

Classification of structural and semantic modifications of the paremiological cliché and the mechanisms of their transformation.

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Abstract: *This article uses the materials of the doctoral dissertation of the candidate of philological sciences Safronov Elbek Olegovich. The theoretical characterization of proverbs as an object of the theory of language and comparative linguistics is given. This research has no analogues in the world, so it is relevant not only for the scientific field, but also for all mankind. The dissertation research is aimed at fulfilling the tasks noted in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Mirziyoyev, 2017]" dated February 7, 2017 and other normative legal documents adopted in this area, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2909 dated 20 April 2017 "On measures for the further development of the higher education system" and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 304 dated May 22, 2017 "On measures to further improve the postgraduate education system". This research has no analogues in the world; therefore it is relevant not only for the scientific field, but also for all mankind.*

Keywords: *Classification; formulation; modifications; linguistic phenomena; depth of linguistic symbolism; value - the fundamental principle of culture; thematic stratification; vitality; concentration; conciseness.*

For many years, world linguistics has been conducting research in the field of the functioning of paremias in Russian linguistics, the social and cultural environment, as paremiological constructions act as important and reliable sources of research on folk experience, traditions and customs of the linguistic space, which is absolutely in contact with the principles of anthropocentrism, whose attention is focused on the relationship of man with language, functioning on examples of spiritual and social experience in the existing language platform. The theoretical feature of proverbs as an object of the theory of language and comparative linguistics is investigated. This research has no analogues in the world, therefore it is relevant and in demand not only for the scientific field, but also for the whole of humanity.

Modern paroemias not only try to overcome the attitudes of traditional stereotypical paroemias, but often, hiding behind a comic form, focus on topical social problems and even have a manipulative effect on a person [Lyasheva. 2020: 11].

V.P. Anikin writes: «A proverb is a popular saying, it does not express the opinion of individuals, but a mass popular assessment, popular consciousness. Thousands and tens of thousands of people agree with the proverb. Everything that does not correspond to the structure of the thoughts and feelings of the masses is eliminated from the proverbs in the process of existence. The proverb has

become popular because there is something in it that allows many to recognize it as their own». Due to the compression of social experience, the national and cultural specificity of the language, its connection with the national and spiritual life of the people, its history are most clearly manifested in proverbs.

In the linguistic research of the last decade, new approaches have been identified, focused on the study of the phraseology of a new language within the framework of the generally accepted problems of "man and language" and "language and culture". This is the reason for the considerable interest of scientists in identifying the national and cultural specifics of phraseological units. Therefore, the study of the national and cultural specifics of international proverbs and sayings, reflected in their thematic stratification, seems relevant and theoretically significant.

A. A. Konstantinova believes that the causes of the transformed units are pragmatic and cognitive in nature. Within the framework of the pragmatic goal of influencing the addressee, the creative use of parodies allows the author to solve the following main tasks:

- 1) attracting attention;
- 2) expression of attitude, evaluation:
- 3) creating a stylistic effect (increasing expressiveness, emotionality, creating an individual the author's style). Cognitive conditioning is caused by the need to convey new or updated cognitive content [Konstantinova. 2012: 16].

K. R. Timiryasheva presents a similar view on the causes of anti-theology. She cites two reasons: a critical understanding of stereotypes and the implementation of the linguistic law of expressivity [Timiryasheva, 2018: 241].

Researchers O. A. Hopiyainen and N. V. Filimonova, summarizing the observations of foreign and domestic authors, note the same goals of using anti-phrases, similarity in the mechanisms of their creation in Russian, English and German, and name the following reasons for the occurrence of anti-phrases:

The language game, as it turned out according to the results of the research, performs many functions. T. P. Kuranova tried to summarize the available results and presented the terminological apparatus of the functions performed by the language game in various spheres and communicative situations:

- 1. The comic function allows you to evoke a smile, laughter. This function is one of the main functions of the language game, and is highlighted by all scientists who are interested in the language game.**
- 2. The entertainment function serves to entertain both the author and the interlocutor.**
- 3. The hedonistic function involves getting pleasure from the very process of language play, getting aesthetic pleasure.**
- 4. The expressive function (the function of expressiveness of speech) gives speech imagery and expressiveness.**
- 5. The meaning-forming function acts as a means of creating new meanings.**
- 6. With the help of an aesthetic function, it becomes possible to "focus on the novelty of the form, shifting the emphasis from what is being said to how it is being said." This function is most often used in fiction.**

7. The language-making function enriches language and speech with new verbal elements. The cognitive (individually linguistic) function is close to this function, which is especially pronounced in poetic creativity.

8. The compression function implements the law of saving speech efforts.

9. The masking (euphemistic) function allows you to hide the true thoughts of the addressee, to disguise them.

10. The password function allows you to recognize «your own».

Anti-Czechs, being linguistic units, they perform certain functions. Thus, N. V. Khudoley believes that anti-Czechs functionally do not differ from proverbs and perform the same functions in culture, but with minor changes.

1) The communicative function. Unlike proverbs in which the addressee is a collective, in anti-proverbs the addressee is often an individual who seeks to stand out for his creativity. Proverbs convey accumulated experience, and anti-Czechs convey up-to-date information, values of modern culture.

2) Regulatory function. Proverbs convey information about the established system of regulations and prohibitions in society, which forms the mental attitudes of the addressee. Anti-Czechs regulate the psychological and emotional state of the addressee.

3) Emotional and expressive function. Stable language units convey the addressee's subjective emotional assessment. The researcher points out that the use of traditional parodies in speech makes it possible to achieve expressiveness and imagery, and the use of anti-phrases creates the effect of irony, satire or outrage.

4) Fatality function. Both traditional and modern paremias make it possible to establish emotional contact between speakers. The author of the article notes that traditional linguistic units are more universal in this regard, due to their long history of existence and the inviolable truths and values embedded in them.

5) Aesthetic function. Proverbs and anti-proverbs are able to decorate, update, and transform everyday speech [Khudoley, 2018].

Linguists name a number of differences between transformed linguistic units and traditional ones.

The structural and semantic transformation of the initial construction is the most productive and universal method of creating modern parodies.

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