

LINGUA-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF APHORISMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA AFORIZMLARNING LINGVOSEMANTIK TAHLILI

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Abstract. This article discusses the study of aphorisms that delves into the realm of semantic implications, transcending literal meanings to explore profound insights into language, societal norms, and human cognition. Aphorisms serve as intellectual repositories, encapsulating complex ideas in succinct and memorable phrases, offering insights into a culture's history, values, and worldview. This article examines the structural and semantic characteristics of aphorisms, emphasizing their role in conveying universal truths and facilitating cognitive organization.

Keywords: Aphorism, Aphoristic, English aphorisms, Uzbek aphorisms, culture, significance, differences.

Аннотация. В данной статье обсуждается исследование афоризмов, которое погружается в область семантических последствий, преодолевая буквальные значения, чтобы исследовать глубокие проникновения в язык, общественные нормы и человеческое познание. Афоризмы служат интеллектуальными хранилищами, заключая сложные идеи в краткие и запоминающиеся фразы, предлагая понимание культурной истории, ценностей и мировоззрения. В данной статье рассматриваются структурные и семантические характеристики афоризмов, акцентируя их роль в передаче универсальных истин и облегчении когнитивной организации.

Ключевые слова: афоризм, афористичный, английские афоризмы, узбекские афоризмы, культура, значение, различия.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola, semantika ta'siriga ega bo'lgan, harfli ma'nolarni o'tkazib, tilda, jamiyat normalarida va odam zehniyatida chuqur tushunchalarni o'rganishga oid aforistik

birikmalarning tadqiqotini o'rganadi. Aforizmlar intellektual unsur sifatida xizmat qiladi, murakkab g'oyalarini qisqa va esda qolarli, to'g'ri ifodalanuvchi iboralar bilan ifodalaydi, madaniy, qadriyatlar va dunyoqarashgaqay darajada aloqadorligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqola aforizmlarning tuzilishi va semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganadi, umumiy haqiqatlarni ifodalash va kognitiv tashkil etishdagi rolini bir-biridan ajratadi.

Kalit so'zlar: aforizm, aforistik, ingliz aforizmlari, o'zbek aforizmlari, madaniyat, muhumlik, farqlar.

Introduction (Введение/Kirish)

Semantic implications are meanings that go beyond what words mean in their literal sense. Aphorisms are a form renowned for their profundity and conciseness, and these meanings are vital. Rich insights on language use, societal norms, and human cognition are provided by them. Aphorisms are part of the intellectual history of a country and of humanity in general, acting as a storehouse and a spark for human thought. They are an entire idea conveyed in the simplest possible way. Aphorisms help us understand a people's history, culture, and way of life better since they convey their spiritual and material values as well as their overall understanding of humanity. An aphorism is a remark with a consistent structure, self-contained organization, and a tendency toward rhythm. An aphorism's closure and succinct formulation define its exterior structure.

Aphorisms are succinctly stated statements that are designed with human memory in mind and are meant to be memorized. They range in length from one sentence to seven or eight sentences at most, though how concise they are depends greatly on the individual. An aphorism's syntactic structure is crucial to its organization because it achieves a comprehensive effect on the addressee, which is enhanced multiple times when paired with other language devices. An aphorism's main characteristic is its axiomatic function, which relieves the speaker of the burden of providing a thorough defense of the idea they have articulated by fully assigning the duty of the argument to the formula. As a result, the content of an aphorism "dictates" how it should be written.

Materials And Methods (Литература И Метод/Adabiyotlar Tahlili Va Metod)

The examination of a language unit's meaning is known as semantic analysis. When examining aphorisms from the standpoint of the semantics of their overall meaning, or the aphorism's overall meaning, the themes typically pertain to "eternal questions" such as life and death, truth and justice, war and peace, happiness and unhappiness, state organization, and so forth. They are a reflection of every feature of human civilization and individuality.

One example of a system inside a system is phraseology. These language components are clearly too complex to be understood in a one-dimensional or unidimensional way, either in terms of their semantic or syntactic-stylistic aspects. Similar to lexical units, they can function as separate informational units in speech as well as create synonymous rows, semantic groups, and fields within which stylistic differences can be drawn. The term phraseologism refers to a general term for semantically related word and sentence combinations. Unlike syntactic structures that are similar in form, phraseologisms are produced in speech according to a fixed relationship between semantic structure and a particular lexico-grammatical composition rather than following the general regularities of word selection and combination in speech organization.



Discussion (Обсуждение/Мuhokama)

A phraseological unit is a complicated, multidimensional subject of study. It has grammatical, semantic, functional, pragmatic, sociological, and linguocultural elements of study as a full lexical unit of language in modern phraseology. Their primary traits can be determined by taking phraseologism organization into consideration. There are several characteristics that set phraseologisms apart from both words and free complexes. These characteristics mostly stem from the fact that phraseological units, in contrast to free word complexes, are replicated in a ready-made form and possess a semantic structure. Because of this, it is necessary to begin defining the core of a phraseological unit from the premise that it possesses a unique phraseological stability, which is dependent on the interdependence of the meanings of its constituent parts. Phraseological analysis focuses on discrete language units that exhibit whole or partial semantic alteration. This concept does not negate the existence of additional semantic and structural components in a phraseological unit, which must be considered while analyzing and resolving any phraseological issues. Aphorisms' subjects, which are typically "eternal questions," frequently incorporate ideas that have been previously voiced by authors or thinkers from the past or even from more recent times. With a fresh "garment," they sound distinct and stick in your memory more.

We can therefore say that, for aphorisms, the language guise—achieved via the deft application of stylistic and emotive devices—is far more significant than the originality of the thoughts themselves. These methods increase the efficacy of truths that have recently or previously surfaced by giving them a distinctive and original quality.

The core pragmatic setting of the text—the function of generalization, systematization, and universalization—is implemented regardless of the text's volume. The aphorism involves semantic mechanisms for generating a generalization and extending the structure of generalization. Since it originated in the cultures of many peoples, the form of a minimum text is distinguished by the qualities of universality, generalization, and systematization (as well as in proverbs, sayings, and maxims of minimalist poetry).

Results (Результаты/Natijalar)

English aphorisms can be a very helpful tool for learning the craft of phrase construction, understanding linguistic nuances, and even just having fun with words. The profound, captivating, and sage quotes from poets, actors, writers, and politicians add a delightful variety to speech and, in the best possible way, capture the mindset and culture of both native speakers and those who produce catchphrases.

An aphorism's word choice is deliberate. Every word has a unique set of meanings that add to the total meaning. For instance, depending on the context, an aphorism including the word "light" may suggest clarity, wisdom, or hope. While the denotation of a word is its literal meaning, the connotation is about the associated or secondary meaning. This distinction is crucial in aphorism analysis. Words in an aphorism often belong to specific semantic fields, and their connotations can be influenced by the other words in these fields. The study of connotations in aphorisms is not just about linguistic analysis; it's an exploration into the depths of cultural, social, and emotional undercurrents of language. Understanding these connotations provides a richer, more nuanced appreciation of aphorisms and the ideas they encapsulate.

In a semantic field of aphorisms there is a collection of words that have similar meanings. Examining these subjects in the context of aphorisms might show how particular themes or concepts are presented and related to one another. It's possible learn more about the larger



thematic and conceptual networks that an aphorism is associated with by investigating the semantic field surrounding one or more of the aphorism's core terms. Examples of semantic fields in aphorisms:

Semantic Field of "Journey": If an aphorism involves the concept of a journey, exploring its semantic field might include words like "travel," "path," "destination," "adventure," which can metaphorically relate to life, progress, or personal growth.

Semantic Field of "Light and Darkness": In aphorisms dealing with light and darkness, associated terms like "shadow," "illumination," "obscure," "clarity," can reveal dualities in human understanding of knowledge, ignorance, good, and evil.

Aphorisms' semantic fields might reveal cultural ideals, anxieties, or priorities. An aphorism pertaining to integrity and respect, for instance, could have a vast semantic field surrounding words in a society that values honor.

Over time, semantic domains can change. Examining the evolution of these areas in aphorisms can reveal shifts in linguistic patterns and societal views.

This method can assist in comprehending how people's conceptualization and categorization of their experiences are reflected in the semantic fields of aphorisms. This fundamental principle of cognitive linguistics asserts that metaphors rooted in concrete, sensory experiences help humans comprehend and communicate abstract ideas. In the context of aphorisms, this refers to realizing how metaphors drawn from commonplace experiences are used to communicate abstract ideas. Variations in semantic fields among various social or cultural groups reflect a range of viewpoints and experiences, as sociolinguistic analysis can demonstrate. Aphorisms are a common way for people to cognitively organize their experiences since they condense complicated thoughts into straightforward, categorical phrases.

Examining the semantic domains including significant terms in aphorisms facilitates a more profound comprehension of the aphorism itself, as well as the linguistic, cultural, and philosophical milieu in which it is situated. This method makes it possible to interpret language in a way that is richer and more nuanced, highlighting the complex ways in which language both reflects and shapes human thought and society. **Semantic Examination of aphorisms:**

Interpretation via Metaphor and Symbol: Aphorisms frequently employ metaphors or symbols, necessitating interpretation beyond the literal sense of the words. For instance, the saying "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" promotes the idea of preventive healthcare in a more comprehensive approach than merely fruit eating. Aphorisms often use polysemy, or words with more than one meaning, together with purposeful ambiguity to elicit analysis and contemplation. An example of an aphorism is "A stitch in time saves nine." This doesn't refer to actual stitching; rather, it alludes to the idea that taking prompt action can avert worse issues down the road.

Cultural and Historical Context: Aphorisms' meanings can be closely associated with specific historical and cultural situations. Aphorisms that date back to particular historical periods, for example, may represent the knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of that time. For example, "Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater." This aphorism, which dates back to a period when entire homes shared bathwater, warns against throwing away something worthwhile together with the undesired, reflecting the ideals and way of life in that era.

Difficulties with Semantic Analysis. Subjectivity in Interpretation: Different people with different experiences and cultural backgrounds may understand the same proverb in different ways. For instance: The aphorism "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" is an excellent example



of subjectivity in interpretation because it states unequivocally that everyone has different subjective opinions about what beauty is.

Language Evolution: As language usage evolves over time, aphorisms' semantic connotations may also change, making historical interpretations difficult. The meaning of the aphorism "A rolling stone gathers no moss" has changed over time. In the past, it might have implied instability or a lack of roots; but, in contemporary readings, it can also have a positive meaning that suggests ongoing progress and nonconformity.

Linguistics, semiotics, cognitive science, and cultural studies are all impacted by the study of semantic implications in English aphorisms. It provides insightful information on how language shapes mental patterns, expresses cultural norms, and embodies difficult concepts. This approach offers a window into the collective psyche of cultures and communities, in addition to enhancing our grasp of language and cognition.

Aphorisms fall into different types. Aphorisms are classified into numerous categories based on their meanings. They cover topics such as happiness, love, life, etiquette, health, knowledge, and wisdom. Prominent English authors and dramatists frequently employed aphorisms in their writings and created a large number of them; a few of these are mentioned below:

"Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." - Lord Acton.

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." - Edmund Burke.

"A penny saved is a penny earned." - William Benjamin.

"The medium is the message." - Marshall McLuhan. This expression, which was first used by the Canadian philosopher, describes how a medium's form becomes integrated into its content, resulting in a mutually beneficial connection where the medium shapes the way the content is understood.

"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." - George Orwell.

Aphorisms were employed by Shakespeare in his plays. His extensive use of aphorisms attests to his astute perception and discernment. Here are a few instance:

Nothing can harm him since he has nothing. Henry VI

Life is a story told by an idiot that is meaningless and full of noise and rage. Lord, what fools these people be! (A Dream of Midsummer Night).

Conclusion (Заклучение Xulosa)

Through the study of the aphorisms above, young people can obtain life conclusions, direction, and advise. Every word of wisdom is, in general, a generalization of the wisdom of the people, derived from many years of life experience. The history of the people who coined a word determines where it will appear in the language. Numerous proverbs have their origins in antiquity and are still in use by the people who coined them. Aphorisms endure for centuries, are widely used, and are transmitted from one generation to the next.

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