



SEMANTIC ANALYSES OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS WITH HEALTH COMPONENTS

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Abstract

This article discusses the origin paremiological unit, the problems of the methodology for mastering paremiological unit with health components. It is known that initially, proverbs health components were used in their direct meaning but later, it had figurative meaning being as a component of phraseological units. From this point, health components according to their dominant meaning, they expressed negative and positive connotations. Health proverbs in English are compared to the Uzbek equivalent in this article.

Keywords: paremiology, lexico-semantic, semantic, health components, liguocultural, provers, method.

Introduction

Nowadays, paremiology as a branch of linguistics be regarded as an established branch of scientific knowledge. Every nation uses phraseological units in its oral creative works in order to express life experiences and realities in an impressive and attractive way. The structural-semantic expression of phraseological units differs from each other in the system of non-relative languages with their use in the language. [1]. In the system of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, the expression of health components in the structure of paremiological units, their connection with the literary works and folklore, religious beliefs and daily life of the peoples who speak this language is important in studying their semantic features. At present, we can only talk about some fundamental concepts, such as paremia, a paremiological unit, but at the moment there is no generally accepted systematization of paremiological material in paremiology, its volume and boundaries have not been determined, and the very subject of paremiology remains unclear. [2]. Paremiology (from the Greek the term "paroimia" means parable, proverb and logos, word, doctrine) is a subdivision of





phraseology, a branch of philology devoted to the study and classification of proverbs, proverbs, antipreferences, proverbs, sayings, vellerisms, mottos, slogans, aphorisms, riddles, omens and other sayings whose main purpose is a brief figurative verbal expression of traditional values and attitudes based on the life experience of a group, nation, etc. [3] Paremies are special units and signs of language, essential elements of human communication. These signs convey specific information, denote typical life and mental situations or relations between those or other objects. [4].The parables of all the peoples of the world convey the same typical situations and have similar logical content, differing only in the images (details, realities) with which the logical content is conveyed. [5]. Despite the same ancient Greek root, the words "paremy" and "parimy" in Russian mean different concepts. [6].Paremiology is closely related to paremiography, a discipline concerned with the collection, storage and processing of materials for the research of paremiologists.

Literature Review

If we pay attention to the stages of historical development of paremiology, we can observe the scientists who contributed to the development of paremiology. As we study the development of paremiology, we can find that many scholars collected and studied the content of proverbs that are considered to be the national heritage of their language. [7]Many pioneering proverb collections having been collected and published by Christian workers, both from within language communities, such as Aster Ganno of Ethiopia and Samuel Ajayi Crowther of Nigeria, and by those from outside the language communities, such as William Shellabear of Malaysia and others. [8].There is an ongoing series of collections of proverbs gathered from small languages of eastern Africa being published under the inspiration of Joseph Healey, published both in hard copy and on the web. [9].

However, the collection and documentation of proverbs even in languages with a literate history is never completely done, new proverbs are constantly being created and old ones fall into disuse. No collection is either totally complete or up to date (Taylor 1969). An attempt to update the list of recent English proverbs is The Dictionary of Modern Proverbs from 2012, which contains only proverbs documented after 1900, such as "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" and "Stop and smell the roses." Some scholars collect and list the proverbs used by certain authors or speakers, such as Chaucer, Martin Luther (Cornette 1997), Abraham Lincoln (Mieder 2000), and Agatha Christie (Bryan 1993). [10].





Research Methodology

Work consists of theoretical issues of scientists and linguists in the sphere of paremiologica, stylistics, comparative linguistics, linguocultural, history, psycholinguistical features of nations, etc.

We have used their books, articles and thesis dealing with the theme of our article. We have introduced some which deals with proverbs.

The following methods of inquiry were used in the work:

- descriptive method (to describe main points of the research work),
- comparative analysis (to compare English paremiological units with their equivalents in Uzbek),
- componential analysis (to take component: proper name out of the whole paremiological unit or proverb and analyze it),
- cognitive –conceptual analysis (to investigate associations, background knowledge in paremiological units and proverbs with health components,
- lingual-cultural analysis (to find out interesting cultural events which deal with paremiological units and proverbs with health components,),
- critical analysis of the literature on the problem of investigation (to analyze scientific issues dedicated to the theme of investigation).

Analysis and Results

In the following items we can analysis the reflection of some paremiological units describing some physiological processes. They can be used in the speech of doctors' communication processes according to avoid imparting directly the patients' physiological position. For instance, in English language we can utilize following idioms instead of "die": to pass away, breathe one's last, gone to a better place, go to the big place in the sky, join the great majority, kick the bucket, step off and so on. In Uzbek language we can encounter the phraseological units that can be used instead of "to die": ko`zi tindi, dunyodan o`tmoq, ko`z yummoq, umr o`tkazmoq, umr ko`rmoq, olamdan o`tmoq. As we going on to list idioms clarifying physiological processes, we can input the phraseological units used instead of "to bear". Following idioms can give the linguocultural description of the verb "to bear": give birth to, bring into being, bring to life, give life to, call into existence, and endow with life. We can see the Uzbek equivalents of the given idioms: ko`zi yorimoq, dunyoga keltirmoq, kindik qoni to`kilmoq, dunyoga kelmoq.

The selection criterion was the lexic-component structure of the specified set expressions with health components:





1. In English, there is a proverb “Good health is above wealth”. The Uzbek equivalent is “Sog’liq – tuman boylik” yoki “Boylikning boshi - sog’liq”. Both of them describe that our health much more important than wealth.
 2. Another example of this “Eat to live, not live to eat”. The Uzbek equivalent is “Yeyish uchun yashama, yashash uchun ye”.
 3. In English, they have proverb “Gluttony kills more than sword”. The Uzbek equivalent is “To’ymas – o’lsa, o’lmas. Yemakni qo’ymas”. These proverbs call for proper nutrition, a healthy lifestyle.
 - 4, Another example of this : “An apple a day keeps doctor away” The Uzbek equivalent is “ Bir anor ming dardga davo”
 - 4, Another example of this : “Health is not valued till sickness come” The Uzbek equivalent is “ Dard kelar dard ketar, Jon qadrini eslatar”
- The result can be supported by the scientific interpretation, methods of analyzing of factological material and getting new information about phraseological units and proverbs with health components.
1. Analysis of English paremiological unit with health components include people's health and illness, (medical terms, medicine, doctor, nurse, hospital, operation)
 2. There are many proverbs and paremiological unit that contain health components. They came from people's everyday life, folklore, prose and poetry, myths, fairy tales, fables, songs, slang and other sources. Mostly we can differentiate their semantic lexical, cognitive structures.
 4. Some English proverbs have direct equivalents in the Uzbek language, and so there is no problem with their understanding by these people. Unfortunately this group of proverbs is rather small.
 5. The most of English proverbs (60%) have approximate equivalents in the Uzbek language – proverbs with the same meanings but with different ways of its expression.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In conclusion, paremiology is a culture heritage passed down from ancestor to generations, which reflects the spiritual worldview, way of life, culture of them. As we study the development of paremiology, it is difficult to find exact alternatives in other languages because such phraseological and paremiological units are inextricably linked to the history, culture, religion, and values of each nation. At present, some of these paremiological units are almost never used, and some are used figuratively. Comparative analysis of English and Uzbek paremiology on the example of these factors is one of the most pressing issues in linguistics today.



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