



PAREMIAS ARE A REPOSITORY OF VARIOUS CULTURAL INFORMATION

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the description of proverbs as an exponent of folk wisdom. Paremiyas are special units of the language, they are interesting as a means of understanding the national character of the people. They are understandable and accessible to different nations, as they are based on typical life situations and reflect the logical thinking of the people.

Keywords: Paremiyas, proverbs, sayings, customs, traditions, morals and values, humor, feelings, moods, folk wisdom.

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена описанию паремий как выразителя народно. Паремии являются особыми единицами языка, интересны как средство познания национального характера народа. Они понятны и доступны разным нациям, так как основываются на типичных жизненных ситуациях, отражают логическое мышление народа.

Ключевые слова : Паремии, пословица, поговорка, обычаи, традиции, нравы и ценности, юмор, чувства, настроения, народная мудрость.





Introduction

Paremiology of all peoples of the world convey the same typical situations, have a similar logical content, differing only in the images with which the logical content is conveyed. They are interesting as a means of knowing the national character of the people, penetrating into the system of its values, a repository of various cultural information. Paremiology combines proverbs and sayings that are closely related and are a work of folk art.

Proverbs and sayings vividly and truthfully describe the image of the people, their aspirations and hopes. This folklore strikes with the subtlety of artistic decoration.

On the example of proverbs and sayings, one can trace what topics, aspects of life worried people in different eras, how national types of thought differed.

They are a work of folk art, which allows you to figuratively and briefly express folk wisdom, the history of entire generations, their customs, traditions, mores and values. They contain common sense and humor, feelings and moods, the originality of the national color and the whole depth of the culture of the people - the bearer of a particular language. This can even be called one of the ways to transfer the accumulated experience to descendants orally.

Each culture has its own characteristics, which are reflected in proverbs.

Examples - Than wish someone to die, wish yourself life. - Uzbek proverb. Where a straight path is visible, do not drive on a curve. - Russian proverb.

A bitter life is like a swollen candle, neither light nor heat. - Tajik proverb. The road even in potholes is better off-road. - Bashkir proverb.

Don't be afraid to slow down, be afraid to stop. - Chinese proverb. It is better to see a lot than to live a lot. - Ossetian proverb.

Paremiology is always instructive, no one remembers them by chance: for no reason and no reason. They always come to mind in accordance, they are remembered appropriately for reasonable advice and guidance on a variety of occasions. Examples - Years are not a bird, fly away - you won't catch. The life of life is different. They live once - not later, but now. Life is given for good deeds.

Where there is hunting and labor, there the fields bloom. Without money, sleep is stronger. Without work and rest is not sweet.

The most valuable thing is what is obtained by one's own labor.

Paremiology, by the most general definition, is a concise, figurative, grammatically and logically complete saying. They are closely related and actively interact on a common structural and semantic platform. And in the subconscious, these words are perceived as one and the same, as different names for one phenomenon. Proverbs and sayings have common features - nationality, brevity, accuracy, aphorism, even rhyme. But





that's where their similarities end. It turns out that there is a fundamental difference between proverbs and sayings.

A proverb is a popular saying, which expresses not the opinion of individuals, but the people's assessment, the people's mind. A proverb is the property of a whole people or a significant part of it and contains a general judgment or instruction on some occasion of life.

Examples - Measure seven times, cut one. If you don't know the ford, don't poke your head into the water. Do not sit in your sleigh; You will know a lot - you will soon grow old.

Prepare a cart in winter, a sleigh in summer; You can't pull a fish out of a pond without effort;

To be afraid of wolves - do not go into the forest; The truth is good, but happiness is better.

A proverb is a widespread figurative expression that aptly defines any life phenomenon. Unlike proverbs, sayings are devoid of a direct generalized instructive meaning and are limited to figurative, often allegorical expression.

But the saying, to an even greater extent than the proverb, conveys an emotionally expressive assessment of various life phenomena. The proverb exists in speech in order to express, first of all, the feelings of the speaker.

Examples, - There is no smoke without fire; Two of a Kind;

The dog barks - the wind carries; Brevity is the soul of wit;

Not in the eyebrow, but in the eye; The first pancake is lumpy; Repetition is the mother of learning.

Take care of what is on your shoulder. The wealth of children is father and mother. Attention is more valuable than gold.

Paroemias are interesting not only as a means of communication, but also as a means of understanding the national character of the people, penetrating into the system of their values, a repository of various cultural information.

Paremiads are aphorisms of folk origin, characterized by brevity of form, reproducibility of meaning and, as a rule, having an instructive meaning.

The images preserved by the internal form of proverbs make it possible to expand and deepen ideas about culturally significant meanings that are clearly associated in the minds of native speakers with individual lexemes or even with entire synonymous rows of words, but are not reflected in explanatory dictionaries.

Thus, proverbs and sayings decorate speech, make it more accurate, expressive, helping to avoid repetition. They reflect a way of life, are a bright and expressive source. The use of proverbs and sayings is appropriate for illustrating grammatical



phenomena and fixing them in speech. Due to their lexical and grammatical saturation, proverbs and sayings can be used to enrich the vocabulary.

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