



**ФАН ВА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР
ТАРАҚҚИЁТИ**
**РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ И
ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ**



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THE SPECIAL SIGNS, PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE APHORISMS

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Annotation. This article discusses the origins of aphorisms, their importance as a genre in literature and in the speech, as well as the specific features of them.

Key words: aphorism, aphoristic expression, social life, linguistic nature, expressive saying, embodying

AFORIZMLARNING O‘ZIGA XOS BELGILARI HAMDA XUSUSIYATLARI HAQIDA

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada aforizmlarning kelib chiqishi, ularning janr sifatida adabiyotda hamda nutqimizdagi ahamiyati, shuningdek, aforizmlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: aforizm, aforistik ifoda, ijtimoiy hayot, lisoniy manzara, ifodali so‘zlash, mujassamlash.

ОСОБЫЕ ЗНАКИ, СВОЙСТВА И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АФОРИЗМОВ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются происхождение афоризмов, их значение как жанра в литературе и речи, а также их особенности.

Ключевые слова: афоризм, афористическое выражение, общественная жизнь, языковая природа, выразительное высказывание, воплощение.

Introduction. In the modern world, great interest in aphoristic is far from random. The aphorisms contain the long-term wisdom of everything humanity in general and every nation in particular. They help to better understand the spiritual world of a person. They reflect the history of our entire civilization.

Aphorisms and everything that characterizes them, down to the term, as well as due to their universality, attract a lot of attention of researchers, and also represent a huge field for discussion and reasoning with their original form and structural features. The very concept of "aphorism" is interpreted in different ways and is still not unambiguous.

As a genre, aphorism is characterized by such features as expressiveness of form, depth of thought, inclined to generalization, compact size, presence of the author. The themes of the aphorisms are very diverse. They reflect the era, the historical events during which they appeared.

In our dynamic era with its high pace of life and a huge amount of literary and informational products the most capacious genre of literature is in great demand - aphoristic. Elements of aphoristic thinking allow you to highlight in a sea of information is something very essential for knowledge, to determine your personal position.

The aphoristic expression generalizes and typifies the diverse manifestations of personal and social life, and also firmly exists in communication as its organic part, as a capacious and concentrated form of artistic reflection of reality and expressions of the attitude of the language to her. Aphorisms are the subject of research by linguists, literary scholars, historians, philosophers. However, despite the ancient origin of aphorism, as well as the widespread use of aphorisms in speech, the phenomenon of aphorism has not yet been fully studied. That finds confirmation in the very definition of the concept of "aphorism", which is interpreted by linguists in different ways. Forms of aphorisms, their structural and semantic features are an extensive field for discussion. These provisions confirm the relevance of our research.

The purpose of this work is to identify and describe structural and semantic features of English-language aphorisms, on the example of the aphorisms of the authors we have chosen.

Main part. Aphorisms for centuries have attracted the attention of people to the whole world, but in the era of scientific and technological progress, their importance has especially increased; it is no coincidence that in a number of countries aphoristic is rapidly developing, and

in some places it has reached its peak. Compared to the almost complete absence of literary studies in the past in recently, a number of informative, theoretical articles on aphorisms have been published, and there are also works of a linguistic nature.

Problems of aphoristic are considered at literary congresses, and numerous dissertations are devoted to them.

Such interest in aphoristic is due to the fact that, due to its universality, they correspond to the spirit of modern society. They are equally close to both science and art, they organically interact the principles of scientific and artistic creativity. In this regard, it is natural that many outstanding scientists were at the same time the creators of aphorisms. let us recall the ancient ancestor of the aphorism Hippocrates, let us name the authors of the aphoristic books Pascal, Goethe, Lichtenberg, who were remarkable scientists of their time. Being in the place of a pumpkin of science and art, aphoristic is a kind of link between them. Expressiveness and imagery bring aphorisms closer to fiction, the property of the synthesis of thoughts, the formation of a connection between phenomena, accuracy and laconicism make them related to science.

Abroad, there are still supporters of the theory that aphorisms belong not to literature, but to science, in particular to philosophy, there is a polemic on this issue. Aphorisms, of course, should be considered a literary genre, but they are close to science, and this contributes to their popularity in our time.

It should be noted that although the aphorism is significant and ancient science, theoretical ideas about it are very vague. The very concept of "aphorism" is defined ambiguously and understood in different ways. There are a huge number of definitions of aphorism proposed by different scientists. In the understanding of some, the aphorism appears as a deep, instructive thought in a brief figurative form; whereas in for others, the aphorism is a paradoxical judgment in a sophisticated style, tending towards originality.

In order to characterize the aphorism more fully, let us consider several of the most indicative definitions.

"Aphorism is a short and expressive saying"

"An aphorism is a briefly formulated rule of some kind. science; a short and wise saying"¹.

"Aphorism - (Greek aphorismos), a saying expressing in concise form of a generalized, complete thought".²

"Aphorism is a generalized, deep thought of the author, expressed in laconic, refined form and distinguished by expressiveness, unexpected judgment"³.

Having considered these definitions, one can be convinced that the contradictions in the past about the concept of aphorism not only did not diminish, but even deepened.

Definitions taken from foreign sources give more in-depth understanding of the concept of aphorism, and also reflect its additional characteristics.

"Aphorism - a short clever saying that is intended to express a general truth"⁴

"Aphorism - a terse saying embodying a general truth, or astute observation"⁵

"Aphorism - a concise expression of doctrine or principle or any generally accepted truth conveyed in a pithy, memorable statement"⁶.

¹ http://www.ets.ru/pg/r/dict/gall_dict.htm

² Big Encyclopedic Dictionary 1998

³ <http://popular.academic.ru/293/aphorism>

⁴ <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/aphorism>

⁵ <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/aphorism>

⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/art/aphorism>

“Aphorism - 1. A pithy observation which contains a general truth; 2. A concise statement of a scientific principle, typically by a classical author ”⁷

From the above definitions, several distinctive properties of aphorism, such as: laconicism, paradox, originality, memorability, and also, often, the presence of the author. Taking into account all of the above properties, we will compose our own definition of aphorism.

Aphorism is an original, complete thought, expressed in in a short, memorable form, reflecting well-known truths or a generalized, deep thought of the author.

The aphorism is characterized by the completeness and completeness of the semantic content, the brevity and refinement of verbal expression, aphorisms are often called everyday wisdom. Often, the aphorism does not cause contradictions in the reader, it just reminds of simple truths that a person neglects. The aphorism is wide pun intended play on words, logical shifts, manifested in the opposition of similar concepts and opposite identifications; surprise is achieved by destroying the associations attached to words.

Aphorism as a literary genre attractive to the reader the novelty and unexpectedness of the content, the refinement of the form. It is attractive both in its own form and in the context of a speech, article or work of art. Aphorisms, created precisely as aphorisms, prevail in numerous collections aphorisms or on sites on the Internet. Not so numerous are the catch phrases and quotes created in the context of the works or speeches of the authors. The most prominent representatives of aphorism as an independent genre are: F. de La Rochefoucauld, N.Chamfort, B. Pascal, I.V. Goethe, S.E.Lec, etc. Many aphorisms are quotes from works; for example, most of Oscar Wilde's aphorisms are replicas from his plays.

Although this genre has firmly established itself in literature, there is still no more or less developed theory and history of aphoristic, which causes many ambiguities and contradictions in modern ideas about aphorisms.

Aphorism - a concept, undoubtedly, homogeneous dictum. Both of these concepts belong to the same genre of literature, differing in style and breadth of topics. A retrospective look at aphoristic shows that ancient sayings, in fact, were no different from aphorisms. Later, church teaching, displacing wit from aphorisms and limiting their topics to the field of moral everyday issues, gave them the features of sayings.

As for others, in addition to sayings similar in form to aphorisms of literary genres, it can be considered that aphorisms differ from proverbs in their genesis, from winged words - semantic completeness, from epigrams and well-aimed words - by greater thematic depth, from paradoxes - by striving for the truth of thought, from essays - by less volume and laconicism.

The aphorism has several defining properties.

The first sign of an aphorism - the depth of thought striving for truth - is its most important sign. The main thing in it is that its author, touching upon a large, serious problem, really wants to convey to people the correct, from his point of view, view of it.

The second sign of aphorism is generalization. The aphorism arises as a result of the synthesis of many facts and considerations and is rightly considered a conclusion, rule, principle, conclusion. Generalization, synthesizing experience, contributes to the depth and truth of thought.

The third sign of aphorism is brevity - very significant feature of the aphorism. The utmost brevity of the presentation, thickening the thought, deepens its meaning and, in addition, can give the aphorism a mystery, which attracts attention to it and contributes to its better memorization. The expressiveness of the aphorism increases with a decrease in the number of words; it is argued that about 3/4 of all aphorisms consists of 3 - 5 words, although in practice the aphorism includes 8-10 words.

⁷ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/aphorism>

The fourth sign - completeness of thought – emphasizes the ability of an aphorism to exist independently. The aphorism should be complete in meaning and understandable without additional explanations.

The fifth sign is the refinement of thought - this is its ultimate clarity, precision, expressiveness, brought to perfection. Sharpness is a characteristic feature of the aphorism, since its structure requires filigree processing.

And, finally, the sixth sign of aphorism is its artistry, achieved by the use of various emotional and stylistic means. The aphorism should be not only wise, but also beautiful. The aphorism is generated by wit, in the broad sense of the word, and combines, in addition to the depth of thought, its beauty, achieved by the use of artistic and stylistic means. This aspect is very important, only artistry gives aphorism a firm place in literature. It can be added that it is precisely the artistry that gives that shade of novelty and surprise to the aphorisms, the themes of which most often concern traditional “eternal questions”.

The modern concept of aphorism is not exhaustive, since it does not take into account its artistic aspect. In this regard, we can give the final definition of aphorism in the following words: aphorism is a deep, striving for truth and obtained by generalization, complete the thought of a certain author in an extremely short, polished and highly artistic form.

The identification of the main characteristics of the aphorism is carried out on the basis of a set of parameters:

1. sources of dissemination of the aphorism;
2. presence / absence of the author;
3. degree of expression of subjective / objective author's attitude to reality;
4. external structure of the aphorism;
5. the content of the aphorism;
6. the meaning of the aphorism;
7. semantic structure of aphorism;
8. mass reproducibility \ non-reproducibility

Aphorisms are the repository and catalyst of human thought, the intellectual property of the nation and humanity as a whole. They represent a complete thought, expressed in an extremely concise form. Aphorisms deepen our knowledge of the history, culture and life of the people, reflecting the picture of the world, both of all mankind and of a particular ethnic group, its spiritual and material values.

Compositionally, aphorisms refer to non-standard texts due to the absence of a title in them, structural division into sections and parts. Small in size, stylistically compressed author's sayings constitute a group of texts called small genre texts.

Semantic analysis involves the study of the meaning of a linguistic unit. The study of the semantic features of aphorisms in this research is built taking into account the analysis of their vocabulary and general meaning.

Conclusion. In the modern world, great interest in aphoristic is far from random. The aphorisms contain the long-term wisdom of everything humanity in general and every nation in particular. They help to better understand the spiritual world of a person. They reflect the history of our entire civilization.

Aphorisms and everything that characterizes them, down to the term, as well as due to their universality, attract a lot of attention of researchers, and also represent a huge field for discussion and reasoning with their original form and structural features. The very concept of "aphorism" is interpreted in different ways and is still not unambiguous.

As a genre, aphorism is characterized by such features as expressiveness of form, depth of thought, inclined to generalization, compact size, presence of the author. The themes of the aphorisms are very diverse. They reflect the era, the historical events during which they appeared.

Since an aphorism is a repository and catalyst of human thought, it is not surprising that common words take the prevailing position in the creation of aphorisms. The subject matter of these words is very diverse and covers many aspects of human life. In the semantic content of the aphorism, it is possible to include implicit information. Structurally, there is a tendency towards rhythmic ordering, aphorisms are short-form statements, they may or may not be reproduced in discourse.

By their construction, aphorisms usually consist of two parts: a concrete thought and a final conclusion. “Not that what makes us free is that we do not recognize anything above ourselves, but precisely that we know how to respect what is above us. Because such respect elevates ourselves...” (Goethe). The conclusion usually gives an assessment of the idea of the author's interpretation. Compositional two-aspect aphorism quite often contains a contradiction, which is usually eliminated in the aphorism itself. Analysis of the aphorisms in the sample showed that synonyms and antonyms are often used in aphorisms. The use of synonyms makes it possible to avoid unnecessary repetitions, to clarify, supplement certain information, and to clarify the author's thought. Use antonyms gives expressiveness and expressiveness to aphorisms. The role of antonyms in aphorism is very great, because often aphorisms are based on opposition.

A structural analysis of the aphorisms of the sample showed that the entire corpus of examples is represented by two groups of aphorisms: consisting of one sentence and consisting of two or more sentences. At the same time, it was revealed that most of the aphorisms (77 %) consist of one sentence. This fits well with such a characteristic of aphorisms as brevity.

Further analysis of aphorisms consisting of one sentence made it possible to divide them into two groups: having the form of simple and complex sentences. Aphorisms - complex sentences occupy a larger part in our sample (74 %) than simple ones. This can be explained by the fact that the depth and completeness of thought inherent in aphorisms require an appropriate form of expression.

Among the aphorisms expressed in a complex sentence, complex sentences prevail (42.2 %). The predominance of complex sentences can be explained by the fact that in the structure of a complex sentence, the most diverse types of semantic relations are formally expressed: attributive, additional, comparative, temporal, causal, concessive, target and others. The most common types of complex sentences in our sample are sentences with qualifying and adverbial clauses.

Our sample also contains aphorisms in the form of compound (10.4 %) and non-union (15.6 %) sentences.

The number of simple sentences in our sample is not so large, they make up 26 % of the number of aphorisms consisting of one sentence.

Aphorisms consisting of two or more sentences make up 23 % of the total number of aphorisms in the sample. Of these, most of 91.3 % are aphorisms consisting of two sentences.

The data obtained as a result of the study does not agree with the existing idea that aphorisms mainly consist of three to five words.

This discrepancy can be explained by the lack of study aphoristic genre, on the one hand, and the specifics of the structure of English aphorism, on the other.

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LEARNING OF INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES IN THE LESSONS OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the organization of independent work of students in learning a foreign language. The article discusses the specifics of organizing independent work of students, identifies the main stages of organizing independent work, reveals the main disadvantages in organizing independent work and ways to solve them.

Key words: didactics, manifestation, criticality, xtracurricular, speech, awareness, independently.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся при изучении иностранного языка. В статье рассмотрена специфика организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся, выявлены основные этапы организации самостоятельной работы, раскрыты главные недостатки при организации самостоятельной работы и пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: дидактика, проявление, критичность, внеклассная, речь, осведомленность, самостоятельно.

CHET TILI DARSLARIDA MUSTAQIL FAOLIYATLARNI O'RGANISH

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Annotasiya. Maqola chet tilini o'rganishda talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada talabalarning mustaqil ishini tashkil etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari muhokama qilinadi, mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishning asosiy bosqichlari aniqlanadi, mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishdagi asosiy kamchiliklar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: didaktika, namoyon bo'lish, tanqidiylik, o'quv dasturlari, nutq, xabardorlik, mustaqil ravishda.

The desire to independently and creatively master knowledge, to complete tasks that require the manifestation of criticality of mind, imagination, fantasy, dreams - these are the indispensable conditions for the emergence of a deep interest in academic subjects. Independent work is considered as a specific form of educational activity of students, characterized by all its features. It is, in fact, a form of self-education associated with the educational activities of students in the classroom.

The concept of independent student work in modern didactics necessarily correlates with the organizing role of the teacher. Independent work is understood as a variety of individual and collective activities of students, carried out by them in classroom and extracurricular classes or at home on assignments without the direct participation of the teacher. For the student himself, independent work should be perceived as free of choice, internally motivated activity. It assumes that the student performs a whole series of actions included in it: awareness of the goal of his