

## Paremiological units of praise expression in English culture

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**Abstract.** This article deals with paremiological units of praise expressions in English culture. The ability of language to express human appearance through paremiological units is examined.

**Keywords:** Paremiology, parema, communication, proverbs, phraseologism, aphorisms, verbal, nonverbal, praise, expressions

Communication is a complex comprehensive process of establishing and developing relationships, which arises from the need for cooperation between people and consists of information exchange, development of a unique way of interaction, perception and understanding of another person.

We can include verbal and non-verbal communication in the means of communication.

Verbal communication is the process of using language to share experiences, communicate, and plan actions through human speech. It appears simultaneously as a source of information and as a means of interaction with the interlocutor. Verbal communication includes words, phrases and their meaning.

Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without the use of words, both verbally and in writing. Nonverbal communication is not based on the use of language, sound speech, it is communication through facial expressions, gestures, pantomime or body communication. In this case, information is expressed not by speaking, but by expressing thoughts and feelings through various actions.

In linguistics, other expressions of the speech act include proverbs and aphorisms. These are called “paremas”.

Language units consisting of a stable relationship of two or more words are called stable compounds. The branch of linguistics that studies stable compounds is called paremiology.

Paremiology (from greek: paroimia - proverb, idiom and logic) - 1) studying expressions such as proverbs, aphorisms, which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language, are compact and simple, short and meaningful, and appear as logical generalizations - paremas field of science; 2) expressions such as proverbs, aphorisms, which exist in a certain language - a system of paremas. It is a subfield of both philology and linguistics.

Stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

- 1) Phraseologisms
- 2) Proverbs
- 3) Aphorisms.

Proverb is a genre of folklore; short and concise, figurative and non-figurative, grammatically and logically complete, phrase with deep meaning. It has a specific shape. Life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied in proverbs.

Proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Various proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, prudence, language and speech culture, love and affection, as well as negative qualities.

The praise proverbs can be divided into 10 groups:

In English culture, they value the inner beauty of a person over the outer appearance. They emphasize the deception of external beauty and the importance of moral beauty.

*Appearances are deceptive; A fair face may hide a foul heart; All is not gold that glitters; Velvet paws hide sharp claws;*

**1) Proverbs about external beauty:** *Fair face is half a fortune; face is the index of the heart; a good face is a letter of recommendation; fine feathers make fine birds; true coral needs no painter's brush, a good face needs no paint.*<sup>1</sup>

**2) Proverbs about human nature are often observed in English:** *A tree is known by its fruits;*

**3) Honoring and encouraging hard work:** *Early bird catches the worm;*

**4) Proverbs about ability:** *A crack hand at smth, Jack of all trades;*

**5) Proverbs about honesty:** *Honesty is the best policy;*

**6) Proverbs praising cleanliness:** *Cleanliness is next to godliness;*

**7) Proverbs glorifying wisdom, intellectual feelings:** *A good archer is not known by his arrows, but his aim, have more brains in one's little finger than one has in his whole body, a word to the wise, Wisdom is the wealth of the wise, no wisdom like silence.*

**8) Proverbs about speech culture:** *Silence is golden, speech is silver, silence is golden, kind words will unlock an iron door, fine words dress ill deeds, Sweet discourse makes short days and nights.*

**9) Proverbs about good manners and politeness:** *Politeness costs little but yields much, Civility costs nothing. Fair and softy goes far.*

**10) Proverbs about courage and bravery:** *None but brave deserve the fair.*

A stable compound phrase or phraseologism is called a stable combination of two or more words, the meaning of which is usually equal to one word, sometimes a phrase, a sentence, and is ready to be introduced into speech.

Phraseologisms are also called phraseology, phraseological combination, phrase in linguistics.

Phraseologisms are widely used in the artistic and colloquial style of the literary language.

Phraseological expressions, in comparison with the words that have their meaning, strongly express the meaning and vividly reflect the imagery in them.

Arnold I.V. considers phraseologisms as: "Common signs, their stability, the integrity of their meaning and the separate formalization of the component composition"<sup>2</sup>. The phraseological wealth of the English language consists of religious, historical, and legendary units.

Phrases in English phraseological dictionaries are expressed as follows:

*As **bright as a button** — intelligent, full of energy, or very cheerful*

Pilar is as **bright as a button**.

***Blue blood** — the fact of someone having been born into a family that belongs to the highest social class*

I think there's **blue blood** in her family; her great-grandmother was a Russian princess.

***Got green fingers** — to be good at gardening and making plants grow well.*

My mother's **got green fingers**. Everything she plants in the garden grows well.

***A dark horse** — this phrase is a praise phrase for a person's abilities, and is expressed as "unexpectedly intelligent, a master of his work".*

***Look like a million dollars/bucks** — to look or feel extremely good, often because you are wearing something that costs a lot of money. Sometimes this idiom can also be used for guys, but this phrase is more often used to compliment women.*

*"Wow, Mary, you look like a million dollars/bucks this evening. I love your dress!"*

<sup>1</sup> Кароматова К.М., Кароматов Н.С. Proverbs-Мақоллар-Пословицы /Т.: Mehnat, 2000. В.400

<sup>2</sup> Арнолд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка.- М.:1973.-С.160

In English phraseological units, the expression of praise through food words can also be seen in the following phrases:

**Cool as a cucumber**—If you say that someone is **as cool as a cucumber**, you are emphasizing that they are very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be.

*“My friend is nervous about taking his driving test but I’m **cool as a cucumber**.”*

**A smart cookie**—a clever person who makes good decisions

*“It shouldn’t be hard too hard for a **smart cookie** like you to learn Spanish.”*

**Top banana**—The top banana is the most powerful or important person around. If you are promoted to top banana at work, it means you are the boss.

**One-trick pony**—someone or something that is only good for one particular purpose, or at doing one particular thing

**On the ball**—someone or something that is skilled in only one area

**Laid-back**—relaxed in manner and character; not usually worried about other people's behaviour or things that need to be done

**The life and soul of the party**—someone who is energetic and funny and at the centre of activity during social occasions.

**A people person**—someone who enjoys being with or talking to other people

In the following phrases, we can see expressions of praise for beauty and appearance:

**Cut a dash**—If you say that someone **cuts a dash**, you mean that they have an attractively stylish appearance or a rather bold manner.

**Deck out**—to be decorated with something, or dressed in something special

**Dressed to kill** -

intentionally wearing clothes that attract sexual attention and admiration

**Dressed up to the nines**—wearing very smart or glamorous clothes

**Not a hair out of place**—is to have a very neat appearance.

**Pretty as a picture**—very visually attractive or appealing; having a picturesque beauty

**Social butterfly**—someone who's socially oriented, outgoing, and often very charismatic and charming.

As a result of the analysis of phraseological units used in English phraseological dictionaries and fiction literature, it was observed that there are a large number of phraseological units that provide an aesthetic assessment of human appearance.

The expression of the beautiful appearance of a person is embodied in the following more than 50 phrases: *sweets to the sweet; out of this world; graceful as a swan; prince charming, as pretty as a picture; may queen; the fair sex; soft as down; as handsome as a paint; as shining as star; the fair sex; a dolly bird; a slick chick; fair as lily; a feast to the eye; a glamour girl; as sweet as honey; as handsome as young Greek god; beau ideal; as pure as lily; a fair treat; catch somebody’s eye, give somebody the eye, make eyes at, eye candy, eye catcher, eye fed, honey eyed, out of sight, slightly, lady-killer, to live in style, heart stopping, Barbie doll, dollybird, the beautiful, cover girl, cheese cake, jollie lady, bombshell, ducky, sylphlike, coockie, dishy.*

Phrasal verbs: *pin up, add on, doll up, dress up, beat down.*<sup>3</sup>

Aphorisms are grammatically formed in the form of a sentence, and are said to be short, figuratively stable combinations created by a certain person based on the life experience of the people.

Aphorisms — a short and concise phrase, sentence, expressing a complete thought, with a sharp meaning. Unlike folk proverbs, words belong to a certain person (writer, poet, publicist, philosopher, scientist, statesman, etc.) in terms of origin and retain their individuality. Along with the examples of the independent genre, there are also those found in scientific, philosophical, historical and artistic works.

Aphorisms exist in every nation. They are distinguished from other words and phrases in the language by the sharpness of the content, cheerfulness or bitterness, cleverness and wisdom, and wealth of wisdom.

Aphorisms about praise are often used in English literature. These are:

*People ask for criticism, but they only want praise.* (British writer Somerset Maugham)

*Praise makes good Men better, and bad Men worse.* ( English physician Dr. Thomas Fuller)

*Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present.* (English writer Samuel Johnson)

*He who praises everybody, praises nobody.* (English writer Samuel Johnson)

*Praise is valuable only if the example is rare.* (B. Jonson)

*We always like compliments about qualities we lack. Pretend you're smart to a fool, pretend you're the most honest person in the world to a cheater, and he'll immediately embrace you.* (Henry Fielding )

*External beauty is more valuable than its hidden inner world. Not only is the cover of the book gilded, but the content inside is also worth gold, it acquires special importance.* (W. Shakespeare)<sup>4</sup>

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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