



THE LEXEME OF SCIENCE AND ITS EXPRESSION IN APHORISMS

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Khudoyberdiyeva Oydin Ismoil kizi

Abstract. *Aphorisms are researched as a paremiological unit, based on the scientific-theoretical aspects of their relation to neighboring units, the content of the concepts of historical and gradual development of aphorisms is revealed through the analysis of scientific literature, and their different aspects in the semantic field and their theoretical and scientific foundations are analyzed in this article.*

Key words. *Paremiological unit, aphorism, semantic field, lexeme of science.*

The study of wise words in world linguistics is an analysis of concepts such as the spiritual culture, tradition, profession, lifestyle, mental characteristics, national character of peoples, the realization of their level of cultural development, the principles of ethno-cultural ethics, and a detailed analysis of moral and cultural standards of behavior. is considered one of the necessary tasks. Therefore, knowing the culture and language of other peoples is a requirement of today's time. This also creates the need for the research of paremiological units. Aphorisms serve to combine many aspects of linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics and other disciplines in the study of various aspects of linguistics. Today, the research conducted in this field serves as a basis for studying them from all sides.

It was mentioned above that aphorisms have appeared since ancient times, they first sprouted in Greek philosophy. Written words of wisdom appeared for the first time in the book "Avesta", which appeared on the territory of our motherland. There is a significant contribution of the representatives of Shark's classical literature in the collection of wise words. The charm of wise words is clearly visible in the moral and educational treatises of Kaikovus "Qabusnoma", "Gulistan" of Sa'diy Shirazy, "Mahbub ul-kulub" of Alisher Navoi. The fact that these works have become the



spiritual property of mankind and are still read with appreciation is a vivid example of this. Shark's wisdom has become a spiritual masterpiece of the peoples of the world, constantly moving from works to works, from regions to regions¹.

Allama Abulqasim Mahmud Az-Zamakhshari, who was born in Khorezm in the Middle Ages, wrote in his treatise "Delicate Expressions": "A fool does not know the taste of wisdom, just as a foolish person does not know the smell of a flower." At first glance, this idea blows the mind of the first person who hears it. The flavor of the wisdom spoken by Allama is hidden in the scent of that flower. Good feelings become wisdom. It is said that there is hope that the next day the listener will recover from the flu and smell the same flower again².

During the next 40-50 years, linguists began to study the linguistic nature of wise words (aphorisms). The creation of a number of works dedicated to the study of wise words (aphorisms) from a linguistic point of view in Uzbek linguistics is a clear proof of this³.

Researcher T. Coar's book "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates: With a Translation Into Latin and English" collected the aphorisms spoken by Hippocrates and translated them into Latin and English. The aphorisms described by Hippocrates were related to various topics. However, the aphorisms spoken by him were related to medicine, this book contains about three thousand aphorisms⁴.

Our local scientists A.Raimov and N.Raimova in the book "Hikmatar shodasi" also emphasize that European and American literature was more developed in the 17th-20th centuries and that the book contains examples of the aphorisms of famous people, writers and poets of Western countries who lived and created in these times⁵.

¹ Раимов А.ва Раимова Н. "Ҳикматлар шодаси" Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – В.3.

² Раимов А.ва Раимова Н. "Ҳикматлар шодаси" Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – В.4.

³ Ву ҳақда қаранг: Паремииология Ўзбекистана (библиография). Выпуск 1. Составители: А.М.Бушуй и др. – Самарканд, 1978; Выпуск II. –Самарканд, 1980; Выпуск III. – Самарканд, 1981.

⁴ Thomas Coar "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates: With a Translation Into Latin and English" New York, 1982. – 314 p.

⁵ Раимов А.ва Раимова Н. "Ҳикматлар шодаси" Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2013. – 400 б.



In the book "Book of Aphorisms" by the famous philosopher and poet Robert Macnish, a wise word is defined as a wise saying that encourages wise people to do good, the author of which is clear. Also, about three thousand aphorisms are collected in this book⁶.

The book "The viking book of aphorisms" created by Auden and Louis Kronenberger (Auden and Louis Kronenberger) contains about five thousand aphorisms on themes such as homeland, family, kindness, friendship, and goodness⁷.

The book "A Book of Aphorisms" compiled by John Anthony collected about two thousand aphorisms and described them according to thematic groups⁸.

The well-known paremiologist Archer Taylor defines aphorism as a type of proverb. The author divides proverbs into literary and folk types, and studies aphorisms as literary proverbs (proverbs that are recognized by the nation, the people, and are reflected in dictionaries and collections are literary proverbs)⁹.

We pay attention to the cross analysis of aphorisms formed on the basis of the lexeme of science, which is the object of our research, and pay attention to the examples in two languages. For example, **Uzbek:** *Kishi ta'limdan topsa malomat, Topar ilm ahli oldingda hijolat.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Yigitlikda yig' ilmning maxzani, Qarilik chog'i harj qilg'il ani.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Bilmaganni so'rab o'rgangan – olim, Orlanib so'ramagan o'ziga zolim.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Ilm o'qub qilmagan amal maqbul, Dona sochib ko'tarmadi mahsul.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Ilm, Navoiy senga maqsud bil, Emdiki, ilm o'ldi, amal aylagil.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Bu din ilmiki xomam qildi tahrir, Erur fiqhu hadisu so'ngra tafsir. Chu takmil o'ldi bu uch ilm, sen, bil, Yana har ilm maylin qilma, yo qil.* – **Alisher Navoiy;** **Uzbek:** *Ilmning martabasi barcha martabalardan ulug'dir, Ilmning zavoli o'zbilarmonlikdir. Ilmning kamoli*

⁶ Robert M. Book of aphorisms. Glasgow, W.R. McPhun, 1834. – P.8.

⁷ Auden and Louis K. The viking book of aphorisms. London, The Viking Press, 1981. – 417 p.

⁸ John A. A Book of Aphorisms. London, 2017. – 127 p.

⁹ Taylor A. Selected Writings on proverbs. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, 1975. – P.130.



muloyimlikdadir, Ilmli shohga zavol yo'qdir. Ilm majlisi jannat bog'idir. – Alisher Navoiy; Uzbek: Ilm cho'qqisi hamma cho'qqilardan yuksakdir. – Alisher Navoiy; Uzbek: Ilmdan bir shula tushgan on, Shunda bilursankim, ilm bepoyon. – Firdavsiy; Uzbek: Agar inson ilm nuri bilan uz yulini yoritmasa, zulmat va nodonlik ko'chasida qoladi. – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Ilm ayol uchuy ziynat. – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Ilm egallashga shoshil, har qanday hunardan bahramand bo'lish qanday yaxshi! – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Insoniyatning qadri ilm bilan hosil bo'ladi. Ilmdan hali hech kim zarar ko'rgan emas. – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Ilmni egallab olish bir san'atdir. – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Kishi qalbining nuri ilm va ma'rifat bilan baquvvat bo'ladi. – Abdibek Sheroziy; Uzbek: Bir ilmni egallashga aqling yo'l berdimi, uni oxirigacha egallamay turib, chala tashlab ketma! – Abdibek Sheroziy; O'zbek: Ilmu donish yaxshi ziynatdir xotin-qiz ahlina, Qadam qo'y ilm oyina, tumoru marjonni unut. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Insonlarni yaxshilikka chaqiruvchi, yomonlikdan qaytaruvchi ilmdir. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Ilm insonlarning madori hayoti, rahbari najotidir. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Ilm bizga ahvolimizni, harakatimizni oyina kabi ko'rsatur. Zehnimizni, fikrimizni qilich kabi o'tkur qilur. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Ilm dunyoning izzati. Ilm inson uchun G'oyat oliy va mukaddas bir fazilatdir. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Insonlarni yaxshilikka chaqiruvchi, yomonlikdan qaytaruvchi bu ilmdir. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Ilmu ma'rifat sohibi bo'lmok uchun sa'y va g'ayrat kerak, zehn va idrokning ham salomat bo'lmog'i shartdur. – Abdulla Avloniy; Uzbek: Yer yuzi bir dashtu sahro bo'lsa, gulzori ilm, Sahnai olamni bo'lmoqda namudori ilm. Ilmu fan birla qurollanmoqda sardori ilm, Ilm o'qi, hech bir jonga yetkurmeydi ozor ilm. – Oraziy; Uzbek: Zabt etayin desang sen ilmu hunar, Inson kamolin et o'zingga rahbar. – Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil; Uzbek: Insonning qimmatini ilm bilan hunar. – Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil; Uzbek: Men ilm olishdan o'ta xursandman, Tag'in bir maqsadga dildan payvandman, Tayanchim bo'lib shu ilm hikmatdan, Olamni uyg'otay uyqu-g'aflatdan.



– **Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil; Uzbek: *Ilm insoniyat gavharidir.*** – **Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil; Uzbek: *Insonning qimmatini emas kiyim, zar, Insonning qimmatini ilm va hunar.*** – **Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil; Uzbek: *Ilm hikmatni keltirib chiqardi, hikmat-falsafa esa ilm sirlarini butun olamga yoydi.*** – **Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil.**

There are many aphorisms based on the lexeme of science. They show the mental characteristics of aphorisms. In general, paremiological units are formed on the basis of people's views and their thinking.

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