not a folk one. You need to use sayings with a sufficient degree of responsibility, because not all people understand their meaning. And therefore, unpredictable consequences are not excluded.

Aphorisms almost always have a clear and unambiguous meaning, and their subject matter is inexhaustible. Analysis of individual copyright aphorisms of the English language, in which the categories of trust and distrust are objectified, allows to identify the associative background of the considered semantically related language entities and the totality of ideas about them in English linguistic culture, determine the value significance and value characteristics of the studied phenomena. As a result of the analysis of aphorisms that exist in English language community, it turned out that a special place in the system of values.

### **References**

1. Тешабаева, Дилфуза Муминовна. "Медиа Тилининг Шаклланиши: Ахборот Узатиш Ва Қабул Қилиш Жараёнида Лисоний Коммуникация." *Miasto Przyszłości* 34 (2023): 198-202.
2. Тешабаева, Дилфуза Муминовна. "ҲАРБИЙЛАШГАН ТАЪЛИМ КУРСАНТЛАРИГА ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШДА КОММУНИКАТИВ

КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДА АКТИНГ ЎРНИ." Journal of Universal Science Research 1.4 (2023): 235-242.

3. Дадабаева, Хаётхон, and Дилфуза Тешабаева. "Роль акта в формировании коммуникативной компетентности при обучении иностранным языкам курсантов военного образования." in Library 3.3 (2023): 235-242.