

PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A CONCEPT

KOCHKOROVA ZULFIZAR

Teacher, Fergana State University

Abstract: This article touches upon the similarities and differences of proverbs and sayings verbalizing the concept of "wedding" based on the materials in the Uzbek and English languages.**Key words:** concept, verbalizer, proverbs, sayings, linguocultures.

INTRODUCTION: It is known that the current issues of the concept and its verbalization in different languages are being intensively discussed in scientific researches on cognitive linguistics (E. S. Kubryakova, V. A. Maslova, N. N. Boldyrev, A. D. Shmelev, G. P. Melnikov, Sh. C. Safarov, O. K. Yusupov, D. U. Ashurova, A. E. Mamatov, G. M. Khoshimov and others). In particular, E. S. Kubryakova emphasizes the concept as "a mental structure and a collection or generalization of knowledge of various contents and forms" [Kubryakova, 90]. Linguist scientist G. M. Hoshimov gives a unique definition of the concept as follows: "Concept is the result of not only the two closely related processes of conceptualization and categorization, but also a number of other important processes (psychologization, cognitization, sociologization, (linguistic) semanticization, sociolectization, stylization (such as dialectization, variantization, and idiolectization) is the final result of the processes, which as a whole conceptual/cognitive semantics constitutes the cognitive basis of linguistic semantics and is reflected to a certain extent (partially) in connection with its semantic capacity in the language unit and can be systematically realized through means. [Hoshimov 44].

THEORETICAL BASIS

Till today, paremiological units (PU) in different languages have been compared and their specific features have been studied by many linguists (Sh. Rahmatullaev, Sh. Shomaqsudov, Sh. Shorahmedov, T. Mirzaev, M. Afzalov, M. Sodikova, etc.). However, PUs expressing the concept of "wedding" in different languages have not been studied as a separate object of research. In this article, we try to study and scientifically illuminate some PUs that verbalize the concept of "wedding" in English and Uzbek. First of all, we found it necessary to dwell on some points about paremiological units.

When talking about paremiological units, it is important to distinguish proverb and saying from each other. In particular, the following definitions are given in various dictionaries and literature:

- A proverb is a concise, figurative and wise expression created by the people based on life experience, usually with the content of advice. Matal - 1) a figurative phrase that does not express a complete meaning, a wise word; 2) story, parable (OTIL);
- Proverb is a genre of folklore; a short and concise, figurative, grammatical and logical wise phrase, a sentence with a deep meaning. Saying - a figurative expression, a phrase that clearly and correctly defines a certain life event (National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan)
- Saying - expressions describing life reality in a concise form with an emotional-expressive assessment. Sayings differ from proverbs in that they act as part of a sentence in speech, and always have a figurative meaning (A. Khojiev);
- A stable combination formed grammatically in the form of a sentence, a product of folk wisdom, is called a proverb. Saying means a figurative expression that does not express the correct meaning, a wise combination that does not have a complete form. A proverb expresses a complete thought, and a saying expresses an "incomplete" thought as a simple sentence in a compound sentence with an adverbial clause (O'. M. Kholyirov);

➤ Proverb – a short sentence, usually known by many people, stating something commonly experienced or giving advice; Saying – a well-known and wise statement, which often has a meaning that is different from the simple meanings of the words it contains (CALD);

➤ Proverb is a short familiar epigrammatic saying expressing popular wisdom, a truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imaginative way (I. V. Arnold).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Summarizing the above points, we can say that proverbs and sayings differ from each other according to their form and content, that is, sayings are units that do not have a complete form, but are always used in a figurative sense, while proverbs are units that have a complete form and idea, and are not always used in a figurative sense.

According to the structure of paremiological units verbalizing the concept of "wedding", which is the object of our research, we can classify it as follows:

A) PUs expressed by a simple sentence (with one predicate):

In Uzbek: *Тўй силтови билан тўн битар; Тўй бор уй тутунидан маълум; Тўйнинг "бўлди – бўлди"си қизиқ; Тўйнинг боши – бошлангунча; Тўйнинг овозаси карнайидан маълум;*

In English: *One wedding brings another; Always sample a maiden's charms before the wedding; Bachelor's fare: bread, cheese and kisses; Wedlock is a padlock; Three rings of marriage are the engagement ring, the wedding ring and the suffering; The most dangerous food is wedding cake.*

B) PUs expressed by a compound sentence (bicomponent):

In Uzbek: *Ўғилга бир керак бўлса, қизга минг керак; Онасини кўриб, қизини ол; Тоз тарангунча, тўй тарқар; Тўйга борсанг, тўйиб бор; Қизни эркига қўйсанг, ўйинчига тегар; Бойга келин бўлгунча, камбагалга қиз бўл; Келиннинг келдиси яхиши, тўйнинг бўлдиси яхиши; Тўйда сўз бер бахишига, харидор бўл яхишига; Ўғилнинг тўйи ўйин, қизнинг тўйи қийин; Камбагалнинг тўйи тўкин бўлар, бойнинг тўйи йунун бўлар; Керилганнинг тўйига бор, мақтанганнинг – уйига.*

In English: *Keep your eyes wide open before marriage and half shut afterwards; The women cry before the wedding and the man after; Marry first and love will follow; Be sure before you marry of a house wherein to tarry; Maidens should be meek until they be married; Happy is a bride that the sun shines on; Marry your daughters betimes, lest they marry themselves; Marry in May, rue for eye; Marry in haste, repent at leisure; Like mother, like daughter; Marry your son when you will, your daughter when you can.*

C) PUs expressed by a mixed clause (polycomponent, 3 predicates):

In Uzbek: *Ўтиннинг яхиси янтоқ, хотиннинг яхиси қалмоқ, қайси номарднинг иши – ёр устига ёр олмоқ?*

In English: *Marriage halves our griefs, doubles our joys and quadruples our expenses;*

D) PUs expressed by texteme (polycomponent, more than 3 predicates):

In Uzbek: *Хотининг яхиши бўлса, тўйга бормоқ не даркор, хотининг ёмон бўлса, аъзага бормоқ не даркор; Олис ерга қуда бўлсанг, туя – туя ош келар, яқин ерга қуда бўлсанг, туя – туя сўз келар; Қариндошдан қарз олма, қариндошга қарз берма, қариндошдан қиз олма, қариндошга қиз берма;*

In English: *One for sorrow, two for death, three for wedding, four for birth.*

Our studies show that PUs representing the concept of "wedding" in two languages have similar (isomorphic) and dissimilar (allomorphic) properties.

We can cite the following as isomorphic aspects:

- Both languages have paremiological units that are the same in structure (simple, compound, mixed);
- In the languages being compared, we can find PUs with the same or similar meaning: Marriage is a lottery – Умр савдоси қийин савдо; Like mother, like daughter – Онасини кўриб, кизини ол.

Allomorphic features:

- Subject – predicate order in proverbs differs in both languages, for example: The women cries before wedding and the man after - SVO, Тўй гинасиз бўлмас - SOV;
- In proverbs, there are different ways of connecting words, that is, in Uzbek, words and sentences are connected using affixes, and in English, using prepositions and conjunctions, for example: Three rings of marriage are the engagement ring, the wedding ring and the suffering – Тўйнинг “бўлди – бўлди”си қизик;
- In the studied languages, we can see unique proverbs and sayings that are not found in other languages: The women cries before wedding and the man after; Marriage halves our griefs, doubles our joys and quadruples our expenses; *Келиннинг келдиси яхши, тўйнинг бўлдиси яхши; Ўғилнинг тўйи – ўйин, қизнинг тўйи – қийин.*

It seems that the PUs verbalizing the concept of "Wedding" in the Uzbek and English languages have unique dissimilarities, and this, in turn, is characterized by the fact that the compared languages belong to typologically different groups, that is, Uzbek belongs to the group of synthetic languages, while English is an analytical language.

It should be noted here that proverbs and sayings are not only related to the language, but also reflect the culture of the nation that speaks this language. In other words, they are considered to be the most reliable mirror of social and cultural traditions. In proverbs and sayings, the appearance of national thinking, as well as the specific characteristics of nationality, are more vividly manifested. In each of the above examples, the unique linguistic and cultural features of the nation that owns the language are also reflected. It seems that in the languages being compared, along with some paremiological units expressing similar meaning, there are proverbs and sayings that do not repeat each other, and it can be said that these units can be a vivid example of linguocultures.

Based on the above analysis, we can come to the following conclusions:

- a) Based on the opinions of various linguists and dictionaries, it is known that proverbs and sayings differ from each other in terms of form and meaning;
- b) There are PUs verbalizing the concept of "wedding" in each of the compared English and Uzbek languages;
- c) There are types of proverbs and sayings expressing the concept of "Wedding" in both languages in the form of simple, compound, mixed and text-type compound sentences;

g) There are dissimilar proverbs and sayings that express the same meaning and at the same time do not repeat each other in these languages;

d) There are isomorphic and allomorphic aspects of paremiological units verbalizing the concept of "wedding" in the Uzbek and English languages, in turn, allomorphic features are characterized by belonging to different typological groups of languages;

e) Some constituents representing the concept of "wedding" can also perform the function of linguoculturemes.

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