

## AXIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PAREMAS OF THE KHOREZM DIALECT

Sharipova Sadoqat Olimboy qizi

Ma'mun universiteti

O'zbek va sharq tillari kafedrası o'qituvchisi

**Annotation:** This article comprehensively analyzes the role of paremas (proverbs and sayings) specific to the Khorezm dialect in expressing the national worldview, value system, and national-cultural mentality from the point of view of axiolinguistics. The value orientations of linguistic units belonging to the dialect, their semantic-pragmatic characteristics, and their connection with folk thinking are explained.

**Keywords:** Khorezm dialect, parema, proverb, saying, axiology, culture, value, linguistic culture.

## XORAZM SHEVASI PAREMALARINING AKSIOLINGVISTIK TAHLILI

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Xorazm shevasiga xos paremalar (maqol va matallar)ning xalq dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlar tizimi hamda milliy-madaniy mentalitetni ifodalashdagi o'rni aksiolingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan keng tahlil qilindi. Shevaga mansub lingvistik birliklarning qadriyat yo'nalishlari, ularning semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari va xalq tafakkuri bilan bog'liqligi izohlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Xorazm shevasi, parema, maqol, matal, aksiologiya, madaniyat, qadriyat, lingvomadaniyat.

## АКСИОЛАНГИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПАРЕМ ХОРЕЗМСКОГО ДИАЛЕКТА

**Аннотация:** В данной статье комплексно анализируется роль парем (пословиц и поговорок), характерных для хорезмского диалекта, в выражении национального мировоззрения, системы ценностей и национально-культурного менталитета с точки зрения аксиолингвистики. Раскрываются ценностные ориентации языковых единиц диалекта, их семантико-прагматические характеристики и связь с народным мышлением.

**Ключевые слова:** хорезмский диалект, парема, пословица, поговорка, аксиология, культура, ценность, лингвокультура.

**Introduction:** Language is considered the spiritual heart of society. In particular, the historical experience, worldview, knowledge and spiritual values of the people are embodied in various layers of the language. Proverbs and sayings are the most concise, most meaningful and ancient form of this reflection. The Khorezm oasis requires special study with its ancient style, phonetic and lexical layers, as well as the richness of folk speech. Language is the main tool that reflects the spiritual world, mentality and value system of the people. Proverbs are a concise expression of the experience, moral standards, values and worldview of the people

formed over the centuries. The Khorezm oasis is distinguished by its rich historical and cultural heritage, its own dialect and dialect system. Proverbs and sayings found in the Khorezm dialect are of particular importance not only in terms of language, but also in terms of cultural and axiological layers.

Paremiology (Greek: paroimia - wise saying, proverb and ... logy) - 1) a branch of science that studies wise expressions - paremias - such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language, concise and simple, short and meaningful, and appear as logical generalizations; 2) a system of wise expressions - paremias - such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms - existing in a certain language. Paremias are the object of study of literary studies, since most of them often resemble a poetic form and use a number of figurative means, such as simile, antithesis, anaphora, alliteration, irony, and pitch. At the same time, paremas are also an object of study in linguistics, since they are composed of words and sentences expressing a certain idea. Paremas combine these two aspects. Paremas, which studies the origin, historical development and meaning of paremas, are closely related to phraseology. Paremas study all the various expressions existing in the language, while phraseology, as a part of it, studies only stable combinations with a mobile meaning. In this respect, they differ from each other. The unity of the object of study, that is, the examination of stable, stable combinations consisting of several words, is a similar and common aspect of paremas and phraseology. The collection and study of paremas has been ongoing since the times of Mahmud Kashgari ("Devonu lugotit turk") and Gulkhani ("Zarbulmasal") to the present day.

Paremiology is a branch of folk wisdom and its part in linguistics (literary studies), which studies stable phrases and sentence-shaped units known as "paremiy", that is, admonitions, educational content.

Paremiy: This field studies folk wisdom, aphorisms, proverbs and sayings.

Paremiy: The main unit under study, which is a sentence or phrase used in speech with a strict structure, rich in meaning and often carrying the meaning of advice.

Linguistic characteristics of paremiy in the Khorezm dialect. The Khorezm dialect is phonetically, grammatically and lexically unique. These features are more clearly manifested in the composition of paremiy.

Phonetic specificity: The Khorezm dialect has a wide alternation of sounds: differences such as q / x, o' / u, g' / y. For example: "The righteous will not cry", "If you hit the grape, the juice will come out". These forms create rhythmic compactness in proverbs.

- The use of the sound q in the form of x/h: "The righteous will not cry"
- The use of the sound o' in the form of u: "If you hit the grape, the juice will come out"
- The use of the sound g' in the form of y: "Yıraq" (far)

Lexical features: Words specific to Khorezm are actively used in paremas: dagal, bazm, kayır, bilay, üv, taraq, zimsıq, etc. Words specific to dialect provide the uniqueness of paremas: dagal, kayır, bilay, üv, bazm, etc. for example: "Kayır kylgan kayır topar".

Example: "Kayır kylgan kayır topar".

Grammatical features: Verbs in the -adı, -edi, -dı forms are widely used in the Khorezm dialect: "Yomon yoldı yengedi". Possessive suffixes are also specific to the dialect: "Uyning içi töla". Verbs in the dialect with the -adı, -edi, -dı suffixes: "Yomon yoldı yengedi". Specific forms of possessive suffixes: "Yomon yoldı yengedi".

The system of values reflected in the composition of paremas. Labor value: The ancient work ethic of the Khorezm people is evident in the proverbs: "A worker is a worker, an

unworker is a worker”, “He who rises early does not get tired”. Proverbs such as “A worker is a worker, an unworker is a worker” reflect high respect for labor.

The value of honesty: “A false word does not break” indicates that honesty is the greatest virtue. The value of honor: Proverbs such as “A just person does not cry”, “A false word does not break” consider honesty to be the highest value. The proverb “Pride is the beginning of success” shows the priority of honor in Khorezm culture.

Family values: Proverbs such as “Unity in the home is ease in work”, “If the father does not know, the son will learn” express the continuity of generations and the importance of the family. “A son learns from his father” — an expression of respect for the continuity of generations and the experience of fathers and generations.

The value of wisdom: “Seeing will know”, “Do not cut off a big word” — shows the importance of experience and wisdom. “Seeing will know” — indicates that experience is the main source of knowledge.

Semantic and axiological analysis: Each proverb, although short, has a deep meaning and expresses the value system of the people.

Semantic and axiological analysis of proverbs. “He who does good will find good”: The return of goodness, the priority of the value of goodness.

“A lie will not break”: The fact that lies are still exposed, the formation of truthfulness as a priority value.

“Shame is the beginning of shame”: The feeling of shame is a moral criterion that regulates society.

Pragmatic functions:

- educational: “Do not cut off a big word”, “A son learns from his father”.
- warning: “A lot of people gather on a bad path”.
- cultural identification: Paremals determine the mental identity of the Khorezm people.
- regulation: Strengthening moral norms.

Khorezm paremals differ phonetically and lexically from proverbs of other regions:

“Haqli yig‘lamas” — “Haq yig‘lamas”.

Khorezm paremals are a vivid expression of the worldview, values, and cultural thinking of the people. Paremals of the Khorezm dialect serve the formation and strengthening of values

as a national-cultural layer of folk wisdom. Axiolinguistic analysis has shown that they embody such values as labor, honesty, honor, unity, and wisdom.

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