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SOSYAL BİLİMLER SEMPOZYUMU**
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BİLDİRİ
KİTABI**

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ÖZELLİKLERİ**
**APHORISMS AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH
AND THEIR SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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Özet

Yüksek yaşam temposu ve çok sayıda edebi ve bilgi ürünü ile dinamik çağımızda, en geniş edebiyat türü büyük talep görüyor - aforizma. Özdeyişsel düşüncenin unsurları, bilgi denizinde vurgulamanıza izin verir, kişisel konumunuzu belirlemek için bilgi için çok önemli bir şeydir. Özdeyiş ifadesi, kişisel ve sosyal yaşamın çeşitli tezahürlerini genelleştirir ve karakterize eder ve ayrıca iletişimde organik parçası olarak, gerçekliğin sanatsal yansımasının geniş ve yoğun bir biçimi ve dilin ona karşı tutumunun ifadeleri olarak sıkıca var olur. Aforizmalar, dilbilimciler, edebiyat alimleri, tarihçiler, filozoflar tarafından araştırma konusudur. Bununla birlikte, aforizmanın eski kökenine ve aforizmaların konuşmada yaygın olarak kullanılmasına rağmen, aforizma olgusu henüz tam olarak çalışılmamıştır. Bu, dilbilimciler tarafından farklı şekillerde yorumlanan "aforizma" kavramının tanımında doğrulanır. Aforizmaların biçimleri, yapısal ve anlamsal özellikleri geniş bir tartışma alanıdır. Bu hükümler araştırmamızın uygunluğunu teyit etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, İngilizce aforizmaların yapısal ve semantik özelliklerini, seçtiğimiz yazarların aforizmaları örneğinde tespit etmek ve açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: aforizma, aforizma anlatımı, sosyal yaşam, dilsel doğa, anlamlı söz, somutlaştırma.

Abstract

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.

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

The article presents an attempt to establish and describe the main features (properties) of aphorism as an object of linguistics. In modern linguistics, more and more research is devoted to the study of aphorism as a phrasal text and a set phrase. However, the concept of aphorism in linguistics does not have its own definition. In this regard, it is relevant to analyze the linguistically relevant properties of the aphorism that characterize its linguistic nature. The purpose of the study is to determine and describe the minimum number of the most linguistically significant features (properties) of an aphorism, to

establish their obligatory / optional nature, their specificity / generality (for an aphorism and super-verbal formations close to it). Research methods — descriptive method, structural, semantic, functional, discursive, stylistic analysis, taxonomy.

Aphorism, being a verbal means of expressing general judgments, is one of the most noticeable and productive means and results of speech and thought activity, it is used in speech as a stable phrase (common saying of "common sense", proverb) or as a phrasal text / inter-text (literary genre, replica in the text / one-time quotation, catchphrase) [1]. Aphorism is widely used in various types of discourse, areas of speech communication, implemented in various social or cultural practices and fields of knowledge (including scientific) [2].

The term aphorism is quite widely used in scientific discourse. So, in July 2020, our query for the keyword aphorism in the titles and electronic texts of dissertations in various scientific specialties in the search engine of the Russian State Library received about 22,000 results. Taking into account the fact that not all dissertations and their abstracts have been digitized in the RSL, the actual number of uses of the term aphorism in qualifying scientific papers increases many times over. The vast majority of such works are philological, of which more than half are linguistic. Based on the fact that the preparation of qualifying works and familiarization with them is an integral part of the scientific activity of every linguist, we can conclude that the term aphorism is very actively used in modern linguistics.

At the same time, today there is no generally accepted understanding in linguistics of what should be called an aphorism. In general, linguistic reference literature, the term aphorism is either interpreted ambiguously or is absent. So, it is not in any of the four versions of the fundamental encyclopedia "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" (1990, 2002, "Linguistics" - 1998, 2000), and is not in most dictionaries of linguistic terms, for example, O.S. Akhmanova (1966, 1969/2004), T.V. Foal (2005, 6th edition - 2016), V.D. Starichonka (2008) and others. In the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" O.S. Akhmanova recorded only aphoristic attributes [3. C. 60] as a synonym for gnomic [3. C. 110] in connection with the definition of such a

semantic variety of the tense of the verb as the aphoristic present [3. C. 254]. One gets the impression that the authors and compilers of reference books on linguistics deliberately avoid attempts to interpret the concept of aphorism.

Against this background, the inclusion of the term in the "Concise Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (1995) by N.V. looks completely unexpected. Vasilyeva, V.A. Vinogradova, A.M. Shakhnarovich, where the aphorism, however, is already quite expectedly interpreted by means of concepts that are far from the metalanguage of linguistics, as "a short, refined in form utterance containing a generalized and complete thought" [4. C. 17]. Such a reflection of aphorism among the most significant and widely used linguistic terms (as you know, units of this kind are included in the short dictionary) can apparently be explained by its deaf mention (with a similar interpretation in almost verbatim form) in one of the most popular in Russian linguistics of terminological compendiums "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (3rd ed. - 1985) D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova when semantizing the term aphorism of speech as "saturation of speech with aphorisms - laconic, honed in form and expressing a generalized idea sayings" [5. C. 23].

It is symptomatic that the term aphorism is not always semantized in dictionaries of linguistic terms in cases where it is not possible to avoid mentioning it. So, in the "English-Russian Dictionary of Linguistics and Semiotics" (2003), edited by A.N. Baranova and D.O. Dobrovolsky, where almost all terms are interpreted in the form of a "commentary" (the presence of which is recognized by the compilers of the dictionary as "a very important factor contributing to the choice of the correct equivalent when translating a linguistic text" [6. p. vii]), neither English aphorism nor its Russian counterpart not commented [6. P. 24], although the volume and content of their understanding differ significantly in the Anglo-American and Russian East Slavic linguistic traditions [7].

Against the background of almost total disregard for the term aphorism (and derivatives from it) in general linguistic reference literature, its inclusion in particular linguistic encyclopedias (for

example, the Russian language, the Belarusian language, the Ukrainian language, etc.) looks indicative. In them, however, aphorism (white. afaryzm, Ukrainian. aphorism) is not always interpreted unambiguously, which gives rise to a diametrically different understanding of it in different national branches of linguistics [8. C. 42; 9. C. 60-61; 10. C. 39]. The definitions of aphorism in the framework of the study of individual languages are also quite contradictory. It is no coincidence that in the first edition of the encyclopedia "Russian Language" (1979) and subsequent ones (2nd edition - 1997, 2008) it is indicated that the concept of aphorism "does not have a generally accepted definition" [11].

Despite its metalinguistic vagueness, the term aphorism is widely used in linguistic research on a wide variety of topics, and thousands of scientific works of various genres are devoted to aphorism as an object of linguistic description. Only in Russian, over the past twenty years, more linguistic studies of aphorism have appeared than in all previous time, including more than 50 dissertations (in the titles of which the term aphorism or its derivatives are used) have been defended in various linguistic specialties (including such traditionally basic for linguistics, as 10.02.19 - the theory of language and 10.02.20 - comparative-historical, typological and comparative linguistics). However, it can be stated that no significant step forward in understanding what should be called an aphorism has taken place in linguistics. Aphorism in most studies either does not receive a definition as a proper linguistic object (its general philological or narrow literary interpretation is used), or is defined ad hoc, when each researcher understands it in accordance with his views and the linguistic material that is analyzed in this case.

The most controversial are attempts to identify the main features (properties) of aphorism as an object of linguistics. So, when defining an aphorism in linguistic studies, the concepts of "short (or concise)", "original", "deep", "honed (in form)", "expressive", "witty", "paradoxical", "author's" are widely used. "memorable", "unique", etc., which are not properly linguistic (they are not part of the metalanguage of linguistics). Recently, the search for one defining feature has become

noticeable, on the basis of which it is possible to combine all statements of different content and different syntactic form, which are usually called aphorisms, into one group (type) of linguistic units. As such a sign, “conceptualization” is proposed (a reflection of the most relevant for native speakers of the concepts of “concepts”) [12. P. 27], “passportization” (knowledge of the author's language by native speakers) [12. P. 29-30], “reproducibility” (storage in the minds of native speakers and repetition in speech in a “finished” form) [13. P. 11], as well as “idiomatic” (an expression of an obsession that goes beyond the sum of the meanings of lexical components), “poeticism” (expressiveness of a verbal form), etc. However, these and similar properties are inherent not only in aphorisms, but also in other types of super-verbal formations (phraseological units, winged words, literary quotations, etc.), which does not narrow the concept of aphorism to a certain type of linguistic units, but vastly expands it to any statement (free or stable), which is either conceptualized, or passportized, or reproduced, or idiomatic, or poetic (expressive), etc.

The study showed that of the many properties attributed to an aphorism, relatively few are linguistically relevant (which can be named and described in terms of linguistics). It is these properties that characterize aphorism as an object of linguistics and should be qualified as its proper linguistic features.

For example, such a property as “authorship” (the presence of an author), or “certification” (according to A.V. Korolkova) [10. P. 29-30], which is characteristic of many aphorisms (primarily as fiction or journalistic works), is difficult to recognize as significant for their linguistic description, since the presence of an author or a text source, firstly, has nothing to do with either the content or the form of the aphorism (the connection between it and its author is a background association due to extra-linguistic factors), and secondly, it is not immanent (the reproduction in the minds of native speakers of the associative connection of an aphorism with its author or text source is not regular, it directly depends on the nature of the functioning of one or another aphoristic unit , which can be simultaneously reproduced in the speech of some native speakers as the author's - a catch phrase, and

in the speech of others as a proverb devoid of authorship). So, many people know and use in their speech the saying Time is money (eng. Time is money), and they also know the American politician and statesman Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790),

could see his portrait on a \$100 banknote (where it has been placed since 1914) and often mistakenly consider him one of the Presidents of the United States (i.e., a very authoritative person), but not everyone correlates this saying with the name of B. Franklin as its author.

To verify such a statement, it is not necessary to conduct a survey of native speakers, it is enough to make a request to the National Corpus of the Russian Language to make sure that the reference in the speech to the name of the author or, in general, to the author's nature of the saying Time is money occurs in about 5% of cases of its use. With regard to popular sayings, the author of which is less known in itself, the associative connection between them is even weaker (and disappears altogether if the author is not known to anyone). It is difficult to imagine which of the native speakers, except for specialists in philology or lovers of winged words, knows that the author of the well-known Russian proverb With a sweet paradise in a hut is a Russian teacher and poet, a Tatar by ethnicity Nigmat Ibragimov (1778-1818), who wrote your works in Russian? The authorship of aphorisms is indicated in their numerous collections, as well as in dictionaries of popular expressions, which creates the illusion of an integral connection between the content / form of the aphorism and the idea of its author / text source. Outside of reference sources, as evidenced by the data of the National Corpus of the Russian Language, it is much more important what and in what form is reported in the saying, and not who and where said it. Can

to argue that the selection of the attribute "authorship (passportization)" is rather a tribute to the literary study of aphorism (as a literary work that always has an author and is meaningfully and formally an inseparable whole with him), but has nothing to do with understanding aphorism as an object of linguistics.

In turn, when highlighting the actual linguistic properties of an aphorism, it is important to differentiate them according to the criteria of materiality / insignificance, as well as necessity / chance. Only the essential and necessary properties that characterize the linguistic nature of an aphorism can be used to define it as an object of linguistics.

For example, such a sign of aphorism as separate design, which is distinguished by a number of researchers [12. P. 15], cannot be considered either essential or necessary for aphorisms, since, on the one hand, it is a consequence of their expression in the form of a complete statement (phrasal text or set phrase), and on the other hand, it contradicts the fact that some aphorisms have a single word a form of expression (such as Bdi! or Kozyryai! by Kozma Prutkov), which does not contradict their one-phrase nature. Separate formatting is an essential and necessary feature of phraseological units in terms of their opposition to a word in the structure of a phrase and cannot be automatically applied to phrase-level units to which aphorisms belong, since the lexical organization of a phrase, as is known, can be limited to one word.

The selection of linguistically relevant features of aphorism made it possible to define it in terms of linguistics as a single-phrase, nominative, discursively autonomous, predominantly super-verbal, reproducible, stable unit, which differs from all other super-verbal units (phrasal texts and stable phrases) in one specific feature - generalization of meaning (universal generalization reality). This feature characterizes aphorisms as a kind of linguistic units (phrasal texts or set phrases), determines their obligatory properties such as discursive autonomy and nominativity, manifests the proper linguistic quality of their content plan - aphorism.

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