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PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR DIFFERENCES

***Abstract.** This article deals with paremiological units and their differences. Paremiological units are explained using examples.*

***Keywords:** Paremiology, paremia, paremiological units, proverbs, sayings, proverbial expressions, wellerisms, mottos, slogans, aphorisms, maxims, riddles, omens.*

Nowadays, there are many branches of modern linguistics which study the problems of language in one area or another. One of the fields of linguistics that deals with such research is paremiology. Paremiology is a field of philology that studies paremias and determines their classification. There is also a separate discipline, the purpose of which is collection, storage and processing of paremiological material - paremiography. Folklorists call paremiology which the field of study of proverbs and sayings.

Paremiology (ancient Greek παροιμία paroimia - parable, proverb and λόγος logos - word, doctrine) is a subsection of phraseology, a section of philology devoted to the study and classification of paremias - proverbs, proverbial expressions, sayings, wellerisms, mottos, slogans, maxims, aphorisms, riddles, signs and other sayings, the main purpose of which is a brief figurative verbal expression of traditional values and views based on the life experience of a group, people, etc. G. L. Permyakov made a great contribution to paremiology as a science (Пермяков Г.Л.1988)

Until the 19th century, paremiology was not singled out as a separate science, and it was considered a part of phraseology. The problem of the place of paremiological units in the language system was dealt with in more detail by A.E. Karlinsky. In his work "The Place of Paremiology in the Science of Language", the scientist raised the issue of placing paremiology outside the framework of phraseology. According to him, paremiology is a separate linguistic discipline. (Карлинский, А. Е.2007)

In paremiology, which develops at the junction of phraseology, folklore studies and ethnology, there are still many unresolved issues, one of which is what speech units are the subject of paremiological research. One such issue is paremiological units. The paremiological units are: proverbs, sayings, proverbial expressions, wellerisms, mottos, slogans, aphorisms, maxims, riddles, omens.

A proverb is a well-aimed figurative saying, usually rhythmic in form, generalizing, typifying various phenomena of life and having an edifying meaning. (Ефремова Т. Ф. 2000) Example: *A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.*

Sayings are folding short speech that is popular among the people, but does not constitute a complete proverb. (Даль В. И. 2004) Example: *A drop in the bucket.*

Wellerism is a special kind of utterance, in which both the person who said the given phrase and the circumstance under which the phrase was uttered are explained. Example: *Every evil is followed by some good," as the man said when his wife died the day after he became bankrupt.*

Motto (fr. Devise) - a short phrase that expresses the guiding idea of behavior or activity. (Ушакова Д. Н.) Example: *Work hard, play hard*

Aphorism (Greek ἀφορισμός - definition) - a short and clear saying, a rule based on experience and reasoning; sketchy but complete position. (Даль В. И. 2004) Example: *"Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes".*

Riddle - an allegorical image in a short formula of an object or phenomenon that needs to be guessed; expression to solve. (Ушакова Д. Н.) Example: *"I have a head, I have a tail, but I do not have a body. I am neither a lizard nor a snake (coin).*

Slogan - [eng. slogan - call, motto] slogan, motto, expressing the main, essential idea. (Кузнецова А. С.)

A sign is a phenomenon, an incident that is popularly considered a forerunner of something. In linguistics, of course, such foreshadowings are in form. (Ожегов С. И. 2006)

Tongue twisters-- a specially invented phrase with a difficult to pronounce selection of sounds, a quickly pronounced comic joke. (Ожегов С. И. 2006)

Paremiological units of language, or paremias, are considered by many scientists in indissoluble unity with phraseological units. And although there are

different approaches to the problem of including / not including proverbs in the phraseological fund of the language, researchers recognize that, forming a fairly clearly delineated zone, proverbs are close to phraseological unity ([Петроченко, 2010])

Proverbs and sayings are a problematic part of paremiological units. The basis for the study was the proverbial paremias and sayings, the works of V.P. Anikin, V.I. Dahl, V.N. Temiya, V.A. Maslova, N.V. Kryuchkova, G.V. Kolshansky, J.I.A. Novikova, G.F. Blagova, N.I. Kravtsova, G.L. Permyakova, L.B. Savenkova, G.N. Kurbatsky, Sh.S. Chadamba, and others, as well as textbooks on oral folk art, the Russian literary language, collections of proverbs and sayings by A.M. Zhiguleva, V.I. Dahl, Yu.G. Kruglov and others, dictionaries and reference books.

A proverb is a well-aimed figurative saying, usually rhythmic in form, generalizing, typifying various phenomena of life and having an edifying meaning, Sayings are folding short speech that is popular among the people, but does not constitute a complete proverb. (Ефремова Т. Ф.2000)

S.F. Baranov identified the difference between proverbs and sayings from popular expressions. In his opinion, proverbs and sayings are of folk origin, and catch phrases are bookish. However, the source of occurrence may not always be correctly identified.

I.V. Dahl gives the following definition of a proverb: "A proverb is a short parable. This is a judgment, a sentence, a lesson, expressed bluntly and put into circulation, under the coinage of the nationality. Proverb - blunt, with an attachment to the case, understood and accepted by all (Даль В.И.1957)

M.A. Ribnikova considers sayings as a part of speech, phrase, and the element of judgment, and the proverb as a complete sentence, a complete thought.

E.Ya. Kokare, a great researcher of Latvian paremiological genres, does not pay special attention to the differences between proverbs and sayings, but analyzes them as a whole.

Buryat folklorist M.P. Khamaganov considers proverbs and sayings as independent genres.

The table below shows the difference between proverbs and sayings.

Proverbs	Sayings
Foldable, short, well-aimed dictum. But sayings are usually shorter than proverbs.	
Arose among the people, in colloquial speech	
Widely used.	
Belong to the art of words.	
Stable (reproducible unchanged)	
Figurative dictum (more often they use just such a formulation in definitions).	Figurative expression.
The genre of folklore.	Turn of speech
Whole sentence, complete statement.	A phrase or phrase that does not constitute a complete statement.
An instructive, edifying saying.	It has no edifying meaning, conveys an emotional attitude to what was said.
Morality, moral, instruction	An eloquent expression that can be easily replaced with other words.
Self-contained proposal.	Can be used as part of a sentence to give a bright emotional coloring
The proverb contains a complete thought.	A saying is part of a judgment without inference.
Rhythmic in form, sometimes rhymed dictum.	The rhyme is not typical.
A saying summarizing the various phenomena of life. The proverb carries a generalized idea.	Aptly defines any phenomenon of life.
If we draw a parallel with music, proverbs are complex, classical music, sayings are easy pop genre.	Well-known, common, accepted common expression

It should also be noted that paremiological units are not the same in all languages.

Based on the above information, we conclude as follows:

1. Paremiology as a science emerged in the 1970s.
2. Paremiology is the linguistic field that studies paremia.
3. The paremiological units are: proverbs, sayings, proverbial expressions, wellerisms, mottos, slogans, aphorisms, maxims, riddles, omens.
4. The proverb is a complete, complete content, a sentence that means judgment, sayings are phrase expressing a figurative meaning; That is half the proverb.

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