

## ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF APHORISMS RELATING TO THE CONCEPT OF "TONGUE" IN ENGLISH

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### **Annotation**

The article studies paremiological units in modern linguistics and their specific features which investigates aphorisms related to the concept of "tongue" in English.

**Keywords:** aphorism, paremiological unit, proverb, saying, phraseological unit.

In modern linguistics, paremiological units are units that have a great potential in terms of informativeness in the language, were prepared by ancestors, have the quality of stability as the main features, and exist as the integrity of communicative content and grammatical form. They are traditional sentences, formed on the basis of certain patterns. Paremiological units have all the characteristics of speech derivatives (devices) in the form of a text, the signs of sociality and non-repeatability in them are similar to such signs of speech sounds, words, affixes.

A unique approach is required in the modeling of paremiological units related to the concept of "tongue" in English. In determining their attitude to language and speech, an exceptional approach to other speech phenomena is appropriate.

Paremiological unit in all languages is different from phraseologism. Phraseological unit, first of all, has the status of a word (lexeme), while proverbs and proverbs are of speech nature, that is, they are formed grammatically; the speaker does not feel the need to give a grammatical tone in the process of using it. It can be called internal stability that words in stable compounds cannot be replaced by synonyms and variants, and that sentences in proverbs are grammatically formed and become stable. Even when proverbs and proverbs take place in another sentence as a ready-made syntactic device, their sentence status remains intact.

The use of paremiological units related to the concept of "Tongue" is not only dependent on events, situational changes, even a specific context has the ability to choose the appropriate option. In order to use the aesthetic function of the language, the creator chooses one of the inexhaustible expressive possibilities of the language according to his purpose - the one he wants. The variants of proverbs and proverbs do not mean the same thing, there is a very subtle difference in meaning between them. The author or speaker chooses only one of them to express his opinion more sharply and clearly, according to the speech situation and purpose.

In the aphorisms related to the concept of "tongue" in English, language is considered as the heart, pride, symbol of independence, future of the nation. In contrast, in a number of the most powerful and significant works of art, the language first of all touches the heartstrings. Then it is mentioned as a means of conveying the words to the listener.

In English, paremies, aphorisms and texts form the symbolic, objective, imaginative and evaluative layers of the "tongue" concept and allow to fill in the cognitotype of the lower terminals of the mental-linguistic model of the language.

Aphorisms, along with proverbs, are artistic summaries of folk wisdom and express various aspects of folk thinking. Aphorisms occur as an independent genre, but they can also be "inserted" into a non-aphoristic context [Surkov 1962: 366].

The main features of aphorisms, i.e. philosophical, definitiveness, generalized character of semantic categories, are naturally reflected in the compositional construction of the word. Such a microtext, compared to other gnomic units, is also called a "product of life experience" by great personalities. In this, the author abandons the subjective worldview of the statement and brings the ready-made formula to the reader's simple honest thinking:

Each is the residue of design: Bi Rickey

Library is thought in cold storage: Lord Samueh

The compositional features of aphorisms, together with artistic and stylistic means, provide words in the gnomic sense of the language with an obligatory feature for them - unconventionality.

In the process of scientific research, we witnessed a lot of use of the following stylistic devices in aphorisms related to the concept of "tongue" in the English language.

**1. Antithesis** - Methodological use of contrasting ideas, concepts, etc<sup>1</sup>.

1. Talking should be an exercise of the brain not of the tongue (Гапириш тилнинг эмас, балки миянинг машқлари бўлиши керак) (Anonymous)

2. Queen. Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended.

Ham. Mother, you have my father much offended.

Queen. Come, come, you answer with an idle tongue (William Shakespeare).

As can be seen from the above examples, "brain and language or thought and language" are opposed to each other and antithesis is created in these aphorisms.

**2. Comparisons** - is an artistic image tool based on bright and exaggerated depiction of the object of the image by simulating it with another thing-phenomenon, which relies on common signs and characteristics for the things-phenomena that are being compared.

1. "English is the most beautiful language, but not rhymed tongue" (John Lennon). (Инглиз тили чиройли тил бўлиши мумкин лекин қофияли тил эмас)

2. "Silence is foolish if we are wise, but wise if we are foolish" (Colton).

As you can see from the examples, although English is a very beautiful and popular language today, it is difficult to arrange the rhymes when writing poems and ghazals in this language. A lot of poetic works of English poets reach people in a way that is not in accordance with the norms of worldly works.

**3. Irony** (Greek: εἰγοπεία - literally, to make a fool of oneself) in contemporary linguistics, it comes in the meaning of sarcasm, irony, sarcasm.

1. A woman's tongue is sharp enough to pierce the toughest flesh [W. Wilson] (Аёлнинг тили энг қаттиқ гўштни тешиш учун етарлича ўткир).

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<sup>1</sup> Азим Ҳожиев. "Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати" Тошкент. «Ўзбекистон миллии энциклопедияси» 2022. б.16

2. Woman's tongue is her weapon, her sword, which she never permits to rest or rust [Suzanne Curchod] (Аёлнинг тили у қурол, унинг қиличи, у ҳеч қачон дам олишга ёки занглашга рухсат бермайди).

The given examples are a set of concepts that indicate the style of irony to the respective interlocutor during the conversation. Such aphorisms are dialogic and are a case of irony applied to some opinions of the second person.

**4. Parallelism** (юн. *parallelos* - ёнма-ён турувчи ёки борувчи) - due to the similarity or contradiction between what is described, it allows vividening of emotion and feelings of emotion.

"That curry is heaven on the tongue but hell in the tummy." plays on the oppositional dichotomy of the concepts of heaven and hell. [W. Wilson].

In the aphorism given above, it is said about the actions of heaven and hell that are contradictory to each other, pointing out that language is the road that leads to heaven and hell, and parallelism characterizes the stylistic device.

**5. Chiasmus** (Greek: *chiasmus* - from the letter X of the Greek alphabet, i.e. located in the form of this letter) - syntactic parallelism in the reverse order, a stylistic figure based on the repetition of words (fragments) in the verse in the reverse order<sup>2</sup>.

1. But as for prophecies, they will come to an end; as for tongues, they will cease; as for knowledge, it will come to an end [Emiliano Zapata] (Афсоналар келади кетади, тилларга келсак у ўлади, шунингдек билим ҳам тугайди.)

2. Gifts of prophecy, tongues and knowledge will cease/faith, hope and love will abide [Alfred North Whitehead] (Башорат, тил ва билим совғалари имон, севги ва умид билан давом этади).

In the above aphorisms, the repetition of words in the reverse order of legend, linguistics, and words constitutes a stylistic figure of chiasm. This stylistic device, or chiasm, is a form of people's experiences, expressed in a lot of oral speech and decorates communication.

**6. Ellipsis** (Greek: *elleírsís* - dropping, dropping) is one of the stylistic figures, deliberately omitting a word (part) of a sentence in speech. Ellipsis is carried out with a specific artistic and aesthetic goal in mind<sup>3</sup>.

If there is a question about a quote, either don't use it or ask the speaker (language specialist) to clarify." (Агар иқтибос ҳақида савол бўлса, уни ишлатманг ёки маърузачи (тил эгаси)дан аниқлик киритишини сўранг)(D. Christian et al, The Associated Press Stylebook. Perseus, 2009).

There are such aphorisms that always come to the mind of a person and when they are conveyed to the listeners, they feel that some word is needed or missing, and even if the word is added and changed, the meaning remains the same. in the aphorism given above, if the word "speaker" is replaced by the word "language owner", it can be understood in the same sense.

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<sup>2</sup> Д.Қуронов, З.Мамажонов, М.Шералиева. Адабиётшунослик луғати Тошкент. «Академикнашр» 2010. Б.350

<sup>3</sup> Д.Қуронов, З.Мамажонов, М.Шералиева. Адабиётшунослик луғати Тошкент. «Академикнашр»2010. Б.359

**7.Rhetoric** (Greek: rhetorike - oratory) is the science of the art of speaking. The subject of rhetoric is speech, and all related issues (choice of material, placement, sentence construction, proof and disproof of an idea, choice of words, style, use of stylistic figures, reading a speech and h.) learns<sup>4</sup>.

1. My home tongues are the languages I speak with my sisters and brothers, with my friends. [G. B. Shaw] (тилим мени ака-ука, опа-сингил ва дўстларим билан мулоқот қилувчи воситадир).

In the above aphorism, the word order is correctly set, organized, fluent and expressive. As a result, rhetoric is embodied in this aphorism. In many aphorisms, we find the expression of speech in a chaotic form. But it is precisely in rhetoric that the sequence of words requires its superiority.

**8. Gradation:** (lat. gradatio - to strengthen consistently) is a stylistic figure based on consistently strengthening the content. One of the speech fragments "the meaning of the second (мазмунини) кучайтириб боришидан иборат услубий жараён<sup>5</sup>.

1. O, I could prophesy,  
But that the earthy and cold hand of death  
Lies on my tongue. No, Percy, thou art dust,  
And food for – [J.A.Cuddon].

Келиб-кетди неча дунёлар  
Келди хаёт йеғлади ўлим  
Сен деб жафо чекди боболар  
Улар кетди сен қолдинг тилим

2. "I do not regret, I do not call, I do not cry" (S. A. Esenin)(Афсусланмайман, ачинмайман, йеғламайман ҳам).

It can be seen from this quote that the words "world, death" strengthen the meaning of the word "language" and create a gradation in the poem.

**9.Anaphora** (юн. anaphora — юқорига чиқарнш). The use of a style consisting of the repetition of exactly one element at the beginning of parallel structured speech fragments (eg, verses)<sup>6</sup>

Long **tongue** of cat looks beautiful,  
Like fire Lord cat's **tongue** powerful.  
Looking red colored **tongue** of cat,

Life gets lesson that creation is best [Brundaban panda].

In this aphorism, an anaphoric stylistic device appears in the repeated repetition of the English word "tongue" and the comparison of the semantics of "tongue" to the language of various creatures.

Our scientific research has shown that among the above stylistic tools, antithesis and simile are the leading tools for aphorisms. The use of such aphorisms in many materials seems natural to us and has become a habit.

Aphorisms perform a certain aesthetic function in the epic narrative, the author, characters' speech or other parts of the plot, sometimes as they are, sometimes partially changed or created completely anew.

<sup>4</sup> Д.Куронон, З.Мамажонов, М.Шералиева. Адабиётшунослик луғати Тошкент. «Академикнашр» 2010. Б.253

<sup>5</sup> Азим Ҳожиёв. "Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати"Тошкент. «узбекистон миллии энциклопедияси» 2022. б.14

<sup>6</sup> Азим Ҳожиёв. "Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати"Тошкент. «узбекистон миллии энциклопедияси» 2022. б.14

Universal aphorisms are irrefutable summative expressions and consist of one or two parts such as "Tongue is the mirror of the nation", "Tongue is the pride of the nation". In the individual aphorism, they are found expanded. For example, "A poet is, before anything else, a person who is passionately in love with language" (The tongue may hide the truth but the eyes—never) can hide the truth, but the eyes-never can). "The best time for you to hold your tongue is the time you feel you must say something or bust" we see the following four-part version of the aphorism: Language - enjoyment "Language - nation, language - pride, language - disaster."

Taking into account the above, we have selected examples of aphorisms expressing the concept of "tongue" in English. After seeing some of them, we divided into the above groups. Language is a feeling of perversion: in aphorisms involving the word "tongue"-"tongue" in English, it is given to a human child and appears as a measure of a person's ability to enjoy life. The following aphorisms express such meanings as the enjoyment of language and act as a bridge to understand the events that make it happy in the process of communication.

And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything (William Shakespeare);

1. "In the English language there are orphans and widows, but there is no word for the parents who lose a child." (Jodi Picoult);
2. A bitter man needs to place his troubles on the front of his tongue so that they (Jay Wickre, Dubious Musings of a Peculiar Man);
3. Like a child who saves their favourite food on the plate for last, I try to save all thoughts of you for the end of the day so I can dream with the taste of you on my tongue." (Kamand Kojouri);
5. The language we use creates the reality we experience. (Michael Hyatt);
6. Just remember, when someone has an accent, it means that he knows one more language than you do." (Sidney Sheldon, Windmills of the Gods);
7. We feel free because we lack the very language to articulate our unfreedom." (Slavoj Žižek);

Language is a nation: language is the heart, pride, symbol of independence, future of every nation. No nation can be a complete nation without language. Without him, the Motherland has no will. In the aphorisms about the concept of "tongue" in the English language that we are studying, it is a means of communication that contributes to the world recognition of the nation. As proof of our word, we analyzed the following aphorisms.

1. There are many things which cannot be expressed by words. There are many words which cannot be spelled by human tongue. There are many tongues which utter one single truth (Toba Beta, My Ancestor Was an Ancient Astronaut);
2. Language is my nation, my village, my wife, my pen-friend, my check-out girl. Language is a complimentary moist lemon-scented cleansing square or handy freshen-up wippette.(Stephen Fry);
3. The limits of my language means the limits of my world (Ludwig Wittgenstein);
4. silence is the language of god, all else is poor translation (Rumi);
5. Political language... is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind (George Orwell).

Language is pride: language is a person's pride, a mirror of the soul. It is not only the heart and pride of a person, but also the language is the clothing of a person. How to wear this dress is up to each individual. Language is the translator of the soul. Because in the process of communication, each word

is the first to be clicked on the strings of the heart. Then it is polished in sentences and conveyed to the listener. We also analyzed the aphorisms that express the semantics of the language in English, and those that mean pride, pride, and heart.

1. "Nothing complements a fast mind better than a slow tongue. And nothing aggravates a slow mind better than a fast tongue. (Mokokoma Mokhonoana);
2. I go silent so I can write. When my tongue is wagging my fingers are silent (Sonia Rumzi, Simple Conversation);
3. A woman's weapon is her tongue (Anthony Trollope, The Way We Live Now)
4. Her beauty was enough to get her into most any situation she desired and her tongue—sharp and venomous—was enough to get her out again (Thommm Quackenbush, Danse Macabre (Night's Dream, #2));
5. If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart." (Nelson Mandela);
6. "But if thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought." (George Orwell, 1984);
7. "For last year's words belong to last year's language And next year's words await another voice." (T.S. Eliot, Four Quartets)

Language is a disaster: a disaster is talking about trivial things. We studied and analyzed all the disasters in the language: the appearance of enmity and mutual enmity between people, gossip, backbiting, lies, arguments, making fun of each other, discrediting each other by revealing secrets, and expressing them.

1. Thieves and liars kill indirectly, unintentionally, and with no other weapon than their tongues and malice. (A.E.H. Veenman);
2. Remember that it is quicker to destroy than build, so be careful of what you do even with your own tongue." (Gift Gugu Mona)
3. The tongue is the soft weapon that kills subtly (Jaime Tenorio Valenzuela)
4. Ignorance is no reason with a fool for holding his tongue (George MacDonald, Mary Marston);
5. Words can be medicines; they can also be poisons. Words can heal; they can also kill... It all depends on how, when and where they are use and against whom! Let us not abuse our words. It's a misuse of the tongue (Israelmor Ayivor, The Great Hand Book of Quotes);
6. I see a tongue! Some asshole is licking my peephole (Mark Tufo, Zombie Fallout);
7. "It's not all bad. Heightened self-consciousness, apartness, an inability to join in, physical shame and self-loathing—they are not all bad. Those devils have been my angels. Without them I would never have disappeared into language, literature, the mind, laughter and all the mad intensities that made and unmade me." (Stephen . Fry, Moab Is My Washpot);
8. We have a natural right to make use of our pens as of our tongue, at our peril, risk and hazard (Voltaire)

Literary aphorisms as an element of literary language, the role of aphoristic expressions in the artistic language of stories is studied. Aphorisms aimed at artistic reflection of a wise, instructive thought in a concise form are a means of creating imagery in the work, expressing the thought clearly and effectively, giving depth to the content and advancing the mind.

When elucidating the nature of language phenomena, including the development of any literary language, the formation of metalanguage norms, interaction with other languages, and other issues, it

is necessary to work and draw conclusions based on the laws of language development. Otherwise, it will not be possible to come to correct and accurate conclusions.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, in English language aphorisms, the concept of "tongue" appears as a standard by which nationality, communication, and the possibility of enjoying life are evaluated. Completing the subject layer of the "Tongue" concept, the authors of the aphorism call to use the language in the right ways, to live in life and do good deeds. It is important to use language correctly - to direct it to the welfare of society and not to allow ignorance to dominate.

All these aphorisms mainly lead to the positive aspects of the language, to the rules of etiquette, and serve to illuminate its spiritual side.

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