

CHARACTERISTICS OF APHORISMS AS PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to show the overall information about aphorisms and their difference between another types of paremiological units such as proverbs. It also includes the idea and definitions of several linguists to aphorism and its usage and importance.

Key words: Aphorism, paremiology, term, phrase, poetic, folklore, semantics, proverbs, difference, criteria, moral, scientific.

Every language has its own paremiology. This term is taken from the Greek word "paroimia"- words of wisdom, and "logics"- learn. They are wise phrases such as proverbs, sayings and aphorisms that appear compact and simple, short and compelling. Pemas are object of study in literature as they are transmitted from one language into another, from one generation into another by saying only verbally, as a product of folklore, because many of them have often poetic form and have a number of analogues, antitheses, anaphores, alliterations, clicks, pitchings. [1, p-3] Paremiology is a branch of science that studies pemas, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms and it investigates the origin, historical development and semantic features of pemas. It studies all the various expressions in the language.

The semantics of the paremiological units are full of wisdom and reflects the way of life of ordinary people so that they have educational essence that make people mentally think and lead in the right way. The topic of paremiological units are from different part of human's life. These include various social situations, happiness, wealth, hardworking, religion, patience, waste, faith, unemployment, laziness, art and education, family, goodness, humanity and others.

One of the paremiological units are aphorisms which are similar to proverbs and sayings in semantic composition. They have inseparable semantic and syntactic structure. Unlike proverbs and sayings aphorism "Bear the imprint of concrete authors and always original, sometimes paradoxical, being rich in limited circle of native speakers." [2, p-89] These units reflect finished thought told in a memorable text form and replicated by other people.

There are a lot of similarities and differences between aphorisms and other paremiological units such as proverbs, sayings. Let's discuss the universal features of these paremiological units first:

- aphorisms like proverbs and sayings, are used in the speech in the form of fixed and syntactically indivisible language devices; they have national importance and widely distributed among speakers of different languages; [8, p-111]
- like proverbs and sayings aphorisms can also possess property, because they represent the cultural and historical values and attitudes of people to a certain object of the world, more specifically, the universal and ethnic specificity of linguistic pictures of the world; [5, p-3]
- the aphorism, as well as proverb, answer the status of the small text with generalizing semantics; [7, p-89]
- they have imagery character so that they do not always have literal meaning, so the need arises semantic-cognitive analysis of the data of language units in order to find correct statement;

The difference between aphorisms and proverbs seems to be very minimal. They often cover similar subjects, they have the same basic structures, and there seems to be some overlap. But there are some criteria which differs them from one another such as absence of source of paremiological units, the structure, the use of lexical items and literary tools and so on. The result of analysis gives that the distinctions between them are followings:

- the biggest difference between the them based on that aphorisms more often quotes from famous people while proverbs and sayings are often not given a source or author;

- according to Conrad Hall, aphorisms do not require a mandatory of metaphor of general meaning as compared with proverbs and sayings: “You are always a student, not a master. You have to keep moving forward” [6, p-133]

- the proverb which is shorter than the aphorism has form and structure that is, the one most commonly repeated: “Absolute power corrupts absolutely”.

- aphorisms mostly consist of several sentences and are not language stamps, because many of these units are little known and reproduced in a small circle of society as compared with proverbs and sayings [8, p-111]

According to some scientists, every person understands about 800 proverbs, sayings and aphorisms in a language, and most of them are included in the works by writers and linguists (30,7%) used in order to express the moral.[3, p-73] Aphorisms as a rule are common among representatives of certain culture, which sometimes leads to the loss of their author. There is an opinion of Tytanin that in aphorism there is a reflection of life experience of subject and generalizing idea as result of search of law which speaks refusal of the subjective, personal approach and is expressed in the impersonal form of an aphorism. However we consider, that an individual author's sight at the surrounding validity, transferred by an aphorism, distinguishes it from proverb which does not have. Proverb differs from aphorism the origin, representing a product of national creativity. The aphorism goes back to the certain reference, has its own the author. In the aphorism maintenance it is found laborious work on a word, otherwise, aesthetic organization of material. Often to an aphorism genre attribute playful statements which are quasi-aphorisms. E.O.Polchaninova says that quasi-aphorism or quasi-proverb is a new aphorism which includes proverbs or sayings: Haste makes waste.(Поспешишь - людей насмешишь). We can say that practically any citation may become quasi-aphorisms that will lead to dissolution out of a genre of aphorism. According to Z.G. Starodubceva there is also one type of aphorisms which are folk aphorisms - an aphorism or winged word transform. We can't expect favors from nature (the translation from Russian Мы не можем ждать милостей от природы written by I. V. Michurin).[4, p-69]

As aphorisms make us think mentally, they are necessary in the upbringing of young generation. Thus, it is important to determine the study of the semantics of paremiological units and their correct interpretation to teach them to our future learners. Information about the author and the origin of the aphorism for a representative of linguistic culture is optional. All paremiological units often perform a didactic function, represent a generalization of the accumulated cultural and historical experience of the people, represent signs of objects of reality contain cultural and linguistic values that reflect laws numbers of human development.

In this work I intended to give brief information about some aspects of aphorisms as paremiological units. Aphorisms have very ancient history and they are our treasure. But their various aspects and features, interlanguage comparative analysis and historical development have not studied enough. Their study allows to rise the interest in linguistic scientific world, solving problems on this sphere and saving the property inherited by our ancestors.

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