

PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the problem of a comprehensive description of paremiological units from the standpoint of philology. Paremiological units are widely used in society since ancient times. In ancient times, people did not have the opportunity to put their thoughts in written form. They had to remember catchy sayings similar to the paremiological units. Consequently, such sayings as the norm of society were spread orally from generation to generation, and subsequently renamed as "paremia" or "paremiological unit".

Key words: Paremiological Units, Semantics, English Language, Linguistics

Paremiological units or paremia are stable in the language. They can be characterized by rhythm, brevity, stability, standards, emotional intensity, imagery, artistic and regular expression of their originality, their unique inhesion to the people and their long-term effectiveness. The importance of paremiological units is considered as undervalued in our modern life.

The studying and understanding of paremiological units may lead to many achievements in modern education system. Despite the long tradition of philological research of paremiological units, this area of philology is one of those areas where there has not yet been a fairly stable understanding of the semantics and status of the object being studied. Practically each of the paremiological units and, as the whole area of this scientific field, needs clarification for a wide scientific audience. The paremiological units are like a code. It is a law that can not be changed. The principles and rules laid down in society are consolidated with the truth. No one dares to violate these stable social norms. It is impossible to disagree with the value of paremiological units, the same as, it is impossible to ignore the law. Paremiological units monitor compliance with the principles of life formed over the centuries. These principles are continuously transferred from the next generation to the younger generation.

The paremiological units are small utterances that are used for educational purposes. The paremiological units permanently affect a person, both the older and younger. A deep meaning of the proverbs makes a person mentally think and, it leads a person in the right way.

Paremiological units do not only educate the younger generation but also from generation to generation they educate the whole people of a certain society. The educational essence of paremiological units is that a paremia gives a definite opinion to a specific situation. It welcomes or rejects the event, that has committed or is about

to be committed. Accordingly, the opinion of the listener who has heard about a certain paremiological unit is located near the semantics of this paremia.

The paremiological unit gives an aesthetic education to a person. Teaching to appreciate the beauty of work, the beauty of nature, the beauty of human activity - influences people to speak culturally, to be a polite and a high moral person. Aesthetic feelings play an important role in human's life. Aesthetic education is taught by reading written works and paremiological units, understand its meaning and recognize the beauty of the world.

The paremiological units are ready-made complex formulae. It is willing to express a specific situation with the help of a number of phrases that can not be replaced. Like the complex formulae used in mathematical calculus, paremiological units are also a well-known word string. Analyzing the above-mentioned paremiological units, we decided to give the following explanation to the paremiological units: «Paremiological units have educatory, cultural, aesthetic, artistic and figurative characteristics depending on a certain circumstance. It is intouch with truth and human wisdom, with the traditions and customs of the people. They express allegorically, having a deep meaning. It is a stereotyped idea that is used as a communication tool». The stereotypical idea is a stable and normal position of the public group in relation to the situation or reality.

Any speaker in order to persuade his speech resorts to the people's wisdom, the paremiological units. Paremiological units are powerful. It is in the midst of a conversation, comes to mind in time. The figurative meaning of the paremiological units, as a rule, are crucial, rather than, a literal meaning. Using paremiological units, a speaker intends to confirm his speech with the figurative meaning of paremiological units. Speech of a speaker who uses the paremiological units becomes acute. The Kazakh people say: "The stick gets body, a word gets bone". As well as, the paremiological units similar to words get a bone.

Paremiological units are a folklore statement of certain people which have an infinite number of topics. Topics are about each part of mankind's life. These include various thematic groups: different social situations; life of ordinary people and their life activities; history of the people; people's hopes and intentions; the human soul and its health; the nature and goodwill of man; Happiness, wealth, hard work, patience; greed, misery, waste; God, religion, faith, conviction, sin; work, unemployment, agility, laziness; art, education, family, parenting; animal, all types of livestock, agriculture; nutrition, health, conflict; good and evil, humanity. "It is possible to find a significant life event, stories in the context of a proverb. In general, the first English paremiological units were found in ancient chronicles and early English records. A collection of paremiological units, classification of paremia and different studies carried out in the framework of paremiological units can be assigned to a later period.

The semantics of English proverbs are connected with myths, religions, history, the reality of life and the way of life of ordinary people. The collection of English paremiological units takes its beginning since ancient times, and it continues to this day.

The proliferation of paremiological units begins with the Egyptian people. In ancient times, in Egypt Zerah's sons designated many great words in writing for themselves. About BC in III-IV centuries, the first time in Europe, paremiological units were recorded on paper by Aristotle. He put in order the sayings of ancient Roman poets and philosophers, constantly writing them down for himself. The collection of sayings of philosophers, led by Aristotle, was important for rhetorical speakers and other philosophers. These wise words were brief, rhythmic, harmonious, consistent, and its meaning solid and wide, and attracted a large part of its interest on the part of society. In England, paremiological units for English people, patters and riddles, poems and aphorisms, in one word, didactic poetry is one of the most beloved genres of literature.

English paremiological units will be still comprehensively studied in the future, and their new ideas will be revealed. As we use the paremiological units today, in unchanged form, it will pass on to the next generation. It is people's treasure that is passed on from generation to generation. His vital value was not exhausted and will not be exhausted. The English paremiological units formed over the centuries can be seen by the people's eagerness to science and education. Additionally, analyzing the word sequences of its inner and outer structure and semantics of the paremiological units of English, it allows understanding the peculiarities of the paremiological units for the learners of English language as a Foreign Language.

The list of used literature

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