

A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS WITH TIME MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Paremiological units, commonly known as proverbs or sayings, are an integral part of language and culture in every society. These concise and meaningful statements carry traditional wisdom and provide insights into the mindset and values of a particular community. The study of paremiology aims to understand the semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of these linguistic expressions. In this cross-sectional study, we analyze the time-related meanings of paremiological units in both English and Uzbek languages, aiming to uncover cultural similarities and differences.

Keywords: paremia, paremiological unit, proverb, saying, idiom, aphorism, parable, fable

Introduction: As a complicated system, a language consists of more than a few linguistic gadgets (phonological, morphological, syntactical, stylistic, lexical, phraseological, etc.) and interrelations amongst these devices in its content.

By the time, it has been proved that a herbal language is now not an summary device and it can't be positioned in a consistent frame due to the fact of its everlasting changeability. According to the records of linguistics, a language used to be analysed as one of the capability of human conversation that follows some sure regulations and has apparent unchangeable points that can be contained in one chart.

Nevertheless, then it was once recognized that any language in the world has its tricky peculiarities; there are continually some exceptions in its rules. Especially, it was once proved that a language is an object with many quite a number units, and their members of the family and functions, which are remodelling permanently.

The primary motives of this system are its ontological and epistemological features. In different words, a human expresses his thoughts that are based totally on the reflection of matters and events, which exist in the world, in his idea with the assist of his understanding and worldview via his language.

The world is itself complicated and altering day by way of day¹. Therefore, each human thinking that displays all beings and a language that can provide people's thoughts to every different are no longer easy and constant structures, however they are complicated variables. Moreover, the systematic learn about of the shape and improvement of a language – linguistics has additionally been developing, growing its new theories, rules, disciplines, phenomena and phrases for many centuries.

¹ Karomatova, K.M., Karomatov H.S. (2000): *Proverbs, Maqollar, Пословицы*. Tashkent: Mehnat

Modern linguistics is ready options of its new issues. These problems can't be disclosed without problems solely through developing a new linguistic concept or time period and defining its meaning(s) and function(s), however scientists have to put in force huge scientific, methodological, philosophical investigations, and, of course, realistic experiments to discover options of linguistic problems as well. It has to be referred to that profitable linguistic investigations have been improved and are nonetheless enjoyable in the world science nowadays.

Although these many scientific researches are outcomes of extraordinary centuries, they relate to every different immediately or not directly and these all elements assist to enhance conventional and utilized linguistics greater and more. As we comprehend from the records of linguistics, most of early linguistic investigations had been committed to the find out about of grammatical elements of a language.

The fruits of the common linguistics development is considered at the time of Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure's "Course in General Linguistics" (Saussure, 1916). He defines a new science of "semiology" that research the lifestyles of signs and symptoms inside society and he considers that this science is the phase of social psychology; as a language is the gadget of signs, linguistics is the section of semiology (Saussure, 1916).

Besides, he distinguishes language from speech, signified from signifier, syntagmatic members of the family and paradigmatic relations, synchronic axes from diachronic axes, etc. His works supply flourishing of regular and structural linguistics, and come to be the basis of new fields of linguistics as semiotics (including pragmatics, syntactics and semantics), sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguo-cultural study, paralinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, pc linguistics, corpus linguistics and others.

Because of its huge relevance, semiotics is now not solely the discipline of linguistics, however additionally the phase of different human sciences. Grzybek conveys semiotics as a department of science which research signs, or systems, and the strategies of signal technology (semiosis) and usage, has as an alternative been a methodological device used through character sciences, fascinated in a methodological generalization of their effects (Grzybek, 2014).

Morris² outlines three semiotic dimensions in his semiotic studies: 1) the pragmatical dimension, 2) the syntactical dimension, 3) the semantical dimension (Morris, 1938). According to Morris's definitions to these three disciplines, pragmatics is worried with the relation between signal and signal users; syntactics is directed closer to the formal family members of symptoms to one another; and semantics concentrates

² Katsnelson, S.D. (1965): *The Contents of Words, meaning and sense* (Содержание слова, значение и обозначение). Moscow: Наука, pp. 81-83.

on the family members of symptoms to the objects to which the symptoms are relevant (Morris, 1938). This paper concentrates reader's interest to the discipline of semantics of proverbial study.

In the semantic subfield of lexical semantics in Uzbek linguistics one of the new notions of modern-day linguistics – “graduonymy” has seemed in the row of lexical-semantic family members amongst linguistic gadgets such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, meronymy (partonymy), holonymy, etc. The important stimulus of investigating graduonymy is stepping of linguistics from the empirical (descriptive, explanatory) stage to the dialectical (having relations, essence) stage.

Particularly, in Uzbek linguistics the paradigm of graduonymy has come into existence based totally on the logical legal guidelines of negation for negation, the solidarity and battle of contrasts, altering of quantitative variables into qualitative variables, and the regulation of dialectical good judgment that potential the 1/3 is conditional.

Graduonymy is described to be a paradigmatic relation of opposition amongst linguistic gadgets in accordance to growing or lowering of their unique signal (Djumabaeva, 2014). The thought of graduonymy has its records that commenced in Trubetskoy's (1960) and Jacobson's (1962) scientific works, which are committed to phonology. They analysed gradual oppositions of phonemes taking the diploma of their symptoms into consideration in the phonological device of a language.

The time period “graduonymy” was once first off used in 1989 in the Uzbek linguistics as one kind of the semantic members of the family of phrases and it used to be marked as lexical graduonymy. Based on the kinds of semantic family members that are applied amongst words, phrases are divided into lexical-semantic businesses (LSG).

Moreover, the time period “graduonymy” is fashioned artificially by means of including the suffix “-onymy” as in the different phrases of lexical-semantic paradigms such as “synonymy”, “antonymy”, “hyponymy” to the Latin phrase “gradus” (“degree”, “level”). Graduonymic members of the family exist now not solely amongst lexical units, however additionally amongst different linguistic layers and their devices in any language, so it is a prevalent thinking of a regularly occurring linguistics.

Several scientists have proved this hypothesis; especially, in the Uzbek linguistics its investigation has vast encompassment. This paper issues solely about lexical graduonymy.

The adage is a complicated unit of a language reflecting mortal cultures gestures and practice, his mind- set toward society, history, culture, intelligence, ethic and esthetical senses, fine and bad characters. During numerous centuries, sayings are shaped and polished to represent compact and quick lyrical forms.

They retain the tricks of dialectical cohesion of shape and meaning; besides, regularly agree and tropological stylistic bias, every so frequently polysemy is trait to them. Every area gathers large tradition and trip of actuality for the duration of numerous periods, and hand down it as country wide heritage to their generation. sayings are also factors of country wide heritage.

The learn about of sayings, aphorisms and sayings is known as “ paremiology ”, which is taken from the Greek expression paroimia. Paremiography exploration amassing them and growing proverbial wordbooks independently. A variety of paremiologists have examined a variety of rudiments of sayings; I intend to point out some of them being pivotal to be linked with the ultramodern work briefly. Although sayings are quick in form, they specific expansive sense of mortal life. The morning of sayings is controversial difficulty that whether or not they're created via an character or by way of the area which they belong to.

Mieder assumes that they're no longer created through the folks still as a cover via an character and identifies 4 foremost sources of frequent European sayings. He cites about conformation of sayings “ sayings, like mysteries, jokes, or puck testaments do no longer fall out of the sky and neither are they wares of a fabulous soul of the folk. rather they're generally chased through an character whether or not designedly or unintentionally. However, and if it well-known shows one or lesser proverbial labels, it would conceivably “ catch on ” and be used first in a small ménage circle, If the protestation carries an factor of fact or wisdom.

The transnational unfold of sayings is now not a pipe dream, in view that positive major sayings have in reality spread to numerous factors of the world. moment, with the atrocious electricity of mass media, a recently formulated adage- suchlike assertion may come to be a bona fide adage noticeably fleetly through way of the radio, TV, and print media. As with verbal myth in general, the authentic advertisement would conceivably nicely be different a bit as it receives picked up and will come ever lesser an nameless adage whose wording, structure, style, and conceit are similar that it's memorable ”.

Conclusion

This cross-sectional study of paremiological units with time meanings in English and Uzbek languages reveals intriguing insights into the cultural perspectives on time in these communities. Both languages contain proverbial expressions that encompass future orientation, present moment mindfulness, and reflections on the past. While some commonalities exist, disparities arise in the nuances and specifics of the proverbs. Such studies contribute to cross-cultural understanding and highlight the intricate relationship between language, culture, and the perception of time.

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