

EXPRESSION OF FULL SYNONYMS IN PROVERBS WITH THE
CONCEPT "SNOW"

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги қор концептли мақолларнинг синонимик хусусиятларитаҳлил қилинган. Мақолларда ифодаланган синонимик ҳодисаси тўлиқ ва шартли синоним турларига ажратилган. Мазкур мақолада тўлиқ синоним ҳодисаси назарий ва амалий мисоллар асосида таҳлилга тортилган.

Калит сўзлар: парема, мақол, синоним, тўлиқсиноним, бош маъно, ҳосила маъно, лексема.

Abstract. This article analyzes the synonymous characteristics of English and Uzbek proverbs with the concept of snow. The phenomenon of synonymy expressed in proverbs is divided into full and conditional synonym types. In this article, the full synonym phenomenon is analyzed based on theoretical and practical examples.

Key words: proverb, proverb, synonym, full synonym, primary meaning, derived meaning, lexeme.

A certain meaningful relationship in the language is realized with the help of several proverbs. The expression of the same meaningful relationship by means of different proverbs creates a group of synonymous proverbs - a series. Observing the synonymy of proverbs, in turn, is important in determining the meaning of each proverb. To know the language well, to fully use its rich possibilities, it is extremely necessary to know proverbs with a synonymous line.

The following natural phenomena: *шамол/ wind, қор/snow, ёмғир/rain, бўрон/storm, чақмоқ/ lightning, сел/ floods, дўл/ hail, момақалдиқоқ/ thunder, вулқон/volcano, шудринг/ dew, яшин/ lightning, туман/fog, булут/cloud* we will focus on the analysis of proverbs involving fog, cloud/cloud lexemes. For example, consider the following synonym series of proverbs with the wind[5].

Among the anemonic units used in proverbs, the lexeme of snow has a special place. O. Bozorov includes the semantic series "rain-snow-hail" related to the gradation of the "rain movement" scheme among the level series related to rain.

In our opinion, it would be more logical and semantically correct to present this line in the form of қиров-қор-дўл. In this paradigmatic line, the lexeme of қиров is not related to the act of raining, but to the act of covering, and therefore this lexeme

forms a combination with the verb to fall. Rain movement is in қиров. When the rain materializes, it can fall from tree branches under the influence of wind and earth.

This word is explained in Uzbek dictionary as follows: Ice crystals that form on soil, grass and ground objects on frosty nights. So, the word қиров is actually logically compatible with the verb form to be formed. Қиров acquires a metaphorical meaning when it becomes the actant of the verb to fall with the lexemes of hair and beard, and this is expressed in the form "qirov fell to his hair (or beard)".

In folk proverbs there are also proverbs formed with the word қиров. In the example below, the word қиров expresses expressions such as frost, cold. Because frost and snow are not events that happen in different situations and appear side by side, consecutively. This is also confirmed by the content of the first quatrain:

*Қор ёғди деб севинма, Аёзлари бор.
Хўжа келди деб севинма, Ниёзлари бор.
Қор ёғди деб суюнма, Қировлари бор.
Сўфи келди деб суюнма, Сўровлари бор[4].*

In the group of sleet-snow-hail units, the lexemes of snow and hail, which are close to each other in many ways, combine with the symbols of ownership of material form "moving", "existence", "coldness", "type of rain". Their distinguishing feature is "sounding", "ice-shaped" (hail lexeme); "white feather-shaped", "covering" (snow lexeme) can be mentioned.

There are enough examples of this in folk proverbs: *Қарға кетмай, қор кетмас, Турна келмай, муз кетмас; Қишининг қори – ёзга дори; Қор ёғди – дон ёғди, Ёмғир ёғди ош ёғди; Тоққа қалин қор тушгани – Ернинг қониб сув ичгани; Чилла қори – ернинг қони[2].*

It should be noted that the lexeme of ice also serves to express the name of a body that appears in connection with natural phenomena and exhibits a solid state of liquid. However, ice is not a specific event itself, but a lexeme denoting a state formed as a result of it (cooling): *Аҳмонмузидаҳмондайбўлсаҳамқўрқма, Кузнингмузикўзгудайбўлсаҳамқўрқ.*

Although the snow lexeme was not included in the proverbs analyzed above, it is possible to observe the formation of proverbs with the meaning of snow through the proverbs presented on the basis of the analysis..

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