



Winged expressions, aphorisms in Russian literature

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ABSTRACT

This article describes what winged expressions and aphorisms are and what they are in Russian literature, and what meanings they have.

Keywords:

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An aphorism is a generalized deep thought of a certain author, expressed in a concise form, characterized by expressiveness and obvious unexpectedness of judgment.

Individual aphorisms, or winged expressions, necessarily have their author. This group of aphorisms combines winged expressions that have entered our speech from literature, sayings of historical figures, brief quotes, figurative expressions. Throughout its history, humanity has selected, filtered and assimilated the original thoughts of its best representatives.

Winged expressions are figurative expressions, sayings of historical figures, brief quotes, names of mythological and literary characters, or their words. It is worth noting that hidden expressions and words are always the author: a poet, writer or historical figure. A catchphrase in literature is a stable phrase of brief and instructive content, taken from a work. In literary works, there are phrases that eventually become part of the common vocabulary. By winged words, we mean words and phrases that were originally correlated with a specific author's text, but have lost their connection with the original source or with variations, repeated by native speakers in a particular historical period.

Winged expressions are widely used in speech, but unlike proverbs and sayings, they necessarily assume or have a specific author:

"There is still gunpowder in the powder box'." (N. V. Gogol "Taras Bulba").

"Manuscripts don't burn." M. Bulgakov, ("The Master and Margarita").

"You can be a sensible person and think about the beauty of your nails." (A. Pushkin, "Eugene Onegin").

"Happy hours are not observed." (A. Griboyedov, "Woe from Wit").

Now let's look at some winged words and aphorisms from Russian literature and determine their meanings.

In the comedy "Woe from Wit" there are such words of Molchalin: "Evil tongues are worse than a gun." It can be said that A.S. Griboyedov wanted to depict his feelings through these words. They mean that the girl's words are so evil, so even worse than a gun. We know that a gun is an object that can kill a person. And for Molchalin, Sophia's words are worse than even a pistol. In this comedy, many of the characters' words have become catchphrases.

In the novel "The Master and Margarita" there are famous words: "There are no evil people in the world, there are only unhappy people." Through this aphorism, M. Bulgakov wanted to

say that there are no evil people in the world who just became evil or were born like that, and they became evil because they were unhappy, poor. In short, they have a bad, difficult life. Therefore, many become "evil".

In the play "Uncle Vanya" Anton Chekhov noted: "Everything in a person should be beautiful: face, clothes, soul, and thoughts." Through this aphorism, the writer wants to remind that if a person looks great on the outside, then he has an inner world, that is, a "soul", "thoughts", should also be beautiful. The Russians have a slightly similar proverb: "They are greeted by their clothes, they are escorted by their minds."

Leo Tolstoy wrote the following words in his work: "All happy families are similar to each other, each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." It is with these words that the novel "Anna Karenina" begins. In my opinion, these words mean that the life of all the happy is the same, and the life of the unhappy is different. That is, they have different types of unhappiness: someone has no wealth, someone has no children, someone has parents, etc

A.S. Pushkin in his brilliant novel in verse wrote: "The less we love a woman, the easier it is for her to like us." These lines are considered to be known from the work "Eugene Onegin". From the words of the author, we can know that he loved a lot. A. Pushkin wanted to tell us that if you love women so less, then the more and easier they love you. Proof of these words is in Svetlana Krakh's poem "Loneliness":

"How did he touch your heart?
With what he subdued your soul
How did you break through your defenses?
"He never loved me."

Conclusion: Winged words and expressions are an integral part of speech. They make it possible to express a thought vividly and concisely, aptly briefly characterize some phenomena, situations, and human relationships. Aphorisms are used in speech to achieve the effect of informativeness, accuracy and imagery.

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