



PRAGMATIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE PROVERBS WHICH ARE USED FROM CERTAIN FOOD NAMES IN THE KYRGYZ LANGUAGE

O.Usmonova

Senior Teacher the Department of Russian Language and Literature,
Andijan State University

Annotation

This article is devoted to analyze the stylistic and pragmatic meanings expressed in the proverbs formed in the Kyrgyz language with the lexemes ayron and kymyz.

Keywords: language, lexical system, lexical layers, sectoral lexicon, food names, lexical-semantic group, socio-economic system, proverb, stylistic meaning, figurative meaning, ayron (buttermilk), kymyz.

It is known that language is an important means which reflects the mentality, customs and characteristics of the nation. A person's whole existence, material life, mental state, aesthetic taste, cultural and spiritual life are reflected through language. In the lexical system of language, food names have a special significance. Kyrgyz linguistics has also done a lot of research in this field. Food consumption is one of the basic requirements of human life and forms the basis of economic abundance of the people which is directly linked to the socio-economic system of any society.

The study of lexical-semantic groups at the lexical level, the features of sectoral lexicon, which reflects the centuries-old experience of each nation and allows to study in depth the internal potential of the national language, rich lexical system and transmit it on to future generations. The lexical system of the language is very large and colorful. It serves to reveal more fully the essence of the lexical system. One of such lexical layers is the names of the food.

Food names are one of the topics which have attracted the attention not only of linguists but also of specialists in other fields. In particular, the study of customs, lifestyles and peculiarities of the people will become the object of study of history and ethnography. In this sense, food names are the material of ethnolinguistics. The study of food names has great scientific value. That is to say the areal study of the language, as well as the compilation of dictionaries, ensures that the lexical system of the language is enriched with the necessary materials.

Food names have a special importance in the lexical system of the language. In this regard, a lot of work has been done in the Kyrgyz language. Every nation has



its own historical cuisine. Studying and investigating them is one of the most important tasks.

The proverbs reflect the nature of the people, its attitude to society and natural phenomena, the social and historical experiences of their ancestors, aesthetic ideals, worldviews, spiritual and moral image. Proverbs and sayings are not the opinions of individual people, but the holistic views, attitudes, and wise opinions of a particular people. Opinions and conclusions that are not accepted by many people through their thoughts and feelings are not stable and fall out of the life process. On the other hand, proverbs are always present in live speech and are also viable because they reflect a particular idea and thought.

Proverbs and sayings, created over the centuries and polished from generation to generation, have shaped the spiritual and spiritual world of the people by strengthening the basis of social laws that ensure the life of the people. Proverbs are a set of rules and criteria that govern the life of every human being which are a form expressed through artistic expression.

Proverbs have a generalizing semantics and take the form of a concise text. Proverbs are a genre which is short, constantly used in speech and reflects the content of advice, admonition which is rhythmically formed, embodies the centuries-old experience of the people. Proverbs represent complete content, similar in structure to sentence construction, but with a specific meaning in the general system of sentences

It is known that proverbs are used in two different meanings:

- a) literal meaning;
- b) figurative (metaphorical) meaning.

Language encompasses two aspects - language and speech. The basics of metaphor are in language and its practice is in speech. Metaphors can be used in any form of speech. How active or passive it is depending not on its essence, but on the essence of style

Proverbs are widely used in speech and art and have a very deep and rich content, which has been polished in the national thoughts for centuries and has become a stereotype, a stagnant spiritual wealth. Proverbs are also an educational means which encourages us to describe different life situations and to improve spiritual, moral education, to understand and learn from different situations which occur in human life. These cases are distinguished by their wide application and stagnation in relation to ordinary speech situations. Most of the proverbs will have a more figurative meaning according to their usage. For example, if we see



the proverb *Жалгыз тартуу ботко болбойт (ёлғыз тариқ бұтқа бұлмайду)* - A lone tree will not be a forest, and a lone grain will not be a porridge, it can be understood from the pragmatic meaning expressed in this proverb that the national features of the mentality of the Kyrgyz people, which reflects solidarity, mutual intimacy, friendship which cannot be expressed with other words. That is why the most important aspects of proverbs are recognized as a short, concise and exemplary idea, created by the people and passed down from generation to generation on the basis of rich experience accumulated over the centuries.

In linguistic dictionaries a proverb is given definition: "A proverb is a concise, figurative and wise phrase, created by the people on the basis of life experience, usually with the content of advice."

With the change of people's life, way of life and outlook, new and old proverbs and sayings appear and the old ones are forgotten, but the paremiological heritage of the ancestors remains important for centuries to come, as it does not lose its content and artistic-aesthetic significance.

In this article, we have tried to analyze the pragmatic meanings expressed in the Kyrgyz language in the proverbs with ayran and kymyz component.

The lexeme of ayran in M. Kashgari's dictionary means "a drink made by adding water to yoghurt". For example, *Айран сураган – аягын жашырбайт /Айран сурасаң челегиңди жашырба, Айранын аттай көргөн, кымызын тоодой көрөт, Кыргызда айран көп, оруста майрам көп* - if you ask for Ayran, you will not hide your feet. If you ask for Ayran, you will not hide your bucket. The above proverbs reflect the unique etiquette, national and mental characteristics of the Kyrgyz people. The first and second proverbs reflect the meanings of humility and modesty, the two proverbs are semantically compatible, the third proverb is understood as respect, esteem, gratitude, and the fourth proverb is an analogous idea of different rituals and customs by analogy. There are also proverbs in the Kyrgyz language with the lexeme kymyz, which express different stylistic and pragmatic meanings.

In his article, Professor H. Dadaboev points out that special words and compounds are used in the language of ancestors to express milk from a certain type of cattle and in particular, the milk of the horse is understood by the lexeme kymyz and he stressed that Mahmud Koshari explained the word as follows: it is fermented and drunk (Devonu lug'otit turk-I 1960: 346). For example: Give kymyz to drink, ask the girl, Sadness to drink two cups of kymyz, sadness to drink two cups of kefir, Kymyz is a man's blood, meat is a man's soul The above-



mentioned proverbs also exemplify the life norms and traditions of the Kyrgyz people in various situations.

Conclusion

Certainly, the proverb of each nation reflects the way of life, national thought and mentality, the norms of life of the people. Food names are also improved and enlarged with the history and development of society. Food names are historically changed lexical units. That is to say some food names may be forgotten or may become an archaic lexeme. But they exist as a reserve in language. As the system of social relations changes, the lexicon system may change too. The study of them will undoubtedly provide rich scientific material.

Used Literature

1. Темирова М. Ўзбек ва қирғиз халқ мақоллари типологияси. Номзод.дисс.(PhD) Т.,2018,- Б. 15¹
2. Кабулжонова Г. Метафоранинг системавий лингвистик талқини.Номз.дисс. Т., 2000
3. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати, 2 томлик, Т.І, – М.: Русский язык, 1981
4. М.Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк.Т.,I том,1960
5. Дадабоев Ҳ.“Девону луғотит турк”да озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари номларининг ифодаланиши. Материалы II форума гуманитарных наук «Великая степь». Астана, 2017.