



## History And Classification Of Articles In English, Russian, And Uzbek Languages

**Abdullaha Munojot Mayliovna**

Uzbek State University of World Languages, Senior Lecturer

E mail: mundil1326@gmail.com

**Annotation:** Despite the prevalence of oral creativity, this article provides information about the history of the article, its history of study in literature and linguistics, its research on European, Russian, and Uzbek linguists and researchers in the field of paremia and mathematics, as well as the works he has produced in the field of mathematics. At the same time, in the process of studying articles, articles can also have views of the model of a society 'fragment' that has a variety of forms that provide complete information about the life, mothers, history, and traditions of this people, which can be used by a number of visual tools, such as antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, cinema, and piching.

**Keywords:** *articles, paremia, phraseology, linguistic landscape, stable combination, articles, A. Taylor, W.Mieder, article characteristics.*

**Abstract:** This article provides information about the history of the proverb genre, its study in the field of literary criticism and linguistics, the research of European, Russian and Uzbek linguists and researchers in the field of paremia and proverbs, an overview of works created in the field of proverbs. At the same time, in the process of studying proverbs, one can also gain insight into the model of a "fragment" of society in which proverbs have different forms. which provides comprehensive information about the life, traditions, history, customs of this people, in which you can use several visual means, such as analogies, antitheses, anaphoras, alliteration, irony, presentation.

**Key words:** *proverb, paroemia, phraseology, linguistic landscape, stable combination, proverb, A.Taylor, V.Meader, proverb peculiarities.*

**Annotation:** This article presents the history of proverbs, a genre in which research is being conducted on the still unexplored aspects of oral creativity, the history of its study in the field of literary studies and linguistics, European, Russian and Uzbek linguists and researchers in the field of Paremia and



proverbs. Information about their researches, the review of his works in the field of proverbs are given. At the same time, in the process of studying proverbs, proverbs have various forms that provide complete information about the life, traditions, history, and customs of this people, including simile, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, irony, and alliteration. It is also possible to have views about the model of a "slice" of society, where several stylistic devices can be used.

**Key words:** *proverb, paremia, phraseology, linguistic landscape, stable combination, proverbs, A. Taylor, W. Mieder, proverb characteristics.*

As research is carried out on articles, of course, paremiology without contacting the industry. The paremiological landscape of the universe is part of the linguistic landscape of the universe.

Because paremas have passed from generation to generation only verbally and are the product of folk art, literature is an object of study because most of them are often like poetic forms and are used in a number of visual tools, such as antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, cinema, and piching. At the same time, paremas are the object of learning linguistics because they are made up of words and consist of words that represent a certain idea. Parema combines these two aspects. Paremology, which studies the origin, historical development, and meaning characteristics of paremas, is closely related to phraseology. Paremiology studies synthetic phrases that exist in the language, have a complete meaning, and phraseology, as part of it, learns only moving meaningful stable compounds. In this regard, they differ. The unit of study object, i.e. the inspection of stable, stable compounds consisting of several words, is a similar, common aspect of paremology and phraseology.

It is important to remember that the articles incorporate the wisdom of the people who created them, a great science of folk wisdom. Aristotle, a great wise man of his day and the centuries that followed, a great philosopher of the fourth century B.C.E., said: "Wisdom is a science of some reasons and genesis. Wisdom can be called divine from the point of view of justice, and therefore wisdom is primarily like a tangle."<sup>1</sup> (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, the article is understood: "In everyday speech, a short, durable, unified, multi-century life experience of the people is a completed sentence (simple or joint statement)."

<sup>1</sup> Vagelpohl U. Aristotle's Rhetoric in the East. The Syriac and Arabic translation and commentary tradition. — BRILL, 2008. — Vol. LXXVI. — 347 p. — (Islamic Philosophy, Theology and Science). — ISBN 978-90-04-16681-3.



"Article is a model of society's "fragment." Therefore, without studying it, there is no point in understanding any world society. "A short, well-established, rhythmically organized figurative speech that can be used in many ways according to the principle of mobility in speech is called an article."<sup>2</sup> The characters and symptoms mentioned in this description are shortness, turbulence, rhythm, and abundance of meaning. It is also emphasized that regarding articles, they combine the socio-historical and life experiences of the people. The uniqueness of the article as a genre becomes clearer if its historical origins are analyzed as a unique phenomenon of folk life, language and art. The first proverbs appeared in ancient times.

"The test of the appearance of articles is hidden in their content. Many of the articles penetrate the field of human relationships, traditions, and become an integral part of that area. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. Unlike the article, the illustrations are a publicly accepted figurative expression that is available for emotional value in speech and is used according to the principle of alternative to a number of similar life events. If the article strengthens speech with a special content, a new whole conclusion, the illard will be included in a complete idea (sentence) as a full-fledged piece of the conclusion."<sup>3</sup>

The world of articles is a "productive area" for scientists—linguists, literary historians, paremiologists, folklore historians, and ethnographers—to conduct research. This is natural because the article can be considered from a variety of research points of view, even though it is compact, simple in shape. As semantic and structurally completed text, articles also attract the attention of text linguistics, a much more prosperous area of linguistics. Different proverbs in languages that are close to one another and are not completely related to each other can belong to a single logical type and show the same symptom. Therefore, they are directly related to logical semantics and semiotics<sup>4</sup>.

Linguists who have studied articles in European linguistics include A. Taylor, W.Mieder, S.Arora, W.Esmann, A. Dundis, V. Fleischer, G. Burger, P.Wilson, T.Flonta, B.Wotjak, R. Eckert, R. Hessky, M. Kuusi, and others. Different features of articles have been reviewed by European and English scientists and given various suggestions.

<sup>2</sup> Anikin V.P., Kruglov Yu.G. Russkoe narodnoe poeticheskoe tvorchestvo.-Leningrad: 1983, -P.116.

<sup>3</sup> Мадаев О. Халқ оғзаки поэтик ижоди. Т.: «Шарқ», 2001,- Б.89

<sup>4</sup> Dal V.I. Proverbs of the Russian people. Moscow: 1984, p.37



The results of the study by last century paremiologist A. Taylor are found in 120 books, articles, illustrations, and idioms.

It is important to emphasize A. Taylor's classic study titled "The Article." In science, rarely has a single book as powerfully influenced subsequent generations of scientists as the above monographs. The book was published in California when the author was under the age of 41. When this publication appeared at Harvard University in 1931, no one could have foreseen its future influence on paremiology. Morris Palmer Gillie highly esteems the book, pointing out that interest in English proverbs is revived. On almost every page of the comment

In addition to Taylor's initial theoretical suggestions, several suggestions and recommendations will be made for future aspects of the research. In this classical monograph in the field of folk art, A. Taylor provides a complete account of the rich field of paremiology. The first section focuses on the origin of articles, the problems of definition of separate chapters — articles, major articles, types of articles, variants, articles and literature, books, and classical articles. In the second section, devoted to the content of articles, A. Taylor analyzes the traditions and preoccupations that are reflected in articles devoted to articles, historical articles, and other topics. The third section focuses on the style of the article (metaphor, symbolization, parallelism, rhythm, and so on), and groups are formed on the subject of dialogue articles, epigram articles, national and ethnic characteristics of articles, as well as articles in European literature. The fourth section is divided into three chapters, and the article explores various aspects of the comparison of phrases, vellerism, and articles. The book contains examples and important bibliographic information in many languages and is enriched with comments.

A. Taylor's monograph opened the way for world scientists to do scientific research in the field of paremiology. For example, M. Kuusi in Finland, Russia G.L.Permyakov, L.Ryurix in Germany, D.Loukatos in Greece, Such scientists include V.Voyt, A.V. Sweden, Rufus in Estonia, A. Krikmann in Estonia, Yu.Krijjanovsky in Poland, and many American scientists: B. Whiteing, M.R. Gilli, G. Kunstmann, R. Gente, A. Dundis, S.Arora, P. Seytel, V. Eberhard, and other paremiologists. For these researchers and many of their scientific views, A. Taylor's theories serve as the main beacon.

For example, A. Crickman devoted his research work on the semantics of articles to the transition from a simple, non-poetic language to a secondary,



poetic language. Western scholars also gave a variety of descriptions and descriptions of the article. As Morris-Brown, for example, writes about the articles, he defines the article as short excerpts from stories about the lessons of life. They are filled with cultural symbolism that represents important ideas about human nature and social relationships, which often surpass their culture of origin. Articles are artistic, short, often funny and usually memorable.

Bacon believes that articles are popular words that include exhortation, publicly recognized truth. Since most articles come from oral creativity, they are usually structured for easy memorability and change as they pass from generation to generation.

However, according to Mieder, the article is a short, and well-known sentence of the people in which wisdom, truth, morality and traditional views pass from generation to generation in a majestic, durable, and memorable form<sup>5</sup>.

Western linguists also conducted effective research on the broader opening of this direction. The mystery of such scientists includes German paremiologist F. Seyler. His views were collected in the famous "Deutsche Sprichwörterkunde". The author believes that the book is aimed at educating and delivering the reader about folk articles, and encouraging all scientists interested in this genre to further research<sup>6</sup>. First of all, the author's attempts to describe such concepts as aforementioned, centenaria, articles, illicas, and phrases are valuable, the author reveals the relationship between articles and illiculations, and analyzes the problem of distinguishing the figurativeness of the article and the article.

At the same time, it is possible not to emphasize N. Norrik, an English linguist who has done a lot of work on the articles. One of his greatest achievements is that linguists and world scientists have gathered and compared the finest work they have done in paremiology and articles to draw a clearer conclusion in this area.

<sup>5</sup> Crickmann A, Some Aspects of the Semantic Ambiguity of the Proverb. – PS, pp. 62–104; M. Brown The Jamaica handbook of proverbs: with standard English translations and explanations, Island Heart Publishers, 1993.-196p.; Bacon, F., Aphorisms on the Interpretation of Nature and the Kingdom of Man, XLI-XLIV; Lange-Soboleva T.A. Disclosure of the term "conceptualization" in modern linguistics- Science and Education Today, 6 (65), 2021, pp. 27-32; Mieder W. «Neues von Sisyphus»: Sprichwörtliche Mythen der Antike in moderner Literatur, Medien und Karikaturen. —Wien: Praesens Verlag, 2013

<sup>6</sup> Zeiler F. German Phraseology, 1922. [https://pgu.ru/upload/iblock/c57/Pages-from-CH.\\_2.\\_80-ekz\\_5.pdf](https://pgu.ru/upload/iblock/c57/Pages-from-CH._2._80-ekz_5.pdf)



V. Miderning paremiologiya sohasi bo'yicha qilgan xizmatlarini quyida u yaratgan asarlar orqali ko'rish mumkin. Jumladan: "International Bibliography of Explanatory Essays on Individual Proverbs and Proverbial Expressions" (1977), "Proverbs in Literature: An International Bibliography" (1978), "The Wisdom of Many: Essays on the Proverb" (1981), "Proverbs Are Never Out of Season: Popular Wisdom in the Modern Age" (1983), "Investigations of Proverbs, Proverbial Expressions, Quotations and Cliches: A Bibliography of Explanatory Essays which Appeared in "Notes and Queries" (1984), "Twisted Wisdom: Modern Anti-Proverbs" (1999), "Proverbs: A Handbook" (2004), "Proverbs Speak Louder Than Words", "Folk Wisdom in Art, Culture, Folklore, History, Literature, and Mass Media" (2008), "Proverbs and the Social Sciences: An Annotated International Bibliography International Bibliography of Paremiology and Phraseology" (2009).

As one of the scholars of English folklore, we will also focus on R. Honek's in-depth research on articles. Honek, speaking about the history of articles, says that they are actively used in every area of society. In his essay "A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom," Honek<sup>7</sup> points to seven important features of the articles:

- *Personal*: The article is considered only from a subjective point of view based on personal experience and understanding.
- *Formal*: This is a scientific approach that primarily uses the methods and concepts of linguistics, logic, and semiotics to identify, classify, and analyze articles.
- *Religious*: Religious teachings and wisdom are analyzed in the texts.
- *Literary*: Articles in prose and poetry are analyzed from the point of view of their literary significance and information about the writer, his time, and so on.
- *Action*: The use of the article in intellectual examination, psychotherapy, and other fields will be considered.
- *Cultural*: This is a scientific approach to the article, which is viewed as a multi-functional feature of folk literature that comes from a social and cultural context and is embedded.

---

<sup>7</sup> Honek R. A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom. – USA.: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1997. – 277p.



# PEDAGOGICAL CLUSTER

## JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS



Website: <https://euroasianjournals.org/index.php/pc/index>

• *Cognitive*: this is a cognitive science-based scientific approach that tries to explain how people use and understand articles<sup>8</sup>.

After the emergence of paremiology as a special direction, special publications on some aspects of paremiological research began to be published. Examples include G.L.Permyakov, a Russian paremiologist and folklore scholar originally published in 1978, Examples of such collections as "Premiological Literature" (1984).

Scientific research on paremiological units in Uzbek linguistics dates back a long time. That is why the collection and study of paremas continues from the days of Mahmoud Koshgari "Devonu Dictionary Turkish" (1071-72) and Gulxani "Zarbulmasal" (1960).

The processes involved in the use, use of articles, the collection and study history of Uzbek articles by writers and scholars go back a long time. Specifically, in his essay "Devonu Dictionary Turkish," the great scholar of the 11th century, M. Koshgari, used extensively the articles of the peoples of the Turkish family. It is not only a book that explains the words of that era but also a unique philosophical work that provides information not only about the languages of the peoples, tribes, their languages, and the artifacts of the peoples of that era, which stretched from the entire Upper Truly to Tajikistan, Khmer Rouge, Fargo, and Bucharest. We emphasize that there are also works based on articles in the history of our literature. For example, Muhammad Sharif Gulhani's book Zarbulmasal contains more than 400 Uzbek folk articles, or it is worth noting that Solomon's Roji weighed more than 400 articles in his essay Zarbulmasal, and it is worth noting that studying and collecting people's articles as an object of knowledge dates back to the early 20th century<sup>9</sup>.

In previous times, dozens of collections of articles have been published: "The Word of Fathers in English" (1924), "Articles and Words of Wisdom" (1939), "The Word of Fathers is the Eye of Wisdom" (1947), "Uzbek People's Articles" (1978), "Uzbek People's Articles" (2 folders, These include the likes of 1987-88). Scientists such as H.Zaripov, B.Karimov, O.Safarov, D. Orayeva, Z.Xusainova, Sh. Shotursun, Sh.Shorahmedov, T. Mirzayev, B. Sarimsoqov, and so on play a major part in the collection and study of folk articles.

---

<sup>9</sup> Semantics of articles that represent the concept of "goodness" by Adilova F. Sh. Final qualification work.- Tashkent.2018. 53b B 7-8



In Uzbek linguistics, the relationship between paremic genres has not yet been fully studied in a comprehensive way. Articles have been studied only on the basis of the achievements of private linguistics under the name of content integrity. As for the research work, the scientific work of M.Z. Sadriddinova is devoted to the study of linguistics of Uzbek articles and illiques. Although there are few examples of articles as language units, or describing articles as durable compounds, they are reflected in his dissertation. In addition, B. Joorayeva's thesis on "Linguistic position and meaningful methodological application of articles"<sup>10</sup> is of particular importance. In this study, the scientist tried to highlight similar and different characters between articles and phrases, articles and illuminations from a linguistic point of view.

N.G. Ostroumov has great service in collecting and publishing Uzbek folk articles. Many Uzbek scholars also place great emphasis on analyzing, collecting, and researching articles. As researchers involved in new editions of the articles, the work of B.Sarimsoqov, K.Imamov, and X.Abdurahmanov is also worth noting. While B.A. Soatov identified the genre characteristics and poetic characteristics of Uzbek folk articles, X.Sharaforov focused on the coconu and its functional and methodological characteristics in the structure of Uzbek folk articles and is also the author of more than 50 scientific articles on proverbology. In addition, in the scientific research of M.R.Galiyeva, E.V.Ivanova, I. Begmurotov, R.A. Latipova, N.E. Abdullayeva, with a special emphasis on folklore, especially in the field of paremiology, they focused on reviewing articles and illustrations in a comparative plan. Uzbek folk proverbs are a product of the wisdom of the Uzbek people.

Articles can be called "The Rock of Life," a unique artistic and historical solnoma. They sharpens people's minds, makes their speech clear and effective, teaches them how to choose the right path in life, how to solve life's problems and problems correctly, and provides valuable advice on all the issues of life, both small and small :

*Don't take the girl her mother praised, don't leave the girl who praised Yangasi.  
Do not give wealth to the wife, give her a cup of money.*

**Warns:**

*The rusher has a lot of regret.*

*Rushing girl does not go to the ground*

<sup>10</sup>Жўраева Б. М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари. Автореферати. Самарқанд – 2019, 17-20 бетлар.





**Reprimanding urges you not to hurry to draw conclusions:**

*Don't say grandmother when you see the sandals.*

*Do your account correctly, and do not steal your wife.*

**Articles glorify industriousness:**

*The horse will not find its way without sneaking, and the young man will not find wealth without trying.*

*The young man's happiness will be opened.*

**The articles criticize naughty ills that do not meet the nation's ideal:**

*In the end, Mount Isaac and his nephew will be crushed.*

*When a "bottle" comes out of the bottle, they take it with their father.*

We see that the articles incorporate deep content, folk wisdom, long-century experience of life, events of nature and society, human behavior and their consequences, conclusions, and philosophies of life.

Thus, articles are a master of public wisdom and always serve as a lesson in life by encouraging people to do good and to be superior.

Uzbek folk proverbs are a symbol of the maturity of our people's multi-century history, intelligence, and spirituality. Through remarkable phrases, exhortations, and hidden meaningful words, our people call people only for good.

Because the article tests people's lives, aspirations, and worldliness in many centuries of experience, they play a major role in our daily lives. While the true people's articles reflect the interests and ideals of the people, everyone who refers to the article learns to have a warm view of their people and their homeland; seeks justice, freedom, truth, courage and dignity, peace and humanitarianism, friendship and brotherhood.

**THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT**

1. Semantics of articles that represent the concept of "goodness" by Adilova F. Sh. Final qualification work.-Tashkent.2018. 53b B 7-8
2. Anikin V.P., Kruglov Yu.G. Russkoe narodnoe poeticheskoe tvorchestvo.- Leningrad: 1983, -P.116.
3. Vagelpohl U. Aristotle's Rhetoric in the East. The Syriac and Arabic translation and commentary tradition. — BRILL, 2008. — Vol. LXXVI. — 347 p. — (Islamic Philosophy, Theology and Science). — ISBN 978-90-04-16681-3.
4. Dal V.I. Proverbs of the Russian people. Moscow: 1984, p.37



# **PEDAGOGICAL CLUSTER**

## **JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS**



*Website: <https://euroasianjournals.org/index.php/pc/index>*

5. Жўраева Б. М. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари шаклланишининг лингвистик асослари ва прагматик хусусиятлари. Автореферати. Самарқанд – 2019, 17-20 бетлар.
6. Zeiler, F., German Phraseology, 1922.  
[https://pgu.ru/upload/iblock/c57/Pages-from-CH.\\_2.\\_80-ekz\\_5.pdf](https://pgu.ru/upload/iblock/c57/Pages-from-CH._2._80-ekz_5.pdf)
7. Krickmann A, Some Aspects of the Semantic Ambiguity of the Proverb. – PS, pp. 62–104;
8. Мадаев О. Халқ оғзаки поэтик ижоди. Т.: «Шарқ», 2001,- Б.89
9. Mirzayev. T Vs. State of Uzbek People's Articles.-Tashkent "SHARQ" 2005.-В 512
- 10.Honeck R. A proverb in mind: the cognitive science of proverbial wit and wisdom. – USA.: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1997. – 277p.