



LINGUISTIC BASIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF PAREMIA AND PAREMIOLOGY

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There are a lot of units that reflect the wisdom of the people in the language of every nation. These units are called paremia. According to Lisina O.V. paremiology originated in the XII century and began to be studied. Paremia (Greek. Paroimía- "proverb, parable") - a stable phraseological unit, a sentence that forms a didactic semantic integrity. Paremia is a phenomenon of stability, representing a whole content, a semantic integrity. The etymology of the concept of "paremia", in addition to linguistics, also has a bibliographic version. According to religious literature, the term is derived from Greek and was originally associated with the worship of the Orthodox Church. He meant "reading texts from the Bible, the Bible, and other religious books during prayer." [Мень А.2002]

Most modern researchers understand the term "paremia" as aphorisms of folk origin, primarily proverbs and sayings. Folklore

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the linguistic basis of the concepts of paremia and paremiology. The views of linguists on paremia have been elaborated and conclusions drawn.

aphorisms, along with aphorisms of non-folklore origin, form a whole layer of linguistic expressions, which is included in the phraseological fund of the language. [Алефиренко, Семенов 2009: 240]

The field of linguistics that studies paremias is paremiology.

Paremiology, as the philological science of paremias, attracts the attention of both folklorists and linguists. At its core, paremiology is a field of philology that combines, like stylistics, literary and linguistic research methods. In the field of paremiology, such researchers as I.M. Snegirev, V.I. Dahl, F.I., A.A. Potebnya, V.P. Anikin, A.V. Kunin, G.L. Permyakov, etc.

In linguistics, paremias are special units and signs of a language, necessary elements of human communication. These signs convey specific information, designate typical life and mental situations or relationships between certain objects.



The science of paremiology deals with paremiological units. According to scholars, paremiology is a field in which both literary critics and linguists are engaged, i.e. it is the field of study of philologists.

Paremiology is the branch of philology that studies and classifies paremies. There is also a separate discipline of "paremiography", which aims to collect, store and process paremiological materials. [Шайхуллин Т.А., Зарипова А.М.]

In the Uzbek National Encyclopedia, the term *paremyia* is defined as follows: a branch of science that studies wise sayings, such as proverbs, parables, and aphorisms, which appear as generalizations; 2) a system of wise sayings - paremas, such as proverbs, parables, aphorisms, which exist in a particular language. Paremas are the object of study of literature because they are passed down from generation to generation only orally, as they are the product of folklore, as most of them often resemble poetic forms and use a number of pictorial means such as analogy, antithesis. By the twentieth century, the theoretical study of paremiological units began, and linguistic research began on them, that is, scientists created bibliographic collections of paremiological units, collecting new material and comparing it with the previous ones, their structure, history, evolution and their relationship to popular mentality. began to study, anaphora, alliteration, irony, pitching [А.Абдувоҳитов, А.Азизхўжаев, И.Аминов, Т.Даминов. 2003.704]

The fact that the term *paremia* refers to this proverb or other units is one of the major problems of linguistics today. (A. Taylor, M. Wolfgang, G. Milner, A. Krappe).

V.I. Dal calls *paremya* the "word of the educated" and cites the participation of educated, intelligent people on the night the *parema* is recited. The *paremas* are written in a more instructive spirit. The word *parema* used in ancient churches, has been used in linguistics since 1970 as a term "paremiology". [Даль В.И. 1957.991]

G.L. Permyakova calls *paremia* and paremiology the wise word of the peoples of the East and says that it came into being with folklore, the term has the same meaning as didactic [Пермяков Г.Л. 1970.]

M.A. Cherkassky studied "small literary forms (created by folklore and authors)" commonly referred to as proverbs. In his view, *paremia* is a small unit in the higher linguistic semiotic tier with clichéd, aphoristic, and sentimental features. [67]

M.A. Kulkova believes that *paremias* are "autonomous stable expressions of the indefinite-referent type, which are the product of centuries-old popular reflection (thinking) and are aimed at modeling human behavior." [85]

Researchers classify *paremia* into 3 types: 1. Phrase *paremia* (speech *paremia*). They are divided into closed and non-closed. Proverbs, folk aphorisms, some superstitious characters, legends, and other rhetorical *paremias* apply to the closed. Those who are not covered include proverbs, , curses, wishes, and so on. 2. Interstitial *paremia*. This layer consists of *velorisms* and similar folk wisdoms. 3. *Paremia* above the phrase. They fall into two classes: monologue stories and folk wisdom in the form of dialogue. Monologue stories include: *pobasenki* (interesting stories), one-moment anecdotes, and similar proverbs. Wisdoms in the form of dialogue - riddles, parables, puzzles, "shopping" and others. [22]



As noted, the term *paremia* is used in a broad sense to mean that all types of parables and tales are types of *paremic* units. Another type of *paremia*, called *slogan* (from *slogan* < to *slog-beat*) by LP Krysin, is included in the dictionary as a commercial term meaning "advertising formula in the form of an aphoristic, easy-to-remember short phrase (sentence)." [108]

Within the framework of *paremiology*, various genres of *paremias* are studied: proverbs, sayings, proverbial expressions, *wellerisms*, mottos, slogans, aphorisms, maxims, riddles, omens. Folklore studies within the framework of *paremiology* study sayings, tongue twisters, jokes, fables and other genres.

A **proverb** (from Latin: *proverbium*) is a simple, concrete, traditional saying that expresses a perceived truth based on common sense or experience. For example, *Liars should have good memories*, *Лжецамнужнахорошаяпамять*.

Sayings is a folding short speech, popular among people, but not a complete proverb. For example, *A drop in the bucket*, *Каплявморе*.

Wellerism is a special kind of utterance in which the one who said the given phrase and the circumstance in which the phrase was uttered are explained. For example, "Every evil is followed by some good," as the man said when his wife died the day after he became bankrupt. «Стоило ли столько мучиться, чтобы узнать так мало», сказал приютский мальчик, дойдя до конца азбуки.

The motto (fr. *Devise*) is a short saying expressing the guiding idea of behavior or activity. For example, *Be yourself*. *Ошибокнепугайся*.

Aphorism (Greek *ἀφορισμός* - definition) - a short and clear saying, a rule based on experience and reasoning; fragmentary but complete position. For example, *Знание — сила; Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experience deceptive, judgement difficult*.

Ariddle is an allegorical depiction in a short formula of an object or phenomenon that needs to be guessed; clue. For example, *We have legs but cannot walk* (Tables and chairs). *Неогонь, ажжется* (подразумеваетсякрапива).

Slogan - [Eng. *slogan* - appeal, motto] slogan, motto expressing the main, essential idea.

Omen - a phenomenon, a case that is popularly considered to be a precursor of something.

Patter - a specially invented phrase with an unpronounceable selection of sounds, a quickly pronounced comic joke. For example, *Pad kid poured curd pulled cod*. *Всебобрыдлясвоихбобратдобры*.

From the above it can be concluded that the field of linguistics that studies *paremias* is *paremiology*. *Paremia* is used in the narrow sense to refer to proverbs and sayings, in the broadest sense to units such as proverbial analogy, proverbial expression, proverbial questions, double formulas, and *wellerism*.

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