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ABOUT ONE OF THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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As research on the scientific study of proverbs and sayings in the Turkmen language, which are distinguished by their stable structure and unity of meaning, deepens, new aspects of their study are also revealed. Despite the fact that in recent decades there has been no special and voluminous work on the study of the linguistic features of proverbs and sayings, it can be noted that some studies have been carried out at various times. For example, the syntactic features of proverbs and sayings have been the subject of research in the candidate's thesis "Syntactic Features of Turkmen Proverbs and Sayings" [1] by the linguist A. Annanurov since the middle of the 20th century. In grammars, scientific monographs and collections of scientific articles written on the study of the lexical part of the modern Turkmen language [3,5,6], and in textbooks and manuals written for secondary and higher education institutions [2,3], brief information on the lexical and semantic features of Turkmen proverbs and sayings is provided. At the beginning of the 21st century, Sh. Rejebova's scientific work "Proverbs and sayings in the Turkmen Language (Linguistic Analysis)" [9] was devoted to the study of this issue. In addition, small and large scientific articles were published in various publications [7, 4].

Proverbs and sayings are unique lexical units used in the vocabulary of our language as ready-made syntactic structures. This feature of them demonstrates the richness of the lexical structure of our native language with various structural means and allows us to study its characteristic features as a unique group of words.

Most proverbs and sayings are structured in the form of compound sentences, especially compound sentences with a subordinate clause. Such a structure indicates that the idea expressed in the first part of these lexical units is semantically related to the second part (in other words, the idea expressed in the subordinate clause is related to the main clause). Such feature of proverbs and sayings has not been the subject of linguistic research until now.

In the Turkmen language, conditional sentences are a part of proverbs and sayings made in the form of conditional sentences.

The meaning of proverbs and sayings written in the form of conditional sentences is often used in speech in another structure that can convey its meaning, a simple sentence, if the original form is not remembered: *If you do not know your limit, honey will turn into poison ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 76). Honey when overconsumed will turn into poison. If you hold the*

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cane weakly, it will cut your hand ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 94) - A weakly held cane will cut your hand. Hold cane weakly and it will cut your hand ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 116) - A weakly held cane will cut your hand. If you have no authority over your tongue, you have no credibility among people ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 101) – If you don't watch your tongue, you will have no credibility among people. No authority over tongue, no credibility among people.

As a result of such syntactic transformation, the following changes occur in the structure of proverbs and idioms that have been transformed from a compound sentence form to a simple sentence:

1. When proverbs and sayings with a conditional sentence structure are transformed into simple sentences, the meaning of their conditional sentence can often be found in the past tense of the common verb in the present and absent forms.

For example,

If you don't laugh at a joke, it will be offended ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 137) – Laughter that is not laughed at will be sad. If an apprentice does not surpass his master, the trade will be lost ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 217). An apprentice who does not surpass his master will eliminate the trade.

2. In proverbs with a conditional compound sentence structure and when a proverb turns into a simple sentence, the main members of the conditional sentence change their syntactic function.

For example,

Whatever you say, your ears will hear it ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 156). Your ears will hear what you say. If an ox falls, the number of those who stabbed it will increase (Fountain of Wisdom, p. 154) - The number of those who stabbed the fallen ox will increase.

In the examples, the subject of the first clause is ***dropped*** *in the simple sentence. and the message becomes a* ***very winning filler.*** *In the second example* ***The*** possessive pronoun of the subordinate clause is the object *of the subordinate clause in a simple sentence. and its message becomes* ***a verb declension.***

3. In proverbs and proverbs with a conditional sentence structure, when the proverb is transformed into a simple sentence, the imperative, interrogative, and indefinite pronouns that are used in the conditional sentence and are not words that carry the main meaning are omitted.

For example,

More friends, less hardship ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 178) – A man with more friends has less hardship. More children you larger is your heart ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 350). Your heart depends on number of your children.

The substitutions of **comparative adjectives** in the first and second sentences given in the examples are not used in a simple sentence.

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4. When a compound sentence with a preposition becomes a simple sentence, the sentence members change their positions.

For example,

If you are a scholar, the world is yours ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 202) – The world is the scholar's. If a man won't use its wealth he won't be known ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 114) – A man who does not use his wealth will not be famous. If you hit a cow's horn, its limbs will hurt (("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 362) – The limbs of a cow whose horn is hit will be hurt

In the example given above, the members of the subordinate and main clauses of the first subordinate compound sentence have changed their positions, and so has the subordinate clause and the main clause. The third subordinate clause of the subordinate clause is the subject of the subordinate clause. The word cow, which is used as a declension in the same sentence, becomes a past participle and becomes a possessive declension in the simple sentence.

5. In order to check the occurrence of syntactic transformation in some proverbs and sayings given in the form of a simple sentence, it is possible to carry out the opposite transformation, that is, to transform them into a conditional compound sentence.

For example:

He who is patient will achieve his goal ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 354) – If you are patient, you will achieve your goal. Even a fat sparrow will not yield a pound ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 357) – Even if a sparrow gets fat, it will not yield a pound.

6. Unlike a compound sentence, which follows the structure of a simple sentence, it can be accompanied by various types of adverbs, words that have and do not have independent meanings, as secondary means.

For example:

If a crow imitates a goose, its wings will break ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 95) – A crow that imitates a goose will break its wings. If you don't laugh at a joke, the joke will be sad ("Paýhas çeşmesi", p. 109) – Laughter that is not laughed at will be sad.

The use of punctuation marks in these syntactic structures is not uniform. They are placed in each of the sentences that come in the form of a compound and a simple sentence, according to the requirements of the orthographic rules.

The Turkmen language, which is part of the Turkic language family, has a unique and complex structure. Its thorough and consistent study helps to discover and explain its previously unknown features. Unique linguistic phenomena, such as the transformation of compound sentences into simple sentences, which are common in the grammatical structure of the Turkmen language, are subject to further in-depth study in the future, revealing their unique characteristics.

Some linguists [5], studying the topic, explain the syntactic transformation of the application of compound sentences in the Turkmen language to simple sentences as a form of

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syntactic semantics. Through their scientific research, they reveal the characteristic features of this phenomenon and explain its importance in speech.

Such scientific views of linguists explain the importance of studying the internal structure of our native language, which has not yet been sufficiently studied.

Thus, they note that the presentation of proverbs and sayings made in the form of compound sentences, which are common in speech, through simple sentences, demonstrates the richness and diversity of the syntactic structure of the Turkmen language, and the opportunity to express thoughts through different structures depending on the needs of speech in the language.

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