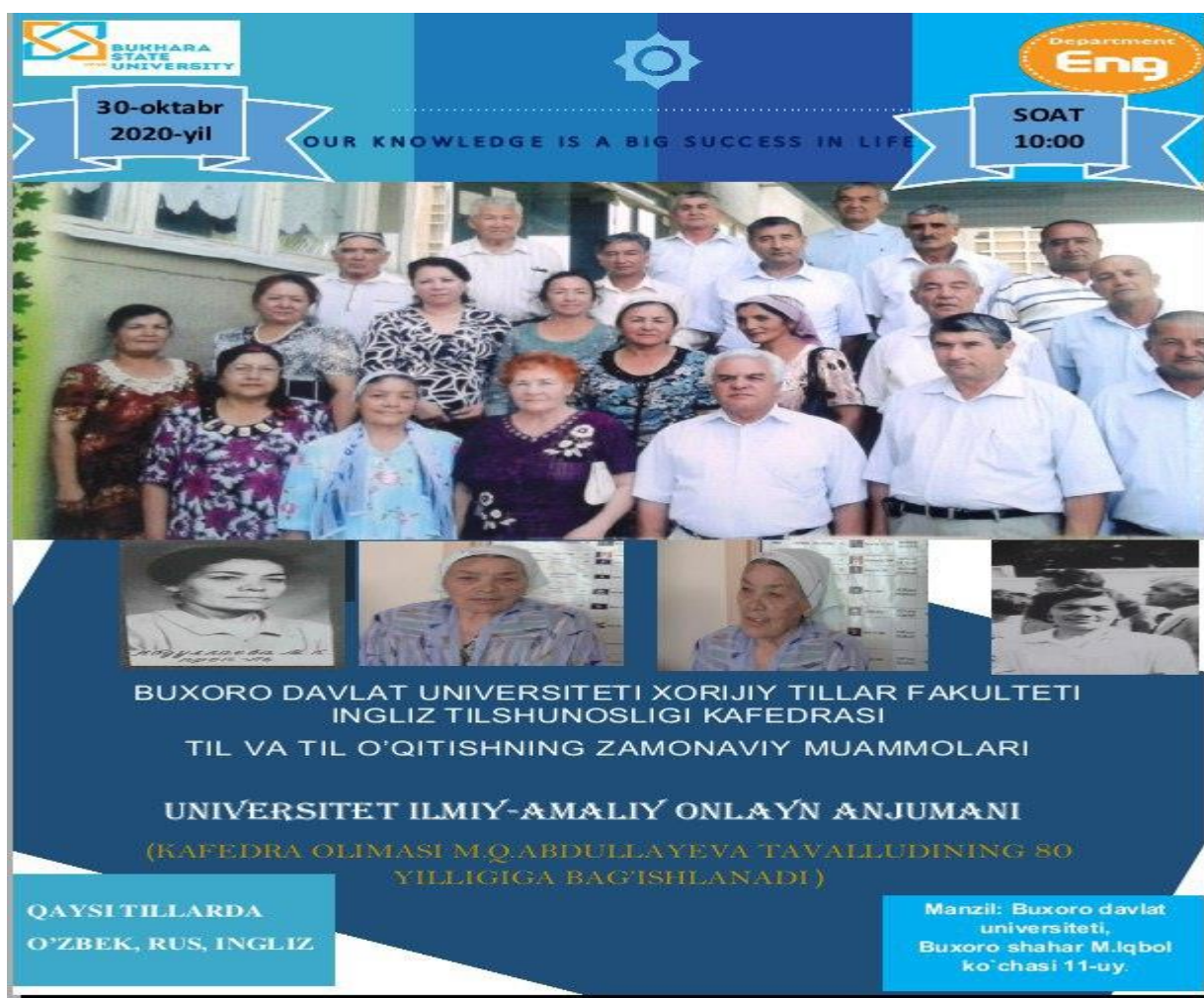


**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ  
ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ  
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

**ТИЛ ВА ТИЛ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ**

**(Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси  
М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига  
бағишланади)**

**мавзусидаги Университет миқёсидаги ОНЛАЙН  
илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари  
ТЎПЛАМИ**



**30-oktabr  
2020-yil**

**OUR KNOWLEDGE IS A BIG SUCCESS IN LIFE**

**SOAT  
10:00**

**Department  
Eng**

**BUXARO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI XORIJIY TILLAR FAKULTETI  
INGLIZ TILSHUNOSLIGI KAFEDRASI  
TIL VA TIL O'QITISHNING ZAMONAVIY MUAMMOLARI**

**UNIVERSITET ILMIY-AMALIY ONLAYN ANJUMANI  
(KAFEDRA OLIMASI M.Q.ABDULLAYEVA TAVALLUDINING 80  
YILLIGIGA BAG'ISHLANADI)**

**QAYSI TILLARDA  
O'ZBEK, RUS, INGLIZ**

**Manzil: Buxoro davlat  
universiteti,  
Buxoro shahar M.Iqbol  
ko'chasi 11-uy.**

**БУХОРО – 2020**

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**III. Essays suggesting solutions to problems** – in which the problem(s) associated with a particular issue or situation are analyzed and possible solutions are put forward, together with any expected results/consequences. The writer's opinion may be mentioned, directly, in the introduction and/or conclusion.

**Conclusion.** As a conclusion we can say that an essay is a relatively short composition. It does not claim scholarly thoroughness, but it does exhibit great variety. Essays can be about almost anything. An essay is a composition usually short in prose on any subject. The composition in an essay is determined by the topic and purpose of the writing. Also we found out that there are different types of essays. One of the such kind of essays is Discursive essay that presents an argument in a more balanced way and while writing a discursive essay, we should pay attention to its writing order and structure. Discursive essay is divided into three parts. Scholars classified them according to their features. They are for and against essay; opinion essay and problem-solution essay. More specifically, for and against essay is a formal piece of writing in which you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a specific topic. And Opinion essays are formal in style. They require your opinion on a topic which must be clearly stated and supported by reasons. It is necessary to include the opposing viewpoint in another paragraph. As for the problem-solution essay, we can call this kind of essay as Essay suggesting solution to problems. In a problem-solution essay, you analyze a problem and propose a method for solving it. The problem you choose to analyze should be one that offers some challenges but is still possible to resolve. In this kind of essay, the problem which is discussed should be solved at the end. If we do not conform this rule, the essay will be similar to the opinion essay.

**The list of used literature:**

1. Kane Thomas Essential Guide to writing. New York., Barkley Books, 2001.
2. Alabi V.A. The Use of English in Higher Education. 2006. - P. 173.

**THE APHORISM AND THE APHORISTIC STYLE OF COMMUNICATION**

*Akramov Izzatulla (BSU)*

We aim to define the aphorism and the aphoristic style of communication. We will bring arguments in favor of the thesis that a fifth function of the language, the aphoristic function, can be placed on top of the other four functions (expressive, communicative, descriptive and argumentative). The characteristics of the aphoristic function (memorability, concision and ambiguity) are directly linked to those of the aphorism and the aphoristic style of expression.

From an etymological point of view, the aphorism comes from Greek, where "aphorismos" means to distinguish or define. The aphorism is part of a category of concepts with which it shares certain family traits, such as the axiom, the short dictum, the adage, the proverb, the cliché, the epigram. The aphorisms as short

memorable expressions are found today in classic anthologies of quotations, such as Auden and Kronenbergers, Gross and Strumpf and Auriel, rather than in the initial places of their creation. In the introduction of Webster's New World Best Book of Aphorism, we can find an ample definition of the aphorism as "a concise statement of a principle, a short pointed sentence expressing a wise or a clever observation or a general truth" (Auriel and Strumpf, 1989). In common language, the aphorism is an original thought spoken or written by an author in a concise and memorable form. The fact that the aphorism is an original thought places it in antithesis with the doxa, the common opinion; hence the somewhat paradoxical, unique or unusual nature of the aphorisms; although it has a contextual nature, as it was thought for a specific historical period and geographic area, the aphorism passes on its richness to other generations. Unlike the aphorism, the cliché is a thought that has lost its original nature and has entered the anonymous daily circuit. The fact that it can be expressed both in writing and verbally is linked to his authorial nature. Unlike the cliché, the proverb or the adage, the aphorism is associated with the name of an author that created it either privately, in written, or spoken it in public. The aphorism has a touch of bravado, of the courage that stems mostly from its oral form. In this regard, Taleb (2010, pp. 108-109) provides an interesting etymological explanation: „Indeed, it had to be bravado, because the Arabic word for an improvised oneliner is «act of manliness», though such a notion of «manliness» is less gender-driven that it sounds and can be equally translated as «the skills of being human» (virtue has the same roots in Latin, vir „man”). As if those who could produce powerful thoughts in such a way were invested with talismanic power”. The concise form of the aphorism has to do with its minimalist nature. Through this process, one tries to express as much content as possible in the minimum form; this expresses its laconic mode or simplicity. However, the rhetoric and the meaning of the maxim differ from the aphorism: „Take it as a maxim and it is meant to guide our behavior; as an aphorism, and it invites reflection on the very basis of behavior” (Morson, 2004 p. 252). The maxim, the principle or the spiritual saying indicates how we should live, while the aphorism makes us meditate on what is essential. The memorable form of the aphorism is determined by the poetic nature and concision of the thought. The aphorism is similar to a jewel. Its concise form offers it the opportunity to be easily remembered. Due to its memorable nature, the aphorism is frequently quoted when the situation "requires it". The condensed definition is one of the forms chosen for persuasion by the media, but also by the propaganda. J. Geary (2005, pp. 8-20) in his book *World in a Phrase: A Brief History of The Aphorism* identifies five laws of the aphorism: (1) It must Be Brief; (2) It must Be Definitive; (3) It must Be Personal; (4) It must Have a Twist; an (5) It must Be Philosophical. The aphorism as independent judgment has been used in various ways over time in religious texts (the book of Proverbs and the Ecclesiastes in the Bible, the Koran, Sutras etc.) for presentations (the writings of Heraclitus, Hippocrates and Epictetus), for satires (Martial, Aesop or Al-Maari), for moral thoughts (La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère

or Chamfort) or for philosophical thoughts (Pascal, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Cioran or Wittgenstein). Unlike witticisms, frivolous and lacking in substance, valuable aphorisms are deep and spiritual thoughts that require time to be enjoyed, understood and assimilated. Taleb advises us (2010, p. 110): “You never have to explain an aphorism – like poetry, this is something that the reader needs to deal with by himself”. And the fact that each aphorism is a complete and independent unit in itself, absolutely distinct from the other, should change even our reading habits and make us read them in small, homeopathic doses.

The aphorisms distinguish themselves from other types of expression by their lapidary and memorable form. The content of aphorisms is a personal and original one. The aphoristic function of language is related to an invitational rhetoric through which the other is invited to enter the world of the author, to see and understand things as they are seen and understood by him, without resorting to descriptions or arguments. Therefore, the aphorism is not really linked to the truth; it is not intended to describe or explain reality, but to inspire people. The aphoristic strategy offers problematological answers that do not close and solve the problem triggered by the question, but opens it in a space of meaning, dialogue and interpretation. The aphoristic strategy is not cumulative, as is the strategy of sciences; the aphoristic strategy, based on the problematization method, is constructive, since it provides new possibilities of interpretation through the alternatives it finds. A new meaning can arise if we follow the advice of the famous Polish aphorism writer Stanislaw Lec: "Think before you think!"

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## I-ШЎБА: ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИҚДА КОГНИТОЛОГИЯ ВА ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТ

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