

D. Turdaliyeva*senior teacher, English philology department, FSU.**turdaliyevadilfuza@gmail.com.***Maxammadjonova Shohista Abdullajon qizi***Fergana State University, Master's student**turgunboyevashohista943@gmail.com.***THE ISSUE OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS**

Abstract: Paremiological units are widely used in society since ancient times. In ancient times, people had to remember catchy sayings similar to the paremiological units. Consequently, such sayings as the norm of society were spread orally from generation to generation, and subsequently renamed as "paremia" or "paremiological unit". In this paper, the essence of the term paremiology, the history of its origin and types and subjects of paremiological units in Uzbek language is explained in detail.

Аннотация: Паремнологические единицы широко используются в обществе с древнейших времен. В древности людям приходилось запоминать запоминающиеся высказывания, подобные паремнологическим единицам. Следовательно, такие изречения как норма общества распространялись устно из поколения в поколение и впоследствии были переименованы в «паремию» или «паремнологическую единицу». В данной статье подробно раскрыта сущность термина паремнология, история его происхождения, а также виды и тематика паремнологических единиц узбекского языка.

Annotatsiya: Paremiologik birliklar jamiyatda qadimdan keng qo'llanilgan. Qadim zamonlarda odamlar paremiologik birliklarga o'xshash jozibali so'zlarni eslab qolishlari kerak edi. Binobarin, jamiyat me'yori kabi maqollar og'zaki ravishda avloddan-avlodga tarqalib, keyinchalik "paremiya" yoki "paremiologik birlik" deb o'zgartirilgan. Ushbu maqolada paremiologiya atamasining mohiyati, kelib chiqish tarixi va o'zbek tilidagi paremiologik birliklarning turlari va sub'ektlari atroflicha yoritilgan.

Key words: linguistics, paremiological units, paremas, phrases, proverbs, literature, sayings, collection, classification.

Ключевые слова: языкознание, паремнологические единицы, паремы, словосочетания, пословицы, литература, поговорки, сборник, классификация.

Tayanch so'zlar: tilshunoslik, paremiologik birliklar, parema, iboralar, maqollar, adabiyot, matallar, toplan, tasnif.

Introduction: The study of paremiological units in world and Uzbek linguistics Paremiological units, which are considered to be ancient examples of folklore, are distinguished from other genres by their short, concise, figurative and deep content. Paremiology- (Greek: paroimia - a word of wisdom, idiom) 1) a proverb that appears as a concise and simple, short and meaningful, logical generalization that is transmitted from generation to generation in a certain language, wise expressions such as

matal, aphorism; 2) wise words such as proverbs and matals that exist in a certain language form a system of paremiological units. Through paremiological units, each nation's unique ancient and rich spirituality, culture, lifestyle, life, people's relationship to society.

Materials and Methods: Paremas are the object of study of the science of literature because they are passed down from generation to generation only orally, they are a product of folk oral creativity, because many of these wise sayings are more like a poetic form and they have simile (allegory, metaphor, metaphor), comparison (antithesis), parallelism, rhyming, anaphora, pitch, cut, irony are used. Here is another definition of paramiological units: "A proverb is a popular set phrase having no author, known mostly in different languages, expressing in one sentence a principle, advice, a genuine or assumed truth in a general, concise form, its basic idea being of general validity, or at least its user considers it as such"¹. As well as the German professor U. Mieder gives the following definition to paremiological units: "Proverbs are short, generally known sentences of the folk that contains wisdom, truths, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorizable form and that are handed down orally from generation to generation"².

In this regard, Gazi Olim Yunusov, Hodi Zarif, Mansur Afzalov, Muzayana Alivia, Buyuk Karimov, S. Ibrohimov, M. Saidov, M. Murodov, Z. Husanova, T. Mirzayev, B. Sarimsakov, A. Musogulov, and others Folklore scientists have carried out a number of studies in various areas of the field. In particular, there are titles dedicated to Uzbek proverbs such as "Drops from the sea", "Winged words", "Kairaki sozlar", "Uzbek folk proverbs", "Pariemiological dictionary of the Uzbek language". Scientific research works have been carried out on the published papers

As the study object of the field of paremiology is wide, the types of paremiology are also different. Paremiological units in the Uzbek language can be divided into three groups

1. Adverbs are small, concise, pungent expressions that express a grammatically complete idea, and can be used figuratively or figuratively.

2. Aphorisms are wise combinations that express a generalized idea. It is also worth mentioning that aphorisms are actually divided into two groups: speech aphorisms and language aphorisms. Speech aphorisms are specific to a specific person, language aphorisms are common to everyone. For example; If Alisher Navoi's phrase - "One learns little by little, one becomes wise, and one drop becomes a river" is a speech aphorism, then "Approach the good, avoid the bad"

Wise sayings such as "Seven measures are one" and "If you are on your tongue, laugh and stay happy" have become language aphorisms.

3. Matallars are short, concise folk phrases that are educational, instructive, grammatically in the form of a complete sentence, and are used only in their own meaning. For example: In a person's heart - in a person's heart - in a person's heart - in a big way - in a big way - in a small way. will stick, stain from bad.

Therefore, this valuable scientific and rare work is a collection of folk proverbs for the first time, which pays great attention to the examples of folk oral creativity in the interpretation of scientific ideas that study the achievements of folklore. M. Koshgari himself writes about this: "I I

¹ Nagy O., Közmondás. (1979). Világirodalmi lexikon. In the encyclopedia of the world's literature. (Vol. 6. p. 645). Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó.

² Mieder W. (1996). in Jan Arnold Brunvand (ed.): American folklore. An encyclopedia. (p. 1253) Garland Publishing, Inc. New York and London:

decorated it with wise words, verses, proverbs, songs, rajas and literary pieces called prose in a special alphabetical order. 275 proverbs were mentioned in his work "Devonilug'atitturk". Scholars report that our proverbs were gathered together by order of one of the ancient kings, Abbas Safai. Unfortunately, this complex has not reached today.

Results and discussion: In European linguistics, at the beginning of the 18th century, the German paremiographer W. Wender created a paremiological dictionary consisting of 5 books containing more than 250,000 proverbs about European peoples. And with this, he laid the foundation stone for the field of paremiography in modern European linguistics. After some time, R.C. Trench produced a voluminous paremiological dictionary of the English language, *On the Lessons of Proverbs*. To this day, the English and American editions of this work serve as a perfect guide for those involved in the field of paremiology. The meaning, origin, emergence, and theory of proverbs are covered in this work. After that, several researchers became interested in the field of paremiology. They collected and imitated proverbs. Among them, one of the most famous researchers, A. Taylor, in his 223-page work "The Proverb" thoroughly analyzed proverbs and showed how rich the field of paremiology is. Soviet folklorist G.L. Permyakov gives the following comment on proverbs: "First of all proverb and saying is a language phenomenon, consisting of regular expressions similar to phrases. Secondly, they are logical units representing certain meanings. Thirdly, proverb and saying is an artistic miniature with the most remarkable example of truth data collection."³

In other collections, the subject-theme classification of proverbs is mainly used. For example, the collection of "Uzbek folk proverbs" presents a topic group of 30 subjects:

- About homeland and patriotism;
- About work and diligence;
- Collectivism;
- About friendship and discord;
- About science and art;
- On wisdom and ignorance;
- Courage and humanity;
- About courage and cowardice;
- About vigilance and necessity;
- About family and loved ones;
- Love and Loyalty:
- About honoring elders;
- About humility and discipline;
- About dignity;

³ Permyakov G.L. (1988). *Fundamentals of Structural Paramyology*. Home Edition of the Eastern Literature of Science. Moscow. 233 p.

About Guest and Hospitality:

About good words and goodness;

About honesty and sincerity;

About caution and lack of study:

About savings;

Patience is about satisfaction:

About purity,

On trust and despair;

About pride and arrogance;

About greed;

About the animal:

About advice:

Figurative proverbs;

Adverbial proverbs;

Poverty and need: proverbs about the historical past;

-Proverbs directed against injustice:

As you can see from the above, proverbs can be about different topics. The study of proverbs shows the rich history of the Uzbek nation as well as our national culture.

Conclusion: Paremiological units are a folklore statement of certain people which have an infinite number of topics. Topics are about each part of mankind's life. These include various thematic groups: different social situations; life of ordinary people and their life activities; history of the people; people's hopes and intentions; the human soul and its health; the nature and goodwill of man; Happiness, wealth, hard work, patience; greed, misery, waste; God, religion, faith, conviction, sin; work, unemployment, agility, laziness; art, education, family, parenting; animal, all types of livestock, agriculture; nutrition, health, conflict; good and evil, humanity. Uzbek paremiological units will be still comprehensively studied in the future, and their new ideas will be revealed. As we use the paremiological units today, in unchanged form, it will pass on to the next generation. It is people's treasure that is passed on from generation to generation. The Uzbek paremiological units formed over the centuries can be seen by the people's eagerness to science and education.

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