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PROVERBS AND SAYINGS ARE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE WEALTH IN THE LIFE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In some languages, the pronoun one's is the first component. One's cards are on the (able- to reveal oneself, to reveal one's intention. One's sur is full- One's days are numbered- Does he have five days or not. One's hair stands on end- My hair stood on end; I had no energy left; I lost my memory. One's number is ur- His luck is gone; his period is over; his condition is broken.

INTRODUCTION

We give several examples of the use of the above structural-semantic types of materials. Protens: No, King Magnus, our cards are on the table. What have you said? You may not know it, Wassermann, but your days are numbered. (T. Dodd). The parson's hair fairly stood on end when the evil tune was heard raging through the church.

The addition of the phrase "fairly" to the text increases the expressiveness of the phraseological combination. "Leave that place out- or your number's ur". "We know, our number's are ur, so let's get them quickly".

Folk proverbs reflect the entire history of this nation, the way of life, that's why writers often refer to proverbs. Folk proverbs are an alternative methodical tool in making the language of an artistic work juicy and impressive. Figuratively speaking, if a ring is an ornament like an eyeglass, a proverb gives such power and vitality to the speaker's speech and the writer's image.

"To be or not to be."

"Better ate than never."

"All for one, one for all."

"The death of a horse is a holiday of a dog."

"Heavenly-manly."

Proverbs should be used appropriately, paying attention to who the speech or work is intended for, how it illuminates the thought, and the sphere of influence. Proverbs and sayings are an inexhaustible wealth in the life of writers and journalists. They are distinguished from other forms of written and oral style by their compact form and deep content. A flower is a symbol of beauty, youth and creativity. A flower is presented to the greatest and most respected guest, friend, and friend. A thorn has the opposite qualities of a flower. That is why beauty and ugliness, elegance and roughness, flower and thorn are glorified.

There is no rose without a thorn.

There is no flower without thorns.

From this point of view, the flower and the thorn are two things that are completely opposite to each other, and they cannot be separated from each other. These proverbs and proverbs are found in different languages because the contrast of two objects with opposite meanings is one of the necessary tools for the form and logic of proverbs. The ideas of conscientiousness, learning, and friendship occupy one of the main places in proverbs and sayings. "A good conscience is a soft pillow". "A good conscience is a soft pillow."

"It is never late to learn." It's never too late to learn. The pursuit of knowledge, love is glorified:

"Love is neither bought nor sold." "Love cannot be bought or sold."

Proverbs encourage saving time, valuing it, and not wasting time: "Lost time is never found again."

"Lost time is never found." "Good health is above wealth".

"Good health is better than wealth." A fattler is worse than a thief. A gossip is more dangerous than a thief.

A lay is not believed even when he speaks the truth. No one believes a liar when he tells the truth.

Concluding the above thoughts and comments, we can say the following; when using proverbs and sayings, it is necessary to pay special attention to their comprehensibility, their correct use in their place, and making the speech clear and impressive.

Each language has its own rules of development based on its own characteristics and internal capabilities. The formation of fixed phrases in English has its own characteristics. It is known that the formation of a phraseology means that one or another word combination acquires all the elements characteristic of a phraseological structure. Factors causing the emergence of new phraseology in English include: the emergence of new concepts that require a name; the need to replace phrases that have lost their effectiveness with new ones; the constant need for expressions related to the same historical period. In recent years, phrasalists are more and more interested in the question of how FBs are formed. This is due to the fact that the content of language units, including the structural-semantic features of FBs, remains one of the least studied areas in linguistics. Therefore, it is important to generalize the main methods of phraseoderivation in order to clarify the relationship between the semantic-phraseological variants of FB.

The phenomenon of the formation of phraseology, by its nature, requires the study of this issue in two ways:

1. taking into account etymological features, diachronically (by analyzing the historical development stages of the studied phenomenon);
2. in the synchronous plan (language and its use are considered the subject of linguistics).

Therefore, in the study of phraseological derivation, these two interrelated and mutually demanding approaches to linguistic phenomena are of great importance. Phraseological formation, regardless of how it occurs, enriches the language with bright, lively, meaningful FBs. Acceptance of some neologisms by society, and on the contrary, rejection of some neologisms, is a phenomenon that depends on several factors. First of all, it depends on whether the derivation corresponds to the nominative function placed in front of it or not. One of the noticeable changes in the process of formation of a new FB resulting from phraseological derivation is that the semantic function of the denotation in it changes to another denotation. is a tooth. This process is described by Collins-200623; The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English-2008; H. W. Fowler-2008; We can clearly observe it in A. S. Hornby and a number of other leading explanatory dictionaries.

At the heart of the derivational development of phraseology are complex semantic processes that lead to the formation of phraseological units (FB). In this case, the regularity of derivational processes is usually carried out in the following sequence - FB as a derivational base serves as a basis for the emergence of other phraseological units from phraseological words. This is done in the following form: "FB-word" and "FB-FB". Derivatives (derivatives) can, in turn, participate in the development of derivational relationships, and as a result, new words or FBs appear. will come. As a result of various transformations of the original FBs, the derivation of raw FBs can be carried out.

This is a completely new meaning for the lexical system of the language. FBs are prone to various changes, and such changes occur due to the possible exchange of components in the structure of the FB, but its remaining parts retain their permanent properties. In this case, the transformation of FB components in most cases does not affect the nature of stable compounds corresponding to it.

For example, Be all at sixes and sevens =" to be in a disorderly state; to be abandoned, to be neglected"; set on six and seven; set on cinque and sice = to bet on cinque and sice, i.e. to take a risk.

The semantic derivational complexity of the essence of phraseological units is caused by the repetition of words related to the same word group in their composition.

Below we will consider several examples of the number word group:

Three in One, One in Three - holy divine trinity; threesheets in the wind- gryt mast; to strike twelve the first time (all at once) - to quickly demonstrate one's abilities; ten to one - ten against one, almost inevitable; anger gave him the strength of ten the upper ten (thousand) - aristocracy, ruling class; the ten commandments - ten holy duties; and so on. In this way, a whole nest of FBs is created:

two in two a) to cut in two: to cut in two;

b) separately;

It is a game at which two can play, two can play at that game - let's see who has the upper hand (who will win); Two in distress makes sorrow - sharing someone's sorrow reduces sorrow.

The creation of FBs with the word "one" as a base word is currently happening at a rapid pace: be all one to smb.; be at one (with smb); be one too many; be one too for smb.; such one, a; Evil one, The; hot one, a; one and all; one and only the; one by one; one in a thousand; one is not built that way; one or two; one too many (or too much) for smb.; etc.

The above-mentioned semantic complexities cause the emergence of derivational diversity in the phraseological system of the language. In collecting material for phraseological research, and in order to distinguish derivatives from phraseological variants, we should mainly follow three theoretical bases.

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