CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF APHORISMS IN THE FORM OF COMPOUND SENTENCE

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Abstract. *Aphorisms are concise statements that express general truths, wisdom, or moral principles. Among their various syntactic forms, compound sentences play a significant role in enhancing clarity, balance, and rhetorical impact. This article presents a contrastive analysis of aphorisms constructed as compound sentences, examining how coordination, parallelism, and contrast function across different linguistic and stylistic contexts. The study highlights similarities and differences in structure and meaning, demonstrating how compound sentence aphorisms effectively convey complex ideas in a brief and memorable form.*

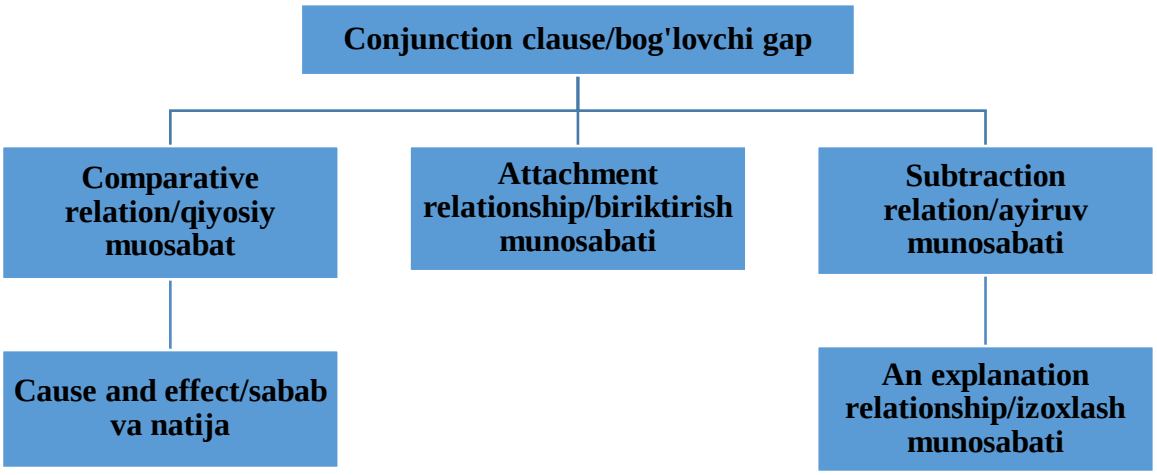
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Aphorisms have long been valued in literature, philosophy, and everyday discourse for their brevity and depth. Thinkers such as Aristotle, Bacon, and Nietzsche employed aphorisms to communicate complex ideas in a condensed form. Structurally, aphorisms may appear as simple, complex, or compound sentences. This article focuses specifically on aphorisms expressed through **compound sentences**, which consist of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions.

N. Turniyozov and K. Turniyozova summarize the opinions of a number of scientists on connected clauses and emphasize the following: «Usually, connected clauses are sentences consisting of equal predicative parts, which are not grammatically subordinate to each other, connected by equal conjunctions or other means of the same task. is described. That is why it indicates the relative independence of the sentences that are part of the connected sentences. True, the sequence of events expressed in them is also observed. In other words, the parts of a compound sentence that are connected in terms of content require one another, one is based on the other, both parts serve for the expression of a common idea[1].

“Conjunctive clauses are closed constructions, different from non-conjunctive clauses. Conjunctions consist of two parts. The following content relations are expressed through the interaction of the parts of the connected sentence[2].

(See Figure 3):



[1]Турниёзов Н., Турниёзова К. Функционал синтаксисга кириш. – Тошкент: Фан, – 2003. – Б.90-91.
[2]Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис [Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ғ.А.Абдураҳмонов ва бошқ.]. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.333.

See 3.3. Types of conjunctions

1. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing the relation of comparison. In English: *The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future*(Sanoati rivojlangan davlat kam rivojlanganlarga faqat o‘z kelajagining qiyofasini ko‘rsatadi). –Karl Marx;*We cannot, as a country, improve economically, socially, and culturally without quality education* (Sifatli ta’limsiz biz mamlakat sifatida iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan yaxshilana olmaymiz). –Lucia Tan.

The parts of the analyzed Uzbek folk aphorisms in this category are mainly connected with the help of connectives ***bo’lsa,esa***, and a certain parallelism is observed in the structure of the parts of this type of compound sentence: *Vatanni tark etmok xazil ish emas, Bu ish uchun har kim tob beravermas! Judolik daraxtdir bargi yo‘k. yolgiz, Bargi bo‘lsa hamki, ammo mevasiz. Bugun ayrilikdan yuragim giryon, Aziz yerni qo‘ldan chiqarib hayron.* – Xoja Samandar Termiziy; *Odam ersang ma’ni bil dona-dona, Vatan erur senga ikkinchi ona*. – Anwar Otin ,Such wise words are among them.

2. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing a connection relationship. In English: *The World is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion*(Dunyo mening yurtim, butun insoniyat mening birodarlarim, yaxshilik qilish mening dinimdir).– *Thomas Paine* ; In Uzbek: *Mening bitta hayotim bor, bordi-yu, mingta hayotga ega bo‘lgan taqdirimda, hammasini ham Vatan uchun sarflagan bo‘lur edim*. – Fuzuliy.

3. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing a subtractive relationship. In English: *England is not a country of granite and*

marble, but of chalk, marl, and clay(Angliya granit va marmar mamlakati yemas, balki bo‘r, mergel va loydan iborat). – John Burroughs;In Uzbek: *Vatan tarkini* ***bir*** *nafas aylama, Yana ranju g‘urbat havas aylama;* (**with a conjunction *bir***).

4. Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing the relationship of cause and effect. In English: *Where liberty is, and there is my country* (Erkinlik qayerda, vatanim ham shu yerda). –Benjamin Franklin.

5.Aphorisms in the form of a connected clause expressing an explanatory relationship. In English: *My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country* (Mening vatandoshlarim, mamlakatingiz siz uchun nima qila olishini so‘ramang, mamlakatingiz uchun nima qila olishingizni so‘rang). – John F. Kennedy.

In Uzbek paremias of this group, a conjunction ***ham*** is also used to join parts: *Insonning qalbi va aqli* ***ham*** *xuddi ona tili kabi Vatan timsolidir*. – Farobiy.

According to O.V. Shemshurenko, who studied the nature and types of non-connective clauses in Russian, Turkish and English languages: «usually all clauses are divided into connected clauses and subordinate clauses. However, modern researchers dealing with the syntactic construction of the language also distinguish the type of conjunction without a conjunction. In this, they emphasize that the interrelationship between the parts of a compound sentence without a conjunction does not move to the grammatically expressed subordination (subordination). In non-conjunctive clauses, the connection of parts and the integrity of the whole syntactic unit depends on the rhythmic tone and the construction of their main units. Conjunctive clauses are distinguished from other types of conjunctive clauses by their compactness (density) and the

fact that simple clauses in them have great possibilities for combining and connecting to each other.[3] .

Among aphorisms, there are also paremies in the form of a conjunction without a conjunction. The following are examples of conjunctions without a conjunction.

In Uzbek language: *Ketib zulmi sitamning zulmati, bo'lsin jahon ravshan. Adolat oftobi mamlakatga ko'rg'uzib tal'at, Ochib har nav'i maqtab, emdi himmatni qilib oliy, Vatanni qilg'ali obod, lozim aylamak g'ayrat uy – bozor, shovqini ko'ngil yozar.*

In English: *To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely* (Vatanimizni sevishimiz uchun yurtimiz go'zal bo'lishi kerak). – Edmund Burke.

The fourth chapter of our dissertation is called quantitative characterization of aphorisms with *Country/country* content. In this season, we have given the exact number of words of wisdom that have been analyzed.

People are a great force that creates history and culture, material and spiritual wealth. Every nation accumulates a great deal of life experience over the centuries, and passes the experience on to future generations through various means. Wise words are also our precious heritage. As long as this is the case, it is important to carefully preserve, learn and pass on the wise words written by our ancestors to the future generations, in our opinion, to implement large-scale reforms in the field of education. Because in this sacred heritage left by our ancestors, the incomparable spiritual and cultural wealth of several

[3] Шемшуренко О.В.Изоморфизм и алломорфизм сложноподчиненного предложения в русском, английском и турецком языках. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. 2012.– 195 с.

ancestors who passed before us are concentrated, without which the spiritual life of the Uzbek people and its development cannot be imagined[4].

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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