

Approaches of Studying Aphorisms in Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

The article widely covers the history of aphorisms, their role and using in the field of linguistics. In addition, the study of aphorisms and the classification of their groups are explained by different scientists. The theory of aphorisms is the main notion in the article. Three main approaches are explained with examples. The features of aphorisms are described and analyzed.

Keywords: Aphorism, phraseology, linguistics, linguistic units, literary genre, super verbalization, communicativeness.

INTRODUCTION

The term linguistics is actively used in a number of European countries: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and other languages, and means the science of language. The root of this word is “lingua”, which means language (Rasulov 2010: 164). The term linguistics is often referred to as linguistics. Since linguistics is a science related to language, any phenomenon in language is widely studied in this field. The influence of technology, the exchange of customs, and international relations are causing changes in the language. Currently, a number of scientists are conducting a lot of research in the field of linguistics. In particular, words, sentences, proverbs, riddles, aphorisms and other language units which used in our language

are widely studied in linguistics and sometimes in the field of phraseology.

Today, English and Uzbek linguistics are rapidly developing, and aphorisms are considered one of the most important language units in linguistics. Aphorisms express a complete thought expressed in a very compact form. Aphorisms deepen our knowledge about the history, culture and life of the people, reflect the world view of the whole humanity and a certain people, its spiritual and material values. Structurally, aphorisms belong to non-standard texts, because they do not have a name, they are distinguished by being divided into separate parts. When the text and aphorisms are similar in terms of form, the characteristics of the aphorisms show the difference between them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Philosophers, linguists, writers, lexicographers, scientists of various fields have always thought about the essence of the concept of "aphorism". Many of them try to show the essence of this concept in their aphorisms. Some called this small-format genre the brother of the anecdote, the friend of the paradox, the son of wisdom (N. Vekshin), the aristocrat of the world of words (Grishankov), others called it a tunnel in the indescribable rocks, a small part on the surface of the earth, they also gave the definition of an iceberg, most of which is located underground. Among the most active concepts in the world, there are views in which general thoughts such as anger, pain, intelligence, wisdom and nonsense are expressed in the form of a formula (G. Matyushov) that reflects the conflicting essence of a person. Many research linguistic works dedicated to the study of aphorisms describe the concept, essence, definition, and meaning of aphorisms. Scientists distinguished the concepts of aphorism, paremia, maxim, winged expression, epigram, sentence, appropriate word, paradox, place of words, essay, parable, fairy tale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

R. F. Rudov turns aphorisms into phraseology. G. L. Permiyakov also suggests to call proverbs folk aphorisms. N. T. Fedorenko and L. I. Sokolskaya point out that there is no clear definition of aphorism.

Text, proverbs, sayings, and wise words are similar to aphorisms in terms of form, there are a number of features in aphorisms that help distinguish them from other language units.

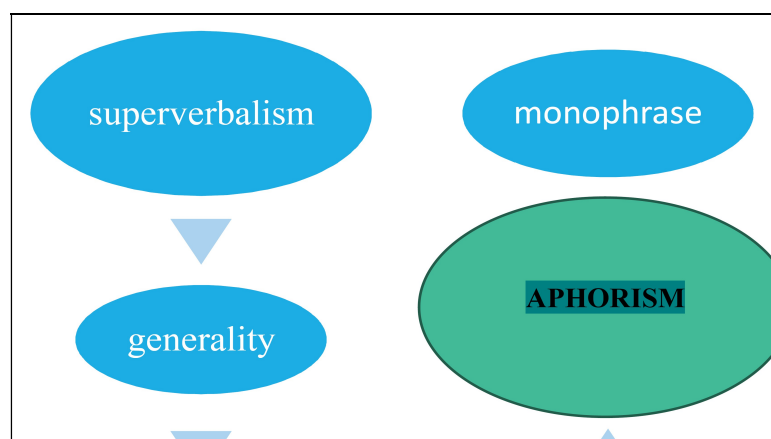


Figure 1. *Features of aphorisms*

Superverbalization in aphorisms. The number of words is of particular importance in the formation of aphorisms. Usually, the number of words in aphorisms (except functional words) is from 3 to 5 (Fyurstenberg 1970: 434). Superverbalization is one of the most obvious features of an aphorism, which consists of words and their combinations. Superverbalization as one of the features of an aphorism is aimed at expressing qualitatively different grammatical and semantic parameters, rather than the number of its lexical components (Ivanov 2020:667).

Monophrasing in aphorisms. A phrase, as a sign of an aphorism, limits its maximum size, and in this sense is opposed to superverbalization, which expresses its minimal structural parameters (Ivanov 2019: 98).

This feature of aphorisms serves to make the information given in it as broad as possible and understandable to everyone, but their main task is to convey a broad meaning through in one phrase.

Generality in aphorisms. Most of the statements, which are usually called aphorisms, have a generalized meaning, that is, they express reality abstractly from any specific facts (Ivanov 2020: 672).

Nominativeness, as a semantic property characteristic of words and phraseological units, is of special importance in aphorisms (Serebrennikova 1972: 510).

Thus, the nominative specificity of aphorisms is due to the fact that they are used in speech not to convey factual information, but to express universal and literary statements, denoting universal relationships between entire classes of objects.

It is worth noting that this nominative feature of aphorisms is one of the features that are important for their general meaning and for studying them in groups. During our life, we can meet aphorisms with different content, but most of them belong to the same group, and we can easily and efficiently divide them into classes through the general meaning of the nominative feature. Aphorisms with the same moral content are expressed by aphorists in different ways through different descriptions.

Speech serves to form, express an idea. The main functional feature of a speech is communicative, that is, the function of expressing and expressing an idea. In this view, it differs from words and phrases. They serve to name objects, signs and actions, and the nominative and the sentence express an idea, i.e. perform a communicative function.

Any sentence cannot reach the level of an aphorism, because a great difference can be felt between a simple statement and an aphorism, although the information given has both nominative and communicative features. The communicative feature used in aphorisms is to express information directly, while its nominative feature serves to summarize and group the expressed thoughts and show them by name. Therefore, any stated text or sentence cannot be an aphorism, in order to differentiate it, attention

should be paid to both the content and the meaning of the given information.

To distinguish a sentence and an aphorism from each other, it is necessary to pay attention to their common meanings and each of their features, because it is not difficult to distinguish between a simple sentence and a sentence or a text due to the many different aspects. We know that a text is formed from several sentences, and the text is similar to an aphorism in terms of form, but in other respects they are not exactly a concept.

There are two types text according to the size:

1. Microtext
2. Macrotext

A microtext is a larger piece of spoken and written speech, which consists of the grammatical and meaningful connection of several sentences, and has a meaningful integrity. A text consisting of several microtexts united under one common theme is called a macrotext (Ulukov 2016: 145).

Based on the scientist's definition of the text, we found it is permissible to propose dividing aphorisms into micro-aphorisms and macro-aphorisms. Aphorisms are also a form of the text in terms of content, but not all of the ideas given in the text always have an author, and the information in the text is not always grouped. Based on these definitions, we will focus on the examples of micro aphorism and macro aphorism:

Pretend you are good at it.

Jenny Lawson

Aphorisms are essentially an aristocratic genre of writing. The aphorist does not argue or explain, he asserts; and implicit in his assertion is a conviction that he is wiser and more intelligent than his readers.

W. H. Auden

In the first given example is a sample of micro aphorism because it consists of six words and there is no complex sentence but the

next example is a macro aphorism. As above mentioned, it consists of several sentences.

Aphorisms are proposed to be studied by Russian linguists in 4 groups, and they include:

1. Aphorism is a literary genre (N. T. Fedorenko, L. I. Sokolskaya, S. A. Shatalova)
2. Aphorism is a form of presentation of philosophical views. (I. V. Lukyanes, L. O. Guchinskaya, L. S. Chumanov, V. N. Nazarov)
3. Aphorism is a linguistic phenomenon of language. (D. A. Kryachkov, V. G. Kostomarov, Y. M. Vereshagin, S.G. Shulejkova)
4. Aphorism is a linguistic unit of phraseological order. (S.G. Gavrin, E.E. Ivanov, A.V. Korolkova)

Aphorisms of this group are really important language units that have caused controversy and debate among linguists. Each scientist has grouped them based on his own research, and this debate is still ongoing. In essence, aphorisms are both philosophical and linguistic phenomena of language. They manifest themselves in language as a product of thinking and are conveyed to the listener through language, in this sense, aphorisms are a part of both linguistics and philosophy.

In the early 1970s, three independent approaches appeared in the study of aphorisms in speech.

1. Units of the phraseological system of the language; (Serebrennikova 1972: 510)
2. Paremiological units of the language; (Gavrin 1971: 3)
3. Separate “aphoristic” level units in describing the national-cultural semantics of the language; (Permiyakov 1988: 45)

It can be seen from the above-mentioned approaches that scientists have given the opinion that the term aphorism is an important language unit related to areas such as phraseology and paremiology.

As we know, the ways of defining phraseological units as an object of phraseology were among the first to be studied by V. V. Vinogradov brought in. Scientists admit that phraseological units can be understood in two ways: narrowly and broadly.

A narrow understanding of phraseological units means stable semantically inseparable combinations, a complex of single words with figurative meaning generalized on the basis of a prototype (Solodub 2003: 186). In the narrow sense, proverbs, sayings, wise words, figurative expressions are phraseological units due to the presence of phraseological features, in addition to the level of understanding, orientation to a specific goal, stability, figurativeness is not recognized (Molotkov 1977: 283). So, contrary to the above-mentioned opinions, as a result of the use and analysis of language units such as aphorism and proverb, this unit is not recognized as a phraseological unit due to its figurative meaning. If we analyze more precisely, we turn to the following aphorisms:

You can kill a man, but you can't kill an idea. Ideas have a life of their own. They can't be imprisoned, they can't be killed. They are like ghosts that walk through walls, they are like seeds that fall on fertile ground, they are like fire that cannot be quenched.

Victor Hugo

The aphorism that given by Victor Hugo explained the powerful notion that ideas can survive even in the face of persecution and violence. It reflects a belief in the enduring nature of thought and its ability to spread and impact the world. The phrase "kill an idea" is a potent example of metaphorical idiom in phraseology. Literally, "killing" refers to the act of causing death but an idea is an abstract, it cannot be killed by physically. This phrase actually signifies the act of silencing or preventing the development and spread an idea. The phrase highlights the struggle for control over thought, the potential suppression of idea. Its figurative language makes it memorable and impactful, capturing the intensity of the act of the silencing or hindering the growth of an idea.

Aphorisms hold a central and integral role in paremiology. Aphorisms often overlap with proverbs, maxims forming the building blocks of paremiology. They are short, memorable expressions that convey wisdom, advice or observations their life with real statement. We know the term paremiology is a new notion in linguistics. Most scientists said that aphorisms, proverbs, maxims and other language units are studied in this field. Aphorisms being a key component offer a window into a society's values, beliefs, traditions and worldview.

From the analyzing by cultural insights, they represent culture's traditions, values and experiences. Studying them support to enhance the nuances of society's worldview and its shared understanding of the world. Comparing aphorisms across cultures allows researchers to analyze differences and similarities in social values, belief systems. In detail analyzing them let's move the following aphorism:

“A stitch in time saves nine”

George Herbert

This aphorism emphasizes the importance of addressing problems early on. In paremiology it would be studied for its cultural context especially focus on practicality and efficiency.

Aphorisms are not beautiful expressions, they are important elements of paremiology, offering insights into culture, language, cognitive processes, and human behavior. They provide a rich source of information for understanding the complex interplay between language, thought and society.

Aphoristic level units like proverbs are powerful tools for understanding the cultural semantics of a language. They offer glimpses into the values, beliefs and worldview of nations, revealing the intricate relationship between language, culture and national identity. By the studying aphorisms and proverbs, we gain insights into the diverse and fascinating ways that cultures shape in language. The following aphorism is clear example of representing Uzbek tradition.

Love is like a dutor, if you are not careful, you will be insensible.

Abdulla Qahhor

CONCLUSION

In conclusion aphorisms serve a crucial role in our live and in society. It represents every nation's culture They encapsulate wisdom or truth with clever phrases. They offer guidance, inspiration and motivation. In this aphorism the writer tries to explain "love" the statement with mixing the musical instrument named "dutor". Most nations are aware that dutor is the national instrument in Uzbek. Moreover, "dutor" is considered as an exquisite instrument so through this aphorism it is compared to love. Aphorisms reflect the priorities, challenges, the world of particular culture.

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