

Artistic-Aesthetic Functions of Options of Folk Proverbs

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Annotation

This article analyzes the phenomenon of artistic aesthetic functions of the folklore version and the problem of proverb option, as well as grammatical lexical syntactic changes in the transformation of folklore proverbs. It is also clear that the choice of texts is based on the use of the non-speech option and the use of the author's use of the artistic work, as well as the value of the literary work, not on how much the use of the phrase is used.

The changes that have taken place in transition from period to period, from execution to execution are reflected in variants of folk verbal creativity. In many versions, multiple copies of folklore works make its variance. Variant is a multitude of texts that can be individually contested in a particular work, which can live independently of the living and oral tradition. The time, the spread, and the living conditions of every folklore work are very complex. It is related to socio-economic environment, audiences, listeners, and creativity and executive skills. The diversity defines the distribution, popularity and publicity of the people's creativity. It provides a wealth of material for discovering the causes of transformation in the oral folklore, and the discovery of the underlying legal processes in it.

The folklore, which is a feature of language, philosophy and artistic creativity, is a compact but genuine genre of folklore (1.512s) it is based on the experience and observation of the popular people for many centuries in socio-economic, political and cultural life. Because it is a genuine genre that is deep and meaningful, it is a form of folklore. The proverb is different from other genres of oral folklore. For example, if poems, fairy tales, myths, narrations, and anecdotes reflect the realities of a story, then the article represents the conclusions of the people about this reality. Each of us has the power to demonstrate the beauty of our speech, the splendor of our speech, the logic of our minds and our thinking, which is a mirror of the centuries-old life experiences and the way of life of our people. They contain the meaning of every word, the stability of the phrase, the stability of the word. However, their meanings are constantly expanded, depending on the application. Therefore, every word in the text should be given special attention. (1.3B) T. Mirzaev commented on the question, "How is the article variant going to be realized?" The change in the location of the article, even in terms of words and expression, also creates meaning. For example, if the word goes about the extravagant woman, the word Limcha is used in the form of shrine, the evil woman, and if the word is spoken of by an immoral religious representative, it is used as a shadow of the evil woman, Limchamulla. In such cases, the meaning of the meaning is typically the second one. « (1.5B) as can be seen, any article similar to that of a given shape is a variant of an article. Interpretation of articles may be due to its non-speaking option and the artistic use of the author's

speech. In the article, which contains the appearance of the text, all the language levels - phonetics, lexicon, syntax - transformation may take place. These changes will not affect the content of the article. Depending on which part of the article changes, it can be grouped into lexical transformation (a), grammatical transformation (b), structural transformation (c). (3.12-13)

Lexical transformation is the most common form, and there are several aspects of it. For example, one word in the article may be replaced by another: Broad width. (2.209B) In the second proverb, the common word in the preceding article was shared equally. If so many, mountains. (1.512) These proverbs are different from one another. Such a change does not lead to a radical change, so they are alternatives. Synonyms of the text are frequently encountered, and synonymize does not bring much spiritual change. For this reason, such proverbs reside in a variant / invariant position. Z. Valeriy writes: "Because synonyms refer to an event by different names, there is not semantic equivalence, but semantic affinity. The transformation and the original text can be described as semantic in nature if text transformation creates an invisible transformation of the work "(3.12-13) The Anger of God - God's Wrath! (1.512b) The epic of Kuntugmish The Khan's Anger - God's Wrath (4.36b). Replacement of khan and people's words in the article has not affected the meaning. The wrath of God is the result of anger in one article and the result of the hate of the Khans. Thus, the replacement of words in the article version can have a significant impact on the meaning or not. This article is based on the purpose and the circumstances of the applicant. Grammar transformation is often the case in the text of the article. It does not change the word itself but changes its grammatical form. For example: If you do not get seven,

This is a well-known example of hope for the exit Jong. (5.142)

Structural transformation is less lexical and grammatical than transformation; its appearance is called syntactic transformation. The syntactical construction of the article will change: the mouth is a sieve, not a word, and an elusive manuscript. This kind of transformation can be traced in the author's and heroic speeches and poetic works, depending on the author's intentions. The use of prose in poetic works has its own unique ways. S. Normamatov said that Avloniy has done three different things in his works:

1. Changes that are not applied without changes.
2. Articles that have their contents changed and saved in shape.

Sufrank is your friend and gossip,

Your friend can do it if you can.

Anyone who does good will get what he wants,
If the fools are going to come and die a killer every day ...

In this poetic verse, a trustworthy friend of yours is used to change the form of a stub to a friend of yours. In the next paragraph, we can see that if you walk well then the form of the article is changed.

3. Modified articles both in shape and in content.

If the burden of the hooves is heavy,

Everyone is great if it is great.

It should be noted that the value of a work of art is determined not by the use of the so-called "ringtone" but with the proper application of it. M. Kholbekova, Z.To'ychieva show that in the works of H.Olimzhon, folk articles are preserved and their appearance is changed with the demand of weight. (6.154-155b) For example:

He threw the day at night,

The end of the scarlet came right into the fire.

This is an article in the Uzbek language:

Who first touches the fist, is really cowardly.

As we can see, the finger-sculpted article was used in syntactic form, and it was absorbed in the poetry text.

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