

The History of Research of Kara Kalpak Proverbs

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Annotation: The article deal with proverbs and sayings as one of the components of the linguistic picture of the world. And The history of research of Kara kalpak proverbs.

Key words: proverbs, sayings, folklore, worldview, phrase logical units.

A proverb is a saying in the form of a grammatically complete sentence, which expresses folk wisdom in an instructive form [7]. It can have a narrative character (“visiting is good, but it’s better at home”) and motivating character (“strike while the iron is hot”) [8].

The proverb owes its power to the semantic effect that arises as a result of a special contraction of the syntactic and lexical form, designed to consolidate certain content. Techniques by which this contraction is achieved.

Kara kalpak folk tales shows the service of performing proverbs as another nation’s proverbs and relationship between people. In addition, social and natural phenomena and traditions education - a moral word of society - a word of moral norms in other words, as a mirror of the people's life, as a genealogy of the rules of humanity occurred.

A proverb is a word that is not said in proverbs, there is almost no secret that is not revealed. Everything that happens in life is given its proper color, place and value. In the Kara kalpak folk tales, we compare the details of life, which are full of good and evil, friend and foe, salty and sweet, pure and dirty. Everything in it explains that it must be done in a timely manner.

The words in the structure of the proverb have a clear meaning. Finally, the words in it sound like wisdom, admonition to the listener, and do not require any explanation.

The words that are part of the structure of the proverb have an ambiguous meaning. Finally, the meaning of the words in it can be used and understood in any situation. Then the emphasis will be on gestures and metaphors. For example: «Qizimsaganaytaman, kelinimsentiñla» is told as a warning.

Kara kalpak collection of words which are related to customs, national traditions the history of the Kara kalpak people, art; living conditions build the everyday vocabulary of the language. There are a lot of popular sayings, proverbs, riddles, sayings, proverbs, and fairy tales in rich lexical words.

Proverbs are common not only to the science of literature, but also to the science of language. The culture of any nation is inextricably linked with its life, separated from many aspects of life and culture of other nations stood up. These differences also found their expression in the language.

Complete collection of words related to the life of the Kara kalpak people learning is not only scientific and theoretical, but also has great practical significance. Because, giving explanations of the multifaceted aspects of the reality of life, everyday vocabulary material culture of the people, its present and history allows you to get acquainted with the past.

Research of proverbs in Kara kalpak linguistics. The collection of Kara kalpak folk proverbs, which is an integral part of oral traditions, has become a popular work. In this case, Professor N.A.

Baskakov's contribution is significant. It existed in all regions of Karakalpakstan from 1926 to 1946 conducted ethnographic and dialectological research. In 1951, he published the first volume of the Kara kalpak language. This volume contains more than 700 proverbs and sayings in Kara kalpak and Russian languages. One of the most important places is the literary heritage of the Kara kalpak people. In addition to introducing to the nations, in the future a collection of proverbs and sayings in Russian. The preparation can be accepted as a ready-made material, if it is necessary.

In his work, Doctor of Sciences, Professor Q. Ayimbetov was a philologist who was more interested in collecting proverbs. All examples of Kara kalpak oral traditions materials were collected by expedition participants who were doctor of Philological Sciences N. Japaqov, candidates of Philological Sciences Q. Mambetnazarov, A. Alimov, scientists (deceased O. Erpolatov, M. Nizamtdinov), A. Qojiqbaev, J. Koshniyazov, T. Niyetullaev and others. Proverbs and sayings in the work of the collected materials have also new proverbs and aphorisms that have been created in the past.

At the same time, it is necessary to collect the usual oral folklore. We would like to thank all the students and teachers of the republic who were interested in parties are very helpful. Each year the students and teachers send their all sorts of interesting questions and expensive materials which they have collected to the address of the sector.

For example, in 1962, T. Genjemuratov (Takhtakopir) published «Traditional poems and proverbs», in the same year Á. Sharibaev (Nókis) «Karakalpak proverbs» 1331 proverbs - collecting proverbs arranged accordingly. Azat Abdigalikov (Nókis) "Karakalpak proverbs", W. Nuraliev (Shomanay) "Karakalpak tales", 1963 - A. Gulimbetov (Khojeli), "Karakalpak proverbs and sayings" in alphabetical order systematized and handed over. However, looking at this, one should not think that the Kara kalpak proverbs are completely collected.

The reason is that the number of proverbs is increasing day by day due to the demands of life. Taking into account this process, the doctor of philological sciences, professor G. Ayimbetov says: "Karakalpak proverbs are not collected in full, I can't be collected fully." It requires constant collection and study and it is worth noting that it is inexhaustible.

Kara kalpak folk tales were published twice in 1950-1956 by G. Ayimbetov. There are given more than five hundred best Kara kalpak folk proverbs collection.

The first scientific opinions about proverbs and sayings in Kara kalpak linguistics mentioned in the works of Professor E. Berdimuratov. He considered the proverbs in a series of phrase logical vocabularies in the section devoted to phraseology of a dedicated textbook to higher education institutions [1].

He narrates in his own words phrase logical word sequences in articles are in strict order, considered in the structure of fixed word sequences in terms of location, form, structure and he said he thought it would. In the work of the scientist, published in 1988 narrates his thoughts on proverbs [2].

Professor A. Bekbergenov in his work on the stylistics of the Kara kalpak language dwells on the stylistic use of proverbs in fiction [3].

Kara kalpak proverb - collection of articles, publication, special research T. Niyetullaev, a scientist who has done a great job in the field. He defended his dissertation on Karakalpak proverbs. In 1978 the publication of the fourth volume devoted to the Karakalpak proverbs of many volumes of folklore was prepared.

So, scientific articles about proverbs are published in magazines out of print. For example, there is Kh. Uteniyazova's article about proverbs on Kara kalpak folk. In this case, the author of the Karakalpak folk tales - marriage in articles talks about the use of vocabulary. In this article the author uses everyday vocabulary related words and researched proverbs which is divided into the clothes of the people, food stuffs, houses, tools into groups related to the national customs and traditions of the people.

Sh. Abdinazimov's articles are compared and studied proverbs in Turkish and Kara kalpak language. Proverbs and sayings in Kara kalpak linguistics and Turkic languages took the place of the series of topics studied in the language.

Proverbs are not only a certain extent in Kara kalpak literature and it was also studied in Kara kalpak language.

Thus, proverbs and sayings arose at such a level of language development as a means of communication, when it became possible to reflect life events in the form of artistic images. And this refers to the period of formation of the primary human society. Our ancient ancestors, observing natural phenomena, comprehended the most ordinary things (the appearance of night and day, sunrise, rain, change of seasons), doing housework.

The study of proverbs is now associated with the changing forms of communication and information processing in modern society. We are preparing a project to study the understanding of proverbs by people who mainly communicate on the Internet, actively use hypertext. I'm pretty sure we will get a very low level of understanding of metaphors and understanding of proverbs. There is a flattening of the perception of the world, it becomes, unfortunately, less multidimensional. The verticality of thinking disappears, and we can talk about a total change in the characteristics of a people's thinking.

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