



LINGUISTIC MODELING OF PROVERBS IN SYNONYMIC RELATION

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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of model, issues of linguistic modeling in linguistics, and proverbs in synonymous relation, their semantic relations.

Keywords: model, modeling, paremiology, stable compounds, proverb, synonym, syntagmatic relation

INTRODUCTION

The concept of model is derived from the Latin word "modelus", and in natural sciences or general science, it is understood as such a material device that when information about a specific object is entered into it, the same object is created as a derivative. It is a template in Uzbek. It serves as a basis for the occurrence of events, and concrete or abstract objects are reduced and studied in schemes. The model is divided into mental and material models:

1. For example, the characteristics of an apple, its roundness, fruitiness, sweetness are the mental model of that concept.

2. If we make an apple from clay or artificial materials, this is its material model.

The model is important to know on the following grounds:

1. It simplifies the object of study.

2. Separates it from the influence of other objects.

3. The model facilitates the description of the object.

The Main Part

The model was originally used in practical areas. Later, it entered the social spheres of science. The concept of linguistic model was introduced by representatives of structural linguistics such as E. Sapir, L. Bloomfield, R. Jakobson, Harris. The development of the linguistic model corresponds to the 60s and 70s of the 20th centuries.

Modeling is a method of simplifying every object of science. Modeling of linguistic units is based on the stable relations of the elements of these signs. That is why the division of relations between the elements of the whole into stable and unstable types is of great importance for linguistic modeling.





The modeling method is actively applied to some languages, for example, English: S+V; S+V+ed; S+was+V+ing.

In the Uzbek language, in Sh. Rahmatullayev's "Current Literary Uzbek Language" [5] and R. Saifullaeva's "Current Uzbek Literary Language" [4], the minimum and maximum linguistic syntactic pattern of a grammatically formed sentence, that is, modeling processes, can be observed

Proverbs, which make up the main part of the paremiological fund, are signs and models of various typical situations or relationships between things (events). They save language resources and model well-known typical situations with the help of visual and understandable images. The sign essence and modeling ability of proverbs are different and independent properties, each of them corresponds to different aspects of the internal structure of the proverb. As symbols, they belong to language, and as models of situations to folklore [3, 247-274].

With modeling problems in Russian linguistics, N.N. Amosov (1963), S.G. Gavrin (1974), A.V. Kunin (1986), V.M. Mokienko (1989), V.M. Savisky (1993) were involved. Gavrin defines a phraseological model as "a logical-semantic construction consisting of an invariable unity of semantic or semantic and grammatical constants" [1] and Mokienko says: "A phraseological model is a structural-semantic invariant of stable compounds, schematically reflects the relative stability of their form and semantics" [2].

V.M. Mokienko developed a method of structural-semantic modeling, which showed that it is possible to combine stable language units into groups based on the commonality of their structure and semantics based on phraseological units. When this method is applied to the material of proverbs, it makes it possible to establish the laws of the process of formation of new paremic units, to reveal various semantic features (subtle perceptible-perceptible differences in word meanings) that ensure their special expressiveness.

This can be seen in the context of variant and synonymy of proverbs. The main factor of synonymous proverbs is determined by the possibility of using one of them instead of the other in terms of content, regardless of their forms and images.

A few folk proverbs belonging to the synonym nest in which the proverb is dominant "It qutursa egasini qopar" It has a general meaning that "man himself is the cause of the calamity that befalls him." It can be seen that only the leading component of these proverbs has changed. If synonymous units are omitted in these proverbs, the following sentence forms are formed.

It – egasini qopar; sichqon – mushuk bilan o`ynashar; echki – cho`ponning tayog`iga suykanar; ilon – shig`irda yotar; kiyik – adirga qochar.





In the above proverbs, the synonymy is hidden in the content of case or defining clauses, which are conditional verbs such as if he dies (Hsh-1); The use of the formally changed adjectives in the form of the adjective has expired (As-1); died (As-2); has come to cry (As-3) forms clauses of the proverb's defining and passive case type.

These proverbs can be modeled in two different ways based on the order of the parts of the sentence:

1.As+E+Tvli/vsiz+Kfuz. According to this model, the structure of a proverb includes a qualifying determiner, possessor, indirect complement, and a verb with a general tense concept.

2.Aq+Hsh+Tvli/vsiz+Kfuz. Based on this model, a proverb is formed in the form of a verb-participle that has the concept of a determiner, a conditional, an indirect complement, and a common tense. although syntagmatic relations change, synonymy is not affected.

Conclusion

The fact that paremas express a common idea in content and their differences show that we have the opportunity to choose the right type of them in a certain moment of speech.

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