

THE THEORETICAL ISSUES OF THE STUDY OF PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND RIDDLES IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Ismoilov Kakhramonjon Abdumuminovich

Senior teacher (PhD), Kokand State Pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

e-mail: ismoilovqahramon9@gmail.com

Ibrokhimova Nazima Adkhamjon qizi

A student of Master's degree, Kokand State Pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

e-mail: ibroximovanazima13@gmail.com

Abstract

This article analyzes how proverbs, sayings, and riddles have been studied in modern linguistics. It reveals the origin of proverbs, sayings and riddles, as well as their role in the linguistic representation of the world, and gives examples of several proverbs, sayings and riddles.

Key words

Proverbs, sayings, riddles, linguistics, paremic genres, research, compounds, meaning, complex, specific, clichés symbol, cultural, unique.

Introduction

The relationship between paremic genres has not been comprehensively studied. Proverbs are based on linguistic achievements under the name of meaningful unity studied. In particular, the scientific research of M.Z.Sadriddinov⁵⁶ "Uzbek proverbs" dedicated to the study of the lexis of proverbs and sayings. Proverbs as a language unit, that is, to define proverbs as stable compounds however, it was reflected in a very few dissertations. B.Jurayeva's "Linguistic status and moral style of proverbs" candidate's thesis on the topic of "application" is of particular importance having in this research, the difference between a proverb and a phrase, between a proverb and a word etc. An attempt has been done to illuminate similar and different signs from the point of view of linguistics.

Methods and materials

⁵⁶ Sadriddinova M. Z., O'zbek maqol va matallari leksikasi. –T.: 1984, 128-bet.

Uzbek scholar T.Mirzaev focused on that a proverb is not just an example and a sign of a particular situation, but another is a picture that provides material for several more accurate models and symbols. What we say as far as possible, it provides a description of the material that makes up the broad model. This is wide using the model, producing some more accurate models and different symbols possible. This explains the reason for the "multiple meanings" and "broad meaning" of the proverb. As a product of word art, proverbs are also an artistic phenomenon. They have one dozens of meanings of the word, artistic image tools, all of the poetic movements' examples can be found. Proverbs have their own meaning as a product of word art can be used⁵⁷. Therefore, they have a variety of artistic tools we encounter forms. When proverbs come in succession, one negates the other may seem contradictory. Language is inextricably linked with culture. Today, people economic-political, cultural and scientific between peoples and countries relations, international-cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics interaction of languages and language culture and the national language itself. It is unique between the series and cultural studies a new field with a direction and subject – linguo cultural studies caused it to happen. As a result, by the end of the 20th century, language and a new field of linguistics aimed at studying the problem of culture⁵⁸. The world of proverbs and idioms is considered to be experts in various fields: linguists, literary experts, paremiologists, folklorists, ethnographers. It is a "fertile field" for conducting research. This is natural, because despite the fact that the proverb is compact and simple in form, it has a different research point of view can be considered from their point of view. Proverbs semantically and structurally as a full-fledged text, the more interesting branch of linguistics is about language is attracting the attention of text linguistics. One language, even different languages that are close to each other and not related to each other at all proverbs belong to a single logical type and show the same sign possible Therefore, they are directly related to logical semantics and semiotics⁵⁹.

Results and discussions

Proverbs are considered a specific syntactic unit from a grammatical point of view. Therefore, the formal structure of the proverb as a syntactic unit should be studied in grammar. In our opinion, such considerations are not a trivial conclusion, but an axiomatic conclusion. The task of the researcher is how fair

57 Mirzayev T. "O'zbek xalq maqollari ". – Toshkent: Sharq, 2012, 3-10 betlar.

58 Honeck R. A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom. – USA.: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1997, P. 277.

59 Даль В.И. Пословицы русского народа. – М.:1984, -С.37.

these are and on the basis of different languages that are related to each other and, on the contrary, very distant to show its depth.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan in the late 1980s about 13,000 proverbs were arranged alphabetically were published by the employees of institute of Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Academy of Sciences. This is an example of how great and priceless the Uzbek people show that it has a cultural heritage. Say it without hesitation, it should be noted that few nations in the world have such a huge treasure. Life experience shows that any poet is a hard person by nature he can sing dozens of songs while he is in love. But one artistically perfect formation of the proverb and a place in the hearts of the people it will take tens or hundreds of years.

One of the founders of scientific paremiology is G.L.Permyakov whose opinion, metaphorical expressions expressing "unfinished thought", proverbs for figurative sentences forming "complete thought". Proverbs and articles were written by G.L.Permyakov (printing form words) within the framework of the theory. It is in the vocabulary of every language there are complex specific patterns (clichés), that is, fixed, ready in speech, there are indivisible turnovers. These are (master farang) shaped structural terms in the form of phraseology-idioms, various proverbs, sayings, "high-flying words", the author's words of folk wisdom, semiotics (signs the science of) easy-to-think typical newspaper and literary stamps and others⁶⁰.

Conclusion

Taking into account everything, it is concluded that there is a lot about the possession of universal and national characteristics of proverbs studies have been conducted. Universal features in the structure of proverbs, one if it is manifested in its spirituality and multi-spirituality and its themes the reason is historical development, increasing international relations and universality is the growth of values. National characteristics - national character, national spirit on the contrary, they are characteristics of a certain ethnic group. It is absolutely impossible to understand the essence and meaning of proverbs.

In short, proverbs are the cultural heritage of this nation. They are all the thoughts, worldviews, lifestyles, actions and behavior of the very nation faith is reflected. As each nation has its own characteristics, this is their proverbs are not affected. Even the themes of the proverbs are similar however; the images in them

⁶⁰ Пермяков Г.Л. От поговорки до сказки (Заметки по общей теории клише) – М.: 1970, -С.7.

are distinguished from the fact that they are not repeated. That's exactly images provide national coloring in proverbs.

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