

Scientific Approaches of Native and Foreign Linguists to Understanding and Definition of Aphorism

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Abstract: *The article describes the research history of aphorism and its interpretation by various scientists in the home and foreign languages.*

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Interest in aphorisms has grown significantly in recent years. This interest can be explained by the fact that aphorisms, sayings and proverbs are perfectly in tune with the spirit of our time, which requires a special shortening of thought expression. The elements of aphoristic thinking make it possible to distinguish something that is most important in understanding the ocean of knowledge, finding and defining personal position. In other words, the aphoristic expression embodies and symbolizes the various manifestations of personal and social life and is strongly entrenched in communication as its living part, as an open and focused way of artfully expressing the truth and expressing the language attitude in it. . The aphorism has always attracted the attention of the people, but in the meantime, in the age of scientific and technological advances, their importance has greatly increased; It is no coincidence that aphoristics has now achieved tremendous development in many lands, and in some areas it has reached its climax. Against the background of the complete absence of textbooks in the past, a number of informative articles on aphorisms have recently been published; there are also language functions. Issues of aphoristics are considered in literary conferences, and many dissertations are given to them. Such an interest in aphorics arose because, due to the universe, the aphorisms that are in harmony with the spirit of the era, are equally close to both science and art, the principles of science and art interact with them. Naturally, humans, but in modern times, in this era, therefore, the fact that many prominent scientists were the creators of aphorisms at the same time. Let us remember the ancient scientist - the founder of the aphorism - Hippocrates, let us name the authors of the aphoristic books - Pascal, Goethe, Lichtenberg, who were notable scientists of their time. Aphoristics is found in the "docking" area of science and art, as it were, a kind of connection between them. Highlighting and imagery bring aphorisms closer to myth, the material for combining ideas, establishing connections between events, accuracy and summarizing making them related to science. It is not surprising that there are still proponents of the theory that aphorisms are not books, but science, especially philosophy, and there is controversy over this issue abroad. Aphorism, of course, should be regarded as a literary genre, but it is close to science, and this contributes to its popularity in our time, which is reflected in the prosperity of sciencitic. The nature of the aphorism is appealing to the reader in its youthful and unexpected content, refined form. It appeals both in a different way and in the context of speech, essay, and art work. In order to fully reflect the aphorism, we have done a descriptive analysis. Aphorism (Greek aphorisms - meaning, short sentence), a short sentence that

expresses some kind of general teaching that is complete or complex. Sources of aphorisms are literary works, stories about cases from the lives of historical people". Aphorisms - created precisely as aphorism, which prevails in many collections of aphorisms and online sites, small volume is made up of recording phrases and quotes created in the context of the works or speeches of the authors. Prominent representatives of aphorism as an independent genre: F. de La Rochefoucauld, N. Chamfort, B. Pascal, I.V. Goethe, S.E. Lec, parodic aphorisms of Kozma Prutkov, and others. However, many aphorisms are excerpts from broader works; for example, most of Oscar Wilde's aphorism is the lines of his plays. In such cases, the aphorism takes the form of a quote, because the emphasis is not so much on the wisdom of the statement, but on its author. In aphoristics, punning puns, rational fluctuations are widely used, characterized by contradictions of similar concepts and opposite identities; surprise is found in the destruction of communication with organizations connected to the words. Aphorism means "a saying that briefly expresses a general general idea". However, there are many other definitions of aphorism, appearing in reference books of the XIX-XX centuries. In some dictionaries, aphorism is defined as the deep thought that conveys the idea of judgment, on the other hand, aphorism is seen as a parallel expression, statements emphasizing the ancient nature of aphorism as a literary form. Aphorism is a thought expressed in a mysterious, unexpected, figurative way, a thought that makes a pirouette (Joris de Bruyne). There are sayings that make you think; There are sentences that make you smile. But the best are the ones where smiling and thinking are inseparable. Aphorism is a complete original concept, spoken or written in a short, memorable way of text and reproduced by other people. In aphorism, the final focus is on the specific message and context in which the thought is perceived by the surrounding audience or the reader". Aphorism (Greek) - a thought expressed in a very short, concise way. in the 18th century. dictionaries began to mark it from 1789. The original source is Greek - meaning "separate" ("delimit", to explain it). The aphorism is ordered logically and syntactically, often rhythmically. The usual forms of aphorism are an appeal ("Be careful!" Kozma Prutkov), a definition ("Love is a kind of madness, but it alone fills life with meaning" A. Morua) or a phrase built using parallel constructions ("There are thousands of ways to make a woman to speak and not a single one to silence her" Boucher). "An aphorism, a judgment of a general nature, expressed in a concise artistic form and, as a rule, belonging to a certain author. Science is an ensemble of recipes that are always fulfilled (P. Valery). The term aphorism is used as a generic designation for apothegms, gnomes, maxims, maxims and hriyas". Aphorisms are characterized by completeness and completeness of semantic content, brevity and refinement of verbal expression, often aphorisms are called worldly wisdom. As a rule, an aphorism does not cause controversy in the reader and often reminds of simple truths that a person neglects. The history of aphoristic thought began in ancient times: brief statements are already found on ancient Egyptian papyri and cuneiform tablets of Mesopotamia, and in ancient Greece and Rome, aphorism takes shape as a literary genre. Even then, people sought to briefly express their thoughts, formulating the most significant of them in the form of sayings. Aphorisms most clearly reflect the peculiarities of thinking of people from different countries in different eras, religious and political views. However, there are also common, eternal themes: the meaning of life, the world order, societies and states. Eastern thinkers played a significant role in the formation of the aphoristic form. As an example, we can cite the treatise "Tao Te Ching" (which Lao Tzu is considered to be the author of) and the writings of Confucius, in which the style of thinking and literary form are inseparably merged. Each saying in these works is permeated with the harmony of the worldview and the desire for higher wisdom. The content of aphorisms in Western Europe changes significantly during the Renaissance. Religious and theological texts are being replaced by secular literature, in which the aphoristic genre occupies a worthy place. In modern times, the aphoristic literary form develops in two directions - as an independent genre and in the form of catchphrases included in the context of various works (scientific works, poetry, prose, journalism, letters, etc.). At the beginning of the 20th century aphoristic thought acquired a special literary refinement and reached great cultural significance, but then the content and

style of aphorisms are more and more averaged. The authors and "heroes" of aphorisms are actors, film directors, musicians, politicians, businessmen and other popular people, and the sources are oral speeches, interviews, anecdotes, etc. Defining an aphorism in the circle of closely related concepts, it should be noted that, unlike phraseological units, winged expressions, quotations, proverbs and © D.F. Bagapov, L.P. Gasheva, 2016 No. 1/201 of folk wisdom, aphorisms have a clear bias in philosophy and are found in the speech of educated people, orators in an unchanged form. EAT. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov single out linguistic aphorisms that have the syntactic form of a phrase, while phraseological units have the syntactic form of a phrase. The content and variety of aphorisms is somewhat completely different from such classical sorts of the lore "artistic word", that could be a saw, saying, saying. Therefore, the interpretation is completely different. "An axiom is already a piece of tiny sorts of trendy literature. this is often a form of "intellectual folklore" from well-known and recognized authors". sort of a saw, a proverb doesn't prove, doesn't argue, however affects consciousness. The quality of the axiom will increase with a decrease within the variety of words; concerning 3/4 of all aphorisms consists of 3-5 words. Aphorisms area unit born each within the context of scientific, philosophical, creative works, and severally. a proverb could be a text of atiny low kind that implicitly contains additional data than that that is expressed expressly. E.V. Zemlyanskaya emphasizes that the inexplicitness of the axiom is thanks to the actual fact that its content is that the results of the author's fiction, that makes it doable to think about the axiom as a miniature work of art. The distinction between axioms and also the named shut ideas is thin: a unique aphorism in conversational speech will take the shape of a saying or a catch phrase, wherever its structure are often modified. as an example, if you compare compare a saying Associate in Nursingd an aphorism: a saying is typically positive and native in nature: "don't spit within the well - it's helpful to drink water", creating an individual accept the figurative which means "don't be rude to a neighbor - you'll ought to borrow from him." a particular feature of the axiom is its generalization and beingness. This contrasts the aphoristic statement with the concrete one, and brings it nearer to the class of universal statements. The axiom is additional difficult and so of bigger interest. it's not distinguished by positivism, since the authors, nice individuals with wealthy and wealthy life expertise, aren't inclined to brighten reality. As a result, we tend to get a proverb, as Associate in Nursinging antithesis to a saying. The impact of the axiom lies at the same time within the unquestionability and aesthetics of its style. once operating with aphorisms, it's necessary to require under consideration the inseparability of kind and content in a proverb, the vulnerability of a proverb throughout reformulation. It follows from this that one should be terribly careful once dynamical the structure.

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