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TIL, TARJIMA VA TA’LIM: GLOBAL KOMMUNIKATSIYA VA RAQAMLI INNOVATSIYALAR DAVRIDA YANGI YONDASHUVLAR

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ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIKA VA GLOBAL KOMMUNIKATSIYA

PAREMIOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING LISONIY VA FUNKSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada maqollarning asosiy paremiologik birliklar sifatidagi strukturaviy, janrga xos va funksional xususiyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Archer Teylor, Volfgang Mider va Nil Norrik tomonidan ilgari surilgan asosiy nazariy qarashlarga tayanib, tadqiqot maqollarning belgilovchi mezonlarini-an’anaviylik, ixchamlik, avtonomlik va ko‘chma ma’noni yoritib beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada Norrikning figurali maqollar tipologiyasi (sinekdoha, metaforik, metonimik, giperbolik va paradoxal) hamda Xonekning adabiy va amaliy funksional paradigmalari tahlil qilingan. Xulosalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, maqollar shunchaki lisoniy qurol bo‘lib qolmay, balki ijtimoiy amaliyot va axloqiy me’yorlarni belgilovchi madaniy kognitiv tuzilmalar bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar

Paremiologiya, maqol, janr xususiyatlari, ko‘chma ma’noli tasnif, Norrik, Mider, kommunikativ funksiya, kognitiv lingvistika.

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Introduction

Proverbs represent one of the most ancient, enduring, and universal phenomena in human communication and oral culture [3; 5]. Functioning as the crystallized wisdom of nations, proverbs encapsulate collective human experiences, ethical standards, and empirical observations in concise, memorable linguistic forms. From ancient Sumerian clay tablets to contemporary digital communication, proverbial units have demonstrated remarkable structural stability and cultural resilience.

In modern linguistics and paremiology, defining the genre boundaries and identifying the functional parameters of proverbs remains a vital research task. While early paremiological studies often treated proverbs simply as stylistic embellishments, contemporary cognitive and pragmatic frameworks acknowledge them as autonomous speech acts, formulaic constructions, and culturally encoded cognitive models. This study aims to synthesize current academic perspectives regarding the genre properties, figurative classifications, and multidimensional communicative functions of proverbs.

GENRE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITIONAL PARAMETERS

Defining a proverb has historically posed a challenge for linguists. As Archer Taylor famously noted, formulating a strict scientific definition of a proverb is notoriously difficult due to its «incommunicable quality» that intuitively signals proverbial status. However, subsequent scholars have identified several core parameters that establish proverbs as an independent folklore and linguistic genre.

Wolfgang Mieder offers one of the most widely accepted definitions:

«*A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed, and memorizable form and which is handed down from generation*

to generation» [1; 5].

From this and related frameworks, several essential genre criteria emerge:

1. **Traditionality and Anonymity:** Unlike aphorisms or maxims, which are attributable to specific authors, proverbs originate from anonymous collective creativity and gain currency through intergenerational oral transmission.

2. **Linguistic Autonomy:** Unlike idioms or phraseological fragments, proverbs are syntactically complete, self-contained utterances that express a finished judgment.

3. **Pre-fabricated Stability:** Proverbs retain fixed structural and stylistic configurations, making them easily retrievable from long-term memory.

4. **Prescriptive and Didactic Nature:** Proverbs frequently exhibit a dual pragmatic purpose: evaluating human behavior and prescribing ethical courses of action.

Figurative typology of proverbs (Norrick's model)

A fundamental property of proverbial speech is its figurative language. Neal R. Norrick, analyzing English paremiological data, developed a comprehensive classification based on the cognitive and rhetorical mechanisms through which figurative meaning is generated [2; 31].

Synecdoche Proverbs: These expressions rely on a macrocosm-microcosm relationship where a specific part or localized situation represents a broader human truth.

Metaphoric Proverbs: In this class, one or more lexical components interact metaphorically to symbolize abstract attributes or moral lessons (e.g., «*You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink*»).

Metonymic Proverbs: These rely on contiguity and associative linkages between the named entity and the intended conceptual target.

Hyperbolic Proverbs: Employing rhetorical amplification and deliberate exaggeration, hyperbolic proverbs intensify emotional resonance to underscore underlying truths.

Paradoxical Proverbs: These feature superficial logical contradictions or paradoxes that necessitate cognitive reinterpretation, yielding deeper philosophical insights.

Multidimensional functions of proverbial units

The pragmatics of proverbs span literary, communicative, and socio-cognitive domains. According to Honeck, the primary functions of proverbs can be categorized into two major paradigms [4; 45]:

1. **Literary Function:** In poetic and narrative texts, proverbs enhance verbal economy and aesthetic resonance. Their rhythmic and balanced structures contribute to artistic harmony while embedding moral authority into the narrative.

2. **Practical and Conversational Function:** In everyday discourse, proverbs function as authoritative conversational tools. They enable speakers to advise, warn, persuade, reproach, or justify actions without appearing excessively confrontational, as the authority is transferred to collective tradition.

Furthermore, in contemporary society, proverbs exhibit remarkable adaptability, being repurposed in political discourse, journalistic headlines, and advertising slogans.

Conclusion

The theoretical examination of paremiological literature confirms that proverbs are complex, multifunctional linguistic and cultural phenomena [5; 89]. Structurally, they are characterized by fixedness, syntactic autonomy, and figurative density. Rhetorically, they utilize diverse mechanisms-ranging from metaphor and metonymy to hyperbole and paradox-to convey abstract wisdom. Functionally, proverbs bridge the gap between individual communication and collective cultural identity, serving as indispensable tools for persuasion, moral education, and cognitive organization.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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