

FUNDAMENTALS OF LINGUISTICS AND PAREMIOLOGY

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Abstract: The fields of linguistics and paremiology are areas of scholarship that are important in the study of the interrelationships between language and culture. These two areas analyze how language is used in a cultural context, reflecting the worldview, values and traditions of the people. This article provides a broader view of the basic concepts of linguistics and paremiology, their importance, their relationship, and their role in linguistic and cultural studies.

Keywords: linguistics, paremiology, communication, language, grammar, translation, expression, traditions, values.

The concept of linguomadanism represents the interaction of language and culture. Language is an integral part of human culture, through which people express their thoughts, feelings and worldviews. Linguomadanism studies not only the grammatical and lexical facets of language, but also how it is used in a cultural context. The field analyzes how culture is transmitted through language, how language is linked to cultural codes, traditions and values. Linguomadanism helps to see it as an independent, not just a set of grammatical rules when learning a language, but as part of a culture. In the field of linguistics, cultural codes of the language and culture-specific means of expression occupy an important place. For example, the terms, phrases, phraseologisms and paremias present in the language of a particular people reflect its cultural characteristics. Through these linguistic elements it is possible to obtain information about the historical experiences, values, customs and worldview of the people. Also, linguomadanism helps language learners gain a deeper understanding of culture, which serves to more effectively master the language.[1]

Paremiology, on the other hand, falls within the field of phraseology of linguistics and studies paremia, the oldest and most prevalent form of folk oral creativity. The word paremia comes from the Greek word “paremia”, meaning “proverb”, “wise word”. Paremias are short, memorable, and often metaphorical phrases that express the daily life, experience, and wisdom of the people. They reflect the moral values, social attitudes and worldview of the people. In the field of paremiology, the structure of paremias, their semantic and pragmatic properties, how they are formed and applied in different cultures are studied. Paremia are often passed down from generation to generation through oral creation, and in the process they can change their shape and content slightly. Paremias also serve as a stylistic tool of language, as they give speech a wealth of originality and expression.[2]

The connection between linguomadanicity and paremiology is very obvious. Paremias are considered one of the important tools that reveal the cultural facets of language. Through them, language users represent the values, customs and historical experiences of their culture. Therefore, linguomadanism and paremiology together contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language and culture. The role of linguomadanism and paremiology in the study of the interaction between language and culture is incomparable. Language is not only a means of communication, but also an institution that preserves and

transmits culture. Paremiology, on the other hand, is one of the oldest and most effective forms of this institution, through which the people express their wisdom, experience and values. Therefore, the study of linguistics and paremiology is closely related to such disciplines as linguistics, ethnography, anthropology and cultural studies.[3]

Today, globalization processes are further complicating the relationship between language and culture. In order to preserve the peculiarities of language and culture, the study of linguistics and paremiology is becoming more relevant. As a cultural heritage of the people, the collection, analysis and transmission of paremia to new generations is an important task in the development of linguistic culture.[4]

The interdependence of linguomadanism and paremiology is manifested in the interaction of language and culture, in the expression of the cultural meanings of the means of language and in the transmission of culture from generation to generation through folk oral creativity, in particular proverbs and matal. Linguomadanism studies how language is used in a cultural context, its cultural codes, while paremiology expresses and analyzes these cultural codes through Proverbs. Thus, paremiology as a means of revealing phraseological and paremiological layers of linguomadanism contributes to a deeper understanding of language and culture. Their interdependence is clearly visible in the preservation and development of culture through language, in the expression of the moral values, worldview and life experiences of the people through language.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, linguomadanism and paremiology are scientific fields that study the complex and rich relationship between language and culture. While linguomadanism studies how language is used in a cultural context, how culture is transmitted through language, paremiology studies paremia, one of the oldest forms of folk oral creativity. Together, these two areas contribute to a deeper understanding of the cultural and social functions of language, not just communicative. They are also important in developing new methods and approaches to the study of language and culture, and in the preservation and development of cultural heritage. The study of linguistics and paremiology serves to strengthen the specific cultural identity of the people and opens up new horizons in the field of linguistics.

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