

**ЭКОНОМИКА И НАУКА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ.
РАЗВИТИЕ НОВЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ**
**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF APHORISMS IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Aphorisms, as concise and memorable expressions of general truths or principles, play a significant role in both English and Uzbek languages. These pithy statements encapsulate cultural wisdom, societal norms, and philosophical insights, reflecting the values and beliefs of their respective societies. The lexical-semantic properties of aphorisms are particularly intriguing, as they reveal not only the linguistic features of the expressions but also the deeper meanings and connotations embedded within them.

In English, aphorisms often draw from a rich literary tradition, with influences ranging from classical philosophy to contemporary thought. They serve as vehicles for moral lessons, humor, and social commentary, often employing figurative language, irony, and paradox to enhance their impact. Similarly, Uzbek aphorisms are steeped in the cultural heritage of Central Asia, often rooted in oral traditions and folklore. They express communal wisdom and reflect the unique worldview of the Uzbek people.

This study aims to explore the lexical-semantic properties of aphorisms in both languages, examining their structure, meaning, and usage. By analyzing a selection of aphorisms from English and Uzbek, we will uncover the similarities and differences in their semantic fields, metaphorical language, and cultural significance. This comparative analysis will not only contribute to our understanding of aphorisms as a linguistic phenomenon but also highlight the intricate relationship between language, culture, and thought in shaping human experience. Through this exploration, we hope to illuminate the universal themes that transcend linguistic boundaries while appreciating the unique characteristics that define each language's approach to wisdom and expression.

Aphorisms are succinct statements that encapsulate profound truths or observations about life, often employing wit and irony to convey their messages. These expressions are not only linguistic artifacts but also cultural touchstones that reflect the values, beliefs, and collective wisdom of a society. The study of aphorisms provides insight into the ways in which language shapes thought and vice versa, revealing the underlying principles that govern human behavior and social interaction.

In English, aphorisms have a long-standing tradition, with roots tracing back to ancient philosophers like Socrates and Confucius, who articulated wisdom that has persisted through centuries. The English language has adopted and adapted aphorisms from various sources, including literature, religion, and popular culture. They often serve as moral lessons or cautionary tales, making them easily memorable and widely applicable. For instance, expressions such as "Actions speak louder than words" or "A penny saved is a penny earned" encapsulate practical wisdom that resonates across different contexts. The lexical choices in these aphorisms—often characterized by simplicity, clarity, and vivid imagery—enhance their effectiveness and memorability.

Conversely, Uzbek aphorisms are deeply rooted in the rich tapestry of Central Asian culture, reflecting the historical experiences, social norms, and philosophical outlooks of the Uzbek people. These expressions often originate from oral traditions, folklore, and proverbs passed down through generations. The lexical-semantic properties of Uzbek aphorisms frequently highlight themes such as community, family, and the natural world, emphasizing the interconnectedness of human experience. For example, sayings like "The hand that gives is better than the hand that receives" embody communal values and the importance of

generosity within Uzbek society. The structure of these aphorisms often employs metaphorical language and vivid imagery that resonate with cultural symbols and practices.

This comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic properties of aphorisms in English and Uzbek aims to uncover the nuances that differentiate these two linguistic traditions while also identifying universal themes that connect them. By examining the semantic fields of selected aphorisms, we can explore how each language constructs meaning through metaphor, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references. Additionally, this study will investigate how the use of figurative language—such as similes, metaphors, and personification—enriches the aphoristic form in both languages.

Furthermore, this exploration will delve into the role of context in shaping the interpretation of aphorisms. Cultural background, historical circumstances, and societal values all influence how these expressions are understood and utilized. By analyzing aphorisms within their cultural contexts, we can gain a deeper appreciation for their significance and impact on communication.

Ultimately, this study seeks to contribute to the broader field of linguistics and cultural studies by highlighting the interplay between language and thought through the lens of aphorisms. By bridging the gap between English and Uzbek linguistic traditions, we aim to foster a greater understanding of how different cultures articulate wisdom and navigate the complexities of human existence through language. Through this lens, we can appreciate not only the beauty of language itself but also the shared human experiences that transcend cultural boundaries.

The list of used literature:

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