

Analysis Of Aphorisms Based On The Participation Of Expressive Devices

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Abstract: This article analyzes the stylistic aspects of aphorisms, which is one of the most pressing issues in contemporary linguistics. It examines the stylistic features of aphorisms based on the conclusions of world linguists and analyzes, from a pragmatic point of view, the expressive devices used in aphorisms, such as antithesis, metaphor, paradox, irony, hyperbole, and litotes.

Keywords: Stylistic feature, antithesis, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, litotes.

Introduction: Aphorisms are literary speech units that encapsulate short, concise, and profound thoughts, distinguished from other genres by their unique style of expression. Aphorisms hold a significant place in both oral folk traditions and written literature. They are primarily didactic in nature and express generalized philosophical conclusions on topics such as human life, morality, knowledge, and love.

Aphorisms are an elegant form of thought expression, utilizing stylistic devices and tropes. The stylistic aspects of aphorisms have been thoroughly studied in world and Russian linguistics. Notably, N. Fedorenko and L. Sokolskaya emphasize that the main feature of aphorisms lies in their artistry, achieved through various emotional and stylistic means. The authors write: "An aphorism should be not only wise but also beautiful. The word 'aphorism' implies wit, and along with its depth, it embodies beauty through artistic and stylistic devices. These aspects are crucial, as only artistry secures a lasting place for the aphorism."

Methods. In her dissertation "Linguistic and Stylistic Features of the Aphoristic Genre," T.I. Manyakina identifies four stylistic features of aphorisms:

General significance (generalization of ideas);

Expressiveness;

Information density;

Communicative clarity

According to the author, the expressiveness of aphorisms is manifested through metaphors and

comparisons. Information density results from the interplay between brevity and information capacity, while communicative clarity is determined by the relative simplicity of syntactic structure, linearity, and logical-grammatical completeness of the semantic-linguistic structure.

Results

The stylistic features of aphorisms are distinguished by their conciseness, brevity, and depth of meaning. The stylistic features of aphorisms are as follows:

1. Brevity and conciseness: aphorisms are short yet deeply meaningful phrases, often consisting of one or two sentences.
2. Depth of meaning and generalization: in an aphorism, the author expresses life experience, observation, or philosophical conclusion. Aphorisms reflect universal truths, human qualities, moral standards, and social relationships.
3. Extensive use of literary devices: aphorisms widely employ artistic techniques such as metaphor, comparison, irony, epithet, antithesis, and paradox. Through these means, thoughts are expressed vividly and figuratively.
4. Emotional and intellectual impact: aphorisms influence the listener's emotional experiences and stimulate their thinking. Often, they capture the listener's attention through unexpected ideas or unusual perspectives.
5. Timelessness and universality: aphorisms

maintain their relevance over time and have not lost their significance in various languages.

6. Polysemy of aphorisms: typically, semantic analysis of aphorisms reveals their multiple layers of meaning. Aphorisms contain surface, hidden, and profound meanings.

7. Laconic and rhythmic structure: some aphorisms take poetic or rhythmic forms, which aids memorization and preserves balance and harmony between words.

Discussion. Aphorisms are divided into different groups based on stylistic features. Their classification is carried out according to stylistic structure, means of expression, function, and purpose. The stylistic classification of aphorisms is as follows:

1. Classification by means of expression (stylistic devices);
2. Classification by purpose (functional-stylistic);
3. Classification according to expressive-emotional content:

Classification by means of expression: In aphorisms, the deep meaning and emotional impact are often enhanced through artistic and stylistic means of expression. These devices lend imagery and expressiveness to aphorisms. In the classification by means of expression, stylistic figures (devices of artistic expression) are primarily used as the basis. We will examine the following types of aphorisms based on the use of artistic devices:

Metaphorical aphorisms;

Antithetical aphorisms;

Paradoxical aphorisms;

Ironic aphorisms;

Hyperbolic aphorisms;

Litotic aphorisms;

Metaphorical aphorisms. A metaphor is the figurative expression of something or an event through other things in a transferred sense. In this type of aphorisms, the thought is presented in a figurative, symbolic form, encouraging imagination and reflection. Metaphorical aphorisms possess characteristics such as imagery, conciseness, multi-layered meaning, and universality.

Etiquette is a candle within the science of wisdom. (Anbar Otin)

In this aphorism, the author emphasizes that etiquette, or moral knowledge, is a candle within the sciences, serving as a source of light. Through metaphor, the author compares etiquette to a candle, which ensures the imagery of the aphorism.

Metaphor: "Candle" - here, etiquette is described as a

source of light.

A "candle" is typically used as a source of illumination, guidance, and direction in darkness.

Through this metaphor, etiquette is likened to a candle illuminating knowledge, serving as the main means of expression conveyed in figurative language.

Symbolism: The word "candle" carries symbolic meaning, presented as a symbol of concepts such as light, truth, knowledge, path, and spiritual awakening. It is emphasized that "adab" (etiquette) is the source of this spiritual and moral elevation.

Antithetical aphorisms are wise sayings that compare concepts with opposing meanings within a single aphorism, revealing their differences, relationships, or consequences. They are typically based on antithesis, a stylistic contrast. In these aphorisms, two or more situations, ideas, or qualities are expressed in opposition to each other. Through the use of contrast, complex life experiences are presented in a simple yet impactful form.

The beginning of anger is madness, its end is regret. (Abdulla Avloniy)

The aphorism emphasizes that anger begins with madness and ends with regret, with the author attempting to explain that anger is a vice that leads a person only to negative consequences. The aphorism has a gnomic character. It embodies moral and aesthetic evaluation by imparting a lesson about life's truth and behavior.

Antithesis: The aphorism depicts two contrasting stages. Here, the initial state and the final consequence are presented in opposition. A lesson is drawn by comparing these contrasting stages: the beginning - madness, the end - regret.

Metaphor: In this context, the word "madness" is not used to denote a genuine mental illness, but rather to signify losing one's mind and inability to control oneself. "Regret" serves as a general image of belated realization and remorse.

Paradoxical aphorisms: A paradox is a thought or situation that appears illogical or contradictory at first glance, but upon deeper reflection, reveals a truth. While paradoxical aphorisms may seem unusual, unexpected, contradictory, or illogical at first, they are wise sayings that lead to truth through their depth of thought. Paradoxical aphorisms possess characteristics such as unexpectedness, semantic depth, a call to vigilance, and multi-layered meaning.

A person who bites their tongue doesn't pull out their teeth.

(Abdulla Qahhor)

- This aphorism is considered a paradoxical and metaphorical one, expressing a profound thought about patience, compromise, and life wisdom. The aphorism deals with relationships between people, focusing on compromise and forgiveness. It emphasizes that in life, it is sometimes necessary to understand and forgive something that harms you, rather than destroying it.
- The paradoxical expression: The aphorism expresses paradox not in the complete destruction of what has caused harm, but in understanding and accepting it. A tooth bites the tongue and injures it, yet a person doesn't pull out the tooth, meaning they don't punish it. At first glance, it seems strange not to punish, but when we grasp the deep essence of the aphorism, we understand its life wisdom - that when our loved ones, friends, or even ourselves make mistakes, the right path is not immediate punishment or destruction, but forgiveness, compromise, and patience.
- Metaphor: "Biting the tongue" - here it is used not only in the sense of physical action but also to mean self-reproach, verbal error, or finding oneself in an awkward situation.
- "Not pulling out the tooth" is also not a literal action; it means not completely destroying something essential for a single mistake, but exercising patience instead.
- Both images have a metaphorical character, and figurative thoughts are expressed through real-life situations.

Ironic aphorisms are brief, sharp, and sarcastically expressed thoughts that convey wise words expressing criticism, mockery, or bitter truth through the contrast between their superficial and deeper meanings.

Irony, while appearing serious or positive at first glance, is actually built on sarcasm, derision, or criticism. Ironic aphorisms possess characteristics such as a superficially positive tone, an underlying critical meaning, contradictory ideas, sharp expression, humor, and sarcasm. The functions of ironic aphorisms are as follows:

To criticize;

To convey bitter truths in a gentle manner;

To encourage thinking, inviting the listener to grasp the inner meaning;

To use humor and irony as tools;

A nation that desires freedom must first expect freedom from itself.

(Cho'lpon)

This aphorism is considered to be in an ironic form, emphasizing that if people desire freedom, they should

expect it not from external forces, authorities, or enemies, but first and foremost from themselves - from their hearts and consciousness. In the aphorism, the author attempts to convey that only inner awakening, not false slogans, can bestow freedom; that liberty is not something granted by others, but rather a product of one's inner courage.

Ironic layer (sarcasm): The irony in the aphorism lies in the fact that although people chant the slogan "I want freedom," in practice they themselves are not free. That is, they think like slaves, are obedient, indifferent, accustomed to oppression, and have not even considered taking action. The aphorism is built on bitter sarcasm, urging people towards vigilance and self-criticism.

Antithesis (contradiction): There is a meaningful contrast between "desiring freedom" and "expecting freedom from oneself," where the former is an external demand and the latter is an internal change. This antithesis serves to highlight the difference between the words and actions of people in the aphorism.

Paradox: Typically, freedom is expected to come from external forces, but here it's said "expect freedom from yourself!" This sentence expresses a paradox; while it may seem unusual at first glance, it conveys a deeper meaning that freedom begins not from the outside, but from within.

Hyperbolic aphorisms: Hyperbole (exaggeration) is a means of expression that deliberately exaggerates, intensifies, and overstates an image. Hyperbole is typically used in aphorisms to create a sharp impression, convey irony, or establish a comical critical tone. In hyperbolic aphorisms, an object or situation is portrayed as stronger, larger, and more extraordinary than usual, with the aim of criticism, satire, or warning through exaggeration.

Floodwaters can both destroy the mill and drive it.

(Abdulla Qahhor)

In this aphorism, water is used as a symbol of power, emphasizing that any power (water) is beneficial if properly managed, but destructive if uncontrolled or excessive. The aphorism is created through the use of hyperbole and antithesis. Human emotions and social phenomena are portrayed in an exaggerated manner through the imagery of floodwaters.

Hyperbolic analysis: 2 hyperbolic concepts are used in the aphorism:

- The phrase "the flood waters destroy the mill" is expressed through hyperbolic exaggeration. While water is a natural force, in this aphorism it is portrayed as a symbol of catastrophe, that is, a force that leads to dire consequences.

Exaggeration: water is not ordinary, flood demonstrates excessive force

In this sentence, the phrase "mill running" by flood waters is used in a different sense, where water is portrayed as a means of initiating life's movements, transformed into useful energy.

Here, through hyperbole, it is exaggerated with praise and confidence.

Antithesis: the aphorism contains 2 antithetical pairs.

- "It can also destroy" - this phrase emphasizes the negative situation where floodwater can ruin the mill, rendering it unusable.
- "It can also drive" - this phrase emphasizes the positive situation where the same water can set the mill in motion, making it operational.

The contradiction expressed in the aphorism shows that a single force can have two different effects. The true essence of the antithesis in the aphorism is that any force, resource, or opportunity in life is neutral. Depending on how it is used, it yields either positive or negative results.

Aphorisms with litotes: Litotes is a method of artistic expression in which an object or phenomenon is deliberately understated, diminished, or reduced. That is, it is the opposite of exaggeration, being the art of expressing through understatement. In aphorisms, litotes are usually used to convey irony, modesty, criticism, sarcasm, or subtle emotions. The characteristics of aphorisms with litotes are as follows:

- To intensify meaning, it is presented in abbreviated or negative form.
- Behind the reduced expression lies the original powerful idea.
- Typically, aphorisms are conveyed in a tone of irony, humor, or criticism.

I am not a writer; I am merely a scribe of life's notebook.

(Gafur Gulyam)

In this aphorism, the author expresses humility, and although it seems that the author is denying his status as a poet, he is actually trying to show that he considers poetry not just a claim, but a service. He describes himself as simply a notebook writer who records life. While the aphorism appears self-deprecating (litotes), the author's true intention is to portray himself as a creator who writes about the people's struggles, close to the truth.

Litotes analysis: In the aphorism, the author begins with the phrase "I am not a poet," which is a litotes in the form of negation. By stating "I am a writer of life's

notebook," the author emphasizes his role as a simple observer, attempting to show his humility as well as the service of creativity to humanity and life.

- Metaphor: Two metaphorical sentences are used in the aphorism:
- "Life is a notebook" - in this sentence, life is directly portrayed as a notebook, and the events occurring in life are depicted as if they are being written on the pages of the notebook.
- "I am a writer" - in this sentence, although the poet presents himself as an ordinary writer, that is, one who records life's events, the poet emphasizes that he is not the creator of events, but rather a writer who serves the people, feels the people's pain, and interprets it sincerely.

Conclusion

The analysis above leads to the conclusion that these expressive means provide aphorisms with aesthetic value, a memorable rhythm, and generalized inferences. Furthermore, these devices not only imbue aphorisms with artistry and imagery but also serve to reveal society's moral views and historical-spiritual values through the criticism and irony conveyed in the aphorisms.

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