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## **ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD AND TERM PAREMIA**

***Abstract.** This article deals with etymology of the word and term paremia. The concept of paremia as a word and term has been studied on the basis of works and dictionaries of linguists. The concepts of paremia are defined as words and terms.*

***Keywords:** Paremia, paremiology, etymology, term, proverb, sayings, the Bible, Church, Old Testament, linguistics, philology.*

Paremia has a long history as a word and term. The etymology of the word paroemia is that it is made up of the preposition *παρά* (near, by) and the word *οἶμος* (oimos), which in ancient Greek meant way, road (cf. *ἰτποοἶγτον*, preamble). In antiquity there was a custom to engrave short, succinct slogans on the marble under the statuettes, the hermes (*εργέγ*), of the god Hermes, protector of pedestrians. These statuettes were posted in central spots, crossroads and other central places of cities to guide strangers. Such slogans, and brief, wise statements, gradually became popular and passed from mouth to mouth as proverbs. (Loukatos, 1978)

According to the Dictionary of the Ancient Greek Language of Ioannis Stamatakos, *παροιμία* means a saying, an opinion and is formed from the adjective *πάροιμος* (*παρά* + *οἶμος*) - "next to the road", because in Ancient Greece for citizens short messages in the form of laconic phrases containing a description of the positive or negative aspects of life, human relationships, habits, were written on the marble columns *παροῖμον*, which were located on the streets, along the roads. (Dr. Stamatakos. 1972)

Paremia means "profound word, wise word, phrase, proverb, sayings" in Greek. Paremia is a phenomenon of stability, representing a whole content, a semantic integrity.

If we look at the history of parema and paremiology, According to O.V. Lisina, paremiology originated and began to be studied in the XII century. Greek

paroimiameaning - "word of wisdom, proverb", which took place in the churches at that time used in its meaning in the holidays. Parema narrators were special dignitaries who went to rich homes and churches with a special invitation and said words of wisdom at the feasts. V.I. Dal calls paremy the "word of the educated" and cites the participation of educated, intelligent people in the night when the parema is recited.

(Apperson G.L.1959)

The Old Testament readings are called paremias already in the Typicon of the Great Church, that is, in the charter of the Constantinople cathedral service. The earliest manuscripts of this Typicon date back to the 9th century, although it is clear that the tradition of calling the Old Testament passages "paremias" could have existed in Iran earlier.

In modern Russian, the word paremia has two main meanings and two variants of reading: paremia, or parimia - in theological liturgy, an element of worship, an excerpt from Holy Scripture; paremias are read during the service.

Etymologically, paremia goes back to the Greek παροιμία, but the meanings of παροιμία in numerous dictionaries indicate different.

In the dictionary of V.I. Dalia paremia is a moralizing word; Scripture passages read at the entrance party. (Даль, В.И.)

M. Vasmer's dictionary indicates that paremia means "selected places for reading from the Old Testament" and comes from the Greek. παροιμία - parable, proverb

(Фасмер М.1996)

According to G.L. Permyakova paremia and paremiology are the word of wisdom of the peoples of the East and that came into being along with folklore, the term is said to have the same meaning as didactics. (Пермяков Г.Л. 1970 )

In the Explanatory Dictionary of Ushakov, paremia is defined as reading, a passage from the Old Testament, an etymology is given (from the Greek paroimia - a parable) and areas of use are indicated (literary and church). (Ушаков, Д.2005)

According to the New Dictionary of Foreign Words paremia (Greek paroimia dictum; parable, proverb): 1) readings from Holy Scripture, Old or New Testament,

recited in the Orthodox Church at the evening service; 2) proverb. (Захаренко, Е.Н.2003)

Παροιμία, ας (ή) in the ancient Greek-Russian dictionary of I.Kh. Butler has two main meanings: 1) a saying, a proverb, 2) sayings. (Дворецкий, И.1958)

A proverb or adage; an aphorism. Mid 16th century; earliest use found in Richard Sherry (b. c1505), schoolmaster and author. From post-classical Latin paroemia proverb (3rd century; in classical Latin as a Greek word) from ancient Greek παροιμία proverb, maxim, in Hellenistic Greek also figure, comparison, probably from παρα- + οἶμη song (perhaps from οἶμος way, road, of uncertain origin) + -ία.

(Oxford online dictionary)

The etymology of the concept of "paremia", in addition to the linguistic, also has a bibliological version of interpretation. Spiritual literature indicates that this term originated from the Greek language and was originally associated with the practice of worship of the Orthodox Church. It meant "reading parables from the books of the Holy Scriptures, the Bible, and other religious books." SI Ozhegov interprets the concept of "sayings" as "a short allegorical instructive story". (Ожегов С.И., Шведова Н.Ю.2006)

Paremia - (Greek, proverb). Church readings from any book of the Old Testament, containing prophecies, the transformation of the holiday being performed, or simply moral lessons. (Чудинова А.Н. 1910)

Paremia - A passage from the book of the Old Testament read in the Orthodox Church during the service, containing a prophecy or teaching. (Ефремова Т.Ф.2000)

M.A.Kulkova believes that paremias are "autonomous stable expressions of the indefinite-referent type, which are the product of centuries-old popular reflection (thinking) and are aimed at modeling human behavior." (Кулькова М.А. 2011)

In a general sense, we define paremia as follows: 1) proverb; opinion on the proverb, folk wisdom, consideration; 2) a short figurative, stable idea formed as a syntactically simple or compound sentence, expressing an important fact, exhortation, rules or principles of behavior, moral laws, expressed on the basis of

life experience, rising to the level of a formula, reflecting a generalized formal consolidated situation ( often used in a figurative sense) ”(КаццюбаЛ.Б.2013 )

"The term "paremy" is understood by most modern researchers as aphorisms of folk origin, primarily proverbs and sayings"

The word parema, used in ancient churches, has been utilized in linguistics since the 1970s as a term "paremiology". In philology, paremia is defined as a stable utterance, which is an integral proposal of didactic content.

In linguistics, paremias are special units and signs of a language, necessary elements of human communication. These signs convey specific information, designate typical life and mental situations or relationships between certain objects.

An analysis of the literature shows that the etymology of the term “paremia” is derived from the Greek word paroemia. According to the above-mentioned dictionaries, the term “paremia” was originally used to denote the reading (singing) of biblical, biblical, Torah, or Bible texts during prayers. The considered classical dictionaries introduce paremia into the genre of theology.

The term "paremia" was originally interpreted as "a parable, a saying, a passage from the Bible"

Based on the above data, we come to the following conclusions:

1. Paremia was used as a word and term.
2. An analysis of linguistic dictionaries and paremiological research shows that there is no universally recognized rule for the concept and term “paremia”, which is considered a complex linguistic phenomenon in all respects, and its status has not yet been determined.
3. The origin of the concept of "paremia" goes back to the Greek word paroemia (symbolic story). Originally, the term "paremia" was used to denote the reading (singing) of symbolic stories from the Bible, known as the Bible, the Torah ("Old Testament") or the Bible ("New Testament"). At the beginning of the twentieth century, the term "paremia" lost its ancient, theological meaning.
4. The term "paremia" entered the science as a philological (linguistic) term in the late 70s of the last century, and began to be applied to the units that express the views of the people in the context of teaching.

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