

MOTIVATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PRAGMATONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *To qualify as an aphorism, it is necessary for a statement to contain a truth revealed in a terse manner. Aphoristic statements are quoted in writings as well as in our daily speech. The fact that they contain a truth gives them a universal acceptance. On the contrary to proverbs the origin of wise words belong to an exact person. The original lexical meaning of the aphorism is supreme wisdom, intelligence. The second meaning is a hidden meaning, a hidden reason, which is difficult to understand. The genre of aphorisms exists in all peoples of the world, and there are different opinions about it in the science of parasitology. Regarding the artistic nature of aphorisms, it should be noted that the symbols in them are common and apply to everyone.*

Key words: *parasitology, generalization, proverbs, communicating, different forms of language.*

Introduction. The brevity, expressiveness, clarity and conciseness of the thought also ensure the artistry of the aphorism. Aphorism in the broadest sense is a genre that serves to reveal the qualities of man, his activities and the essence of life. Therefore, it is not enough for any creator to have a sharp mind, to master the secrets of the art of speech to create an aphorism. In order to create an aphorism, the creator must have the above two qualities, as well as his own life experience, his own independent view and conclusion about everything and the event. That is why almost all artists who wrote in the genre of aphorisms turned to this genre only in the last period of their lives. Proverbs, maxims, adages and clichés are different forms of aphoristic statements that gain prevalence from generation to generation and frequently appear in our daily speech. Writers often create general issues in their texts in order to convey a moral or philosophical idea they hold to be universally true. The aphorisms are similar to the proverbs. Speakers control the airstream mechanism, voicing, and nasality as well as the place and manner of articulation. Every sound is composed of smaller components that can be combined in different ways to make other sounds, and each of these components offers an opposition: voiced or voiceless, nasal or oral, open or closed, front or back. Speakers of Think of ‘voiced’, for example, not just as an adjective that describes a sound but as one parameter that, in combination with other parameters, creates the sound. The phonetic symbol representing a given sound isn’t the sound itself, but a ‘cover symbol’ for the set of choices. This also means that the speech sounds of a language are related to each other in important ways; some sets of sounds differ only by changing a single parameter, while others differ in the settings of several parameters. hat this argument

could be put forward by one party to the controversy and rejected by the other is perhaps a sufficient indication of the uncertainty of the evidence. Of greater importance than the overt issues, in so far as they are clear, was the fact that linguists were now studying much more intensively than they had in the past the complexities of the interdependence of syntax, on the one hand, and semantics and logic, on the other. The most sonorous sounds are the low vowels; the mouth is wide open, and the sound flows freely out. The least sonorous sounds are the voiceless stops; the mouth is completely shut, and no sound is made at all. Other sounds range between these two extremes. The speech stream is organized into peaks and valleys of sonority. Languages generally do not choose long strings of consonants nor long strings of vowels. Rather, we alternate sounds that are more sonorous and less sonorous: each stands out better against the background of the other. As the ends of the tuning fork vibrate, they set the air particles next to them vibrating as well, following the same back and forth motion. These moving air particles alternately push and pull on the particles next to them, and those on the particles next to them, and so on, so that the pattern of vibration moves outward from the tuning fork like ripples in a pond. These moving patterns of vibration are called sound waves. They are both short, memorable wise sayings, but the aphorism belongs to the same person if the proverb belongs to the people or the nation. Linguists are equally curious about all the forms of language that they encounter, no matter what the education or social standing of their speakers might be. The fact that, in most societies, some varieties of language are perceived as “correct” while others are considered “incorrect” is, for linguists, a social phenomenon – an aspect of language use to be explored scientifically. Since “correct” language is inherently no better or worse than the varieties that are considered “incorrect,” linguists eagerly seek to discover the reasons for the conviction that some part of language variability is superior to the rest, and to examine the consequences of those beliefs. However, so powerful are the natural forces that guide how a person learns and uses spoken language that explicit teaching on how to speak is virtually irrelevant.

Concluding of the view that every word of wisdom is an expression of the wisdom of the people, a generalization of many years of life experience. The appearance of words of wisdom in the language is determined by the history of the people who created them. Many aphorisms were created in ancient times and still live with the people who are their creators. Aphorisms are popular, passed down from generation to generation and live for centuries. As each nation has its own way of thinking, it also affects their wisdom. Even though the themes in the aphorisms are similar, the images in them are unique.

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