



Aphorisms Of The English Language

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses aphorisms of the English languages and similarities and differences of aphorisms, sayings and proverbs. An aphorism is a comparatively wide term that summarizes the concepts of proverb, parable, interpretation, and wise saying that express the idea of wisdom. The main feature of the aphorisms is the brief artistic expression of a wise, typical thought, in which the expression, not the image, is the leader of meaning

KEYWORDS

Aphorism, Aphoristic, Stable Expression, Proverbs, Maxims, Adages, Clichés.

INTRODUCTION

Aphorisms have been a subject of philosophical, and subsequently philological reflection. Thus, the role of general judgments in the construction of texts of different genres were described in detail in ancient rhetoric and grammar, which found its continuation in the subsequent philological tradition. However,

the generally accepted definition of aphorism in European philology has not yet formed. they comes from the word aphorismos, which denotes the delimitation, distinction and definition, is a concise, terse, laconic, and memorable expression of a general truth or

principle¹. They are often handed down by tradition from generation to generation. The concept is distinct from those of an adage, chiasmus, epigram, maxim, principle, proverb, and saying; some of these concepts are species of aphorism.

The word was first used in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, a long and distinct series of propositions concerning the symptoms and diagnosis of disease and the art of healing and medicine. The often cited first sentence of this work is: "Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experience deceptive, judgment difficult." This aphorism was later applied or adapted to physical science and then morphed into multifarious aphorisms of philosophy, morality, and literature.

MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Currently an aphorism is generally and logically understood to be a concise and eloquent statement of truth. Aphorisms generally originate from experience and custom.

Aphorisms have been especially used in subjects to which no methodical or truthfully scientific treatment was originally applied, such as agriculture, medicine, jurisprudence and politics. A famous example is: "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." (Lord Acton)

Aphoristic collections, sometimes known as wisdom literature, have a prominent place in the canons of several ancient societies. Aphoristic collections also make up an important part of the work of some modern authors.

It is important to mention that in many cultures authors of diverse literature included aphorisms as well as maxims in their works in order to highlight diversity of meaningful structures that clarify and reveal the depth of their work, emphasizing the sensuality of works that helps readers to associate read material with their personalities.

Other important early aphorists collection influenced the work of both modern and old writers. Two influential collections of aphorisms published in the twentieth century were The Uncombed Thoughts and Itch of Wisdom.

Many societies have traditional sages or culture heroes to whom aphorisms are commonly attributed. Misquoted or misadvised aphorisms are frequently used as a source of humor, for instance, wordplays of aphorisms appear in the works of famous writers, playwrights and others. Aphorisms being misquoted by sports players, coaches, and commentators form the basis of section.

Aphorisms are able to create references to the source text and submit such text on the principle of metonymy.

Aphorisms that were created precisely as aphorisms can be found in numerous collections of aphorisms or on Internet sites. The catch phrases and quotes created in the context of speeches or works of authors are presented in a smaller volume. Vivid representatives of aphorism as an independent genre can be called such great writers, thinkers and philosophers as F. de La Rochefoucauld, N. Chamfort, B. Pascal, I.V. Goethe, S.E. Lets et al (32). Nevertheless, most of the aphorisms are quotations from more extensive works. For

¹ Авдеева А. С., Водоватова Т. Е. Афоризм: понятие, лингвистический статус, структурно-содержательная специфика //Вестник

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example, most of Oscar Wilde's aphorisms are replicas from his plays.

Due to their versatility and growing popularity, aphorisms act as an object of research for a number of scientific disciplines. These are such humanitarian (mainly philological) sciences as literary studies, philosophy (aphorism as a form of philosophizing, for example, by F. Nietzsche), rhetoric (primarily in the historical aspect); folklore and paremiology; theory of speech cliches; linguistic stylistics, text linguistics, lexicology and phraseology; aphoristic lexicography (analysis of collections of sayings, wise thoughts); theory of intercultural communication (the aphoristic foundations of different linguistic cultures are compared in typological terms); linguistic and regional studies (aphoristics as a source of non-equivalent and background vocabulary); theory of linguistic personality; intertextology (study of the phenomena of intertextuality) (33).

Speaking about aphorism, they comes from the word aphorisms, which denotes the delimitation, distinction and definition, is a concise, terse, laconic, and memorable expression of a general truth or principle[1]. They are often handed down by tradition from generation to generation. As a rule, this aphorism has the form of an imperative, that is, the verbs in this statement are imperative. And the imperative mood expresses the will, order, request, advice, guide to action. "Never lose patience: this is the last key to open the door."

Some sentences can also be considered other type of aphorisms, although not having the form of an imperative, but their content is a warning, a recommendation, an example, an explanation, a clue how to act in certain life situations. In interpersonal communication, quoting them has a manipulative effect on the interlocutor or the audience as a whole. "It is

useless, dangerous, unwise, ridiculous, vulgar, to detect your anger and hatred on your face and in your words. Showing anger or hatred can only be done in reality."

The aphoristic saying is a stable expression, taken out of context, and common among the people. This is the simplest semantic construction, withdrawn from some other expression, a work, a situation in an extremely compressed form, and subsequently forms an independent semantic concept. Since this concept is taken out of context, its true meaning, as a rule, is very vague, if not completely absurd. Who knows and understands the context, he understands the meaning of the aphorism. A saying is a marker of a situation.

A characteristic sign of a saying is also the fact that, unlike an aphorism, it is devoid of edifying, instructive content. If a phrase is constantly used by only one person, then this is his own aphorism, not a folk one. You need to use sayings with a sufficient degree of responsibility, because not all people understand their meaning. And therefore, unpredictable consequences are not excluded. Aphorisms almost always have a clear and unambiguous meaning, and their subject matter is inexhaustible.[2] Analysis of individual copyright aphorisms of the English language, in which the categories of trust and distrust are objectified, allows to identify the associative background of the considered semantically related language entities and the totality of ideas about them in English linguistic culture, determine the value significance and value characteristics of the studied phenomena.

As a result of the analysis of aphorisms that exist in English language community, it turned out that a special place in the system of values of representatives English linguistic culture is

credible the relation of the individual to himself. This view trust in special psychological literature received the name “organic trust and is treated as an ability rely on our inner feelings and feelings as the basis for making important decisions, the ability to make decisions under the influence of organismic experiences, taking into account your inner feelings. The ability to trust yourself is an initial step in skill to trust others. Need to learn trust first of all is objectified in aphorism: “Trust yourself before you can trust anyone else” (Maly Vue).

The category of “trust” is conjugated with the category of “decision making”. In this particular value is the ability to self-made decisions based on their own feelings and intuition, which is reflected in the group aphorisms: “Trust your own instincts. Your mistakes might be your own, instead of someone else’s.” (Billy Wilder); “Trust the instinct to the end, though you can render no reason.” (Ralph Waldo Emerson); “Trust in yourself.

Most aphorisms of this group reflect not only the importance of trust in their inner feelings, but also the complexity of the phenomenon under consideration, which is not given as a given. Trust is conceptualized not only as virtue, but also as a habit requiring focused systematic work: “Trust, which is a virtue, is also a habit, like prayer. It requires exercise. And just as no one can run five miles a day and cede the cardiovascular effects to someone else, no one can trust for us.” (Sue Halpern); interpreted as a skill to be learned; a number of English aphorisms contain specific recommendations for mastering the “ability to trust”: “Follow your heart, but be quiet for a while first. Ask questions, then feel the answer. Confidence in oneself, the development of intuition, relying on one’s internal instincts, optimistic attitude is widely interpreted by representatives of this culture as a way to self-

improvement, which is expressed in development and creativity: “Creativity comes from trust. Trust your instincts. And never hope more than you work” (Rita Mae Brown); in the possibility of disclosure inner potential of personality and self-knowledge: “I learned you have to trust yourself, be what you are, and do what you ought to do the way you should do it. You have got to discover you, what you do, and trust it” (Barbara Streisand).

In the aphoristic saying I am saying ... can be summed up in two words: trust children. Nothing could be more simple, or more difficult. Difficult because to trust children we must first learn to trust ourselves, and most of us were taught as children that we could not be trusted emphasizes the importance the phenomenon of trust in the family, in this case between children and parents, as well as the ambiguity of the considered language essence, demonstrating simplicity and complexity of the conceptualized phenomenon. Organizational trust is regarded as the primary way to achieve success: “Self-trust is the first secret of success” (Ralph Waldo Emerson); “Good design begins with honesty, asks tough questions, comes from collaboration and from trusting your intuition” (Freeman Thomas); “To character and success, two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together ... humble dependence on God and manly reliance on self” (William Wordsworth).

On the one hand, the aphorism focuses on the need to believe mainly on your “I” and a little on God, which is an indirect confirmation of the religiosity of the nation; from on the other hand, in English linguistic culture, independence and expediency to rely only on your own potential.

It is important to give some information about similarities and differences of aphorisms and proverbs here. Aphorisms often come with a

pinch of humor, which makes them more pleasing to the masses. Proverbs, maxims, adages and clichés are different forms of aphoristic statements that gain prevalence from generation to generation and often appear in our daily speech. Writers often create general problems in their writings in order to convey a moral or philosophical idea they hold to be commonly true. The aphorisms are similar to the proverbs. They are both short, notable wise sayings, but the aphorism belongs to the same person if the proverb belongs to the people or the nation.

Some aphorisms become deep-seated in the form and become proverbs when they go into public use. Here are some of them:

- There is no place like home. - Better late than never.
- All's well that ends well. - An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

And also, examples of aphorisms:

Teaching is the highest form of understanding.
(Aristotle)

If you have knowledge, let others light their candles with it. (Winston Churchill)

Servant and commentator of human nature.
(Francis Bacon)

Need is better than stupidity. (Thomas Gobbs)

An aphorism is a comparatively wide term that summarizes the concepts of proverb, parable, interpretation, and wise saying that express the idea of wisdom. The main feature of the aphorisms is the brief artistic expression of a wise, typical thought, in which the expression, not the image, is the leader of meaning. This concept, which is common to all time and space and is universal, is divided into two groups - oral (folk) aphorisms and literary

aphorisms: “the first - oral aphorisms express the opinion of the people, the majority about this, that person or event as a firm judgment, and literary aphorisms represents the ideas of individual creators about individuals, things, or events”. The source of the aphorisms created by the creators is the wisdom and possibilities of the people, and every writer and poet use them according to their own purpose and talent. Because literary aphorisms serve to create images in the play, to express the idea efficiently and clearly, to give depth to the content, to advance the mind. One aspect of the writers' skill is defined by the uniqueness in the usage of aphorisms.

CONCLUSION

The investigation of the aphorisms allows young people to advise, direction or counsel, life conclusions.

Generally speaking, every word of wisdom is an expression of the wisdom of the people, additionally generalization of many years of life experience. The presence of words of wisdom in the language is determined by the history of the people who created them. Many aphorisms were created in ancient period and still live with the people who are their creators. Aphorisms are popular, passed down from generation to generation and live for centuries.

As each nation has its own way of thinking, it also affects their wisdom. Even though the themes in the aphorisms are similar, the images in them are unique.

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