



STUDIES OF SCHOLARS OF FOLKLORISTS ON THE VIEWS ON KOREAN PROVERBS IN KOREAN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

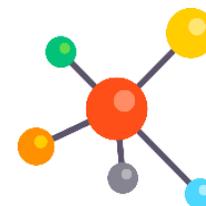
Proverb is an international genre by its nature. There is no nation in the world that does not have its own proverbs. Because every nation leaves its life experiences to generations in the form of proverbs. That is why there are many proverbs that are close to each other in terms of content and form in the oral works of different peoples. Because there are many similarities and commonalities in the life and history of every nation. In particular, the products of oral creativity of peoples living close to each other are similar. For example, the lifestyle of the Uzbek and Korean peoples, which have been formed for many years because they are close neighbors, their similar aspects are reflected in the products of the people's oral creativity.

In this article, you can see the origin of Korean folk proverbs, the opinions and views of scientists about proverbs. The place of proverbs in Korean linguistics, the history of the creation of Korean folk proverbs is presented step by step

KEYWORDS

Proverb, matal, linguistic, cultural, linguistic, folklorist, lexicon, grammar, mentality, metaphor, didactic

INTRODUCTION



The proverb is by its nature an international genre. Every nation has its own proverbs. Since he leaves his life experience to generations in the form of proverbs. Therefore, in the oral art of different nations there are many proverbs that are close to each other in meaning and form. This is due to the fact that in the life and history of each nation there is much in common.

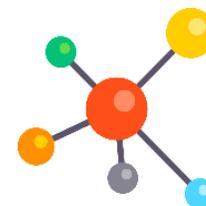
Proverbs are words of wisdom, consisting of artistic and imaginative reflections, summarizing the socio-historical, life and everyday experience of the people. The term proverb comes from the Arabic word qawlun - to speak, to say. The meaning of words is especially pronounced in proverbs. Because it is impossible to replace words in proverbs with others or add some new words. They appear in the structure of the national language. This genre exists in the oral art of all peoples of the world and is considered common in size, form and purpose of creation. The proximity is evident even in their name. For example, among the Arabs, “kavlun” means speech, words, citing an example in the Tajik terms “zarbulmasal”, among Russians in a “proverb” to express thoughts in words, and among the Turks “paternal word”, remember and honor the thoughts of ancestors. In the work of Mahmud Koshgari "Devonu Lugotit Turk" the term "sav" is also mentioned as a reminder of the father's word or father's covenant. It follows from this that the term proverb is generally associated with the concept of "word".

There are many comments about the history of the emergence of the term proverb, its meaning and features as a genre, which F. Bafoev made in his scientific work “Comparative Analysis of Uzbek and German Proverbs”, where he cites the opinions of a number of scientists: Russian paremiologist I.M. Snergiey explains this the process of the emergence of proverbs: “A wise word, spoken by one person and approved by many, has become public domain. The name of the person who first uttered this word has long since disappeared, but his word has been preserved in the mouths of the people.

Korean folk proverbs, like Uzbek ones, are extremely perfect and are considered one of the best examples of oral folk art. Based on the main goal of our work, the history of the study of Korean folk proverbs in Korean linguistics is of great importance.

The Korean language began to be studied much later than other languages. The following factors led to the study of the historical foundations of the Korean language. It is known that Korea was a colony of China for many centuries. This is the first reason to study the historical foundations of the Korean language. The second is that until the 15th century, that is, before the invention of the alphabet by King Sejong, Koreans did not have a personal script.

Although the Korean language lexicon consists of 75% of words that came from the Chinese language, this does not mean that the Korean



language has lost its status. Here we see two options:

- 1) The basis of the Korean language is pure Korean vocabulary;
- 2) The Korean language has retained its uniqueness in sentence structure and grammar, which can use pure Korean vocabulary and loanwords.

The verbal structure of a language does not determine the complete structure of a given language. Borrowed words appear in the language as building material. Koreans belong to the same ethnic group and speak the same language, i.e. Korean. They are considered the successors of the Mongol tribes and migrated and settled on the Korean peninsula during the Neolithic Bronze Age. Korean is the official language of the Republic of Korea.

Korean paremiology reflects Korean culture and its ancient traditions. In Korean, we can convey the concepts of proverbs and wise sayings through a few words. We can divide these terms into 2 types depending on their origin:

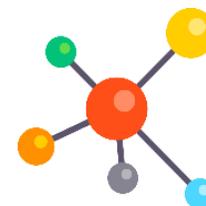
- a) terms originating from the Chinese language: sogdam (sutan), ion (luoyang), gyog-eon (geyan), gyogdam (getan), gyon-gu (cheonjo), geum-eon (jinyan), sogsol (land);
- b) purely Korean words: yogmal, sangmal.

Today, in Korean paremiology, the term proverb is mainly expressed by 3 terms that have come from the Chinese language - sogdam, kyog-eon and ion. In Korean, the notorious term Joseon-iwa dongmun is found in documents dating back to

the middle of the dynasty (Joseon). A proverb is a valuable linguistic heritage, concise, uncomplicated and courteous, passed from mouth to mouth along with the centuries-old history of each nation. Unlike the usual aphorism, the author of the proverb is anonymous, and the time of its creation is uncertain. Many proverbs are mostly scooped from the lives of ordinary people. Proverbs have a clear, concise expression, so it is believed that if they are used appropriately, they are of great effective value.

The history of the creation of Korean folk proverbs is presented step by step below:

1. The first dictionary of proverbs in Korean was published in 1913 by Choewonsig (Choi Won-sik) and Joseon-i (Joseon Ion) publishing houses and contains more than 900 proverbs.
2. Gimsang-gi's Proverb Book (Kim Sang-gi) contains about 1500 proverbs and was published in 1922.
3. Bang Jong-Heon and Kim Sa-yeop published a Dictionary of Proverbs in 1940, which collected about 4,000 proverbs.
4. Kim Won-pyo's proverb book was published in 1948 and contains over 700 proverbs.
5. A collection of proverbs by Jin Sung Gi containing over 400 proverbs was published in 1959.
6. "Dictionary of Proverbs" by Igimun (I Ki Moon), published in 1962, is the most comprehensive collection of Korean proverbs, containing more than 7,000 proverbs.
7. The Korean Folk Society published the book Korean Proverbs in 1970.



8. The Great Dictionary of Korean Proverbs by Seongjaseon (Son Jae-Sun) was published in 1980.
9. Dongmunson's Dictionary of Proverbs was published in 1990.
10. "Women's Proverbs" was published by Chochang (Chwi Chang) in 1993, and "Dictionary of Animal Proverbs" in 1995.

From a semantic point of view, proverbs express groundless logical contradictions. Because society is the place where such contradictions exist. After all, people live in a dimension that goes beyond logical contradictions. A proverb can be called a mirror reflecting human society as it really is. How she relates to the state or religion is reflected in this mirror.

A Korean proverb is an expression containing the wisdom of ancestors, passed down from generation to generation since ancient times, and is characterized by a metaphorical description of a certain situation or content of an educational or satirical nature. People have always had, are and will have unique stories similar to legends, people in any society collect their thoughts and express in a way of language. There are proverbs and sayings specific to each nation. This is the result of the formation of a long process. It should be emphasized that proverbs are the most common expressions among the people. To summarize the essence of proverbs, linguists in various scientific literature give their definitions:

1. jeon-yunjin (Jon Yoon Chin) "A proverb is a word whose origin is unknown and contains

the thoughts and lifestyles of older people. Proverbs are usually old sayings or sayings of famous people";

2. immuchil (Im Mu Chil) "Proverbs and sayings are part of linguistic folklore, they often contain more generalized and universal content than sayings. Sayings, on the contrary, are characterized by their locality and limited time";
3. nam-yunsin (Nam Yun Shin) "The proverb reflects the wisdom given by nature to people, the way of thinking and the values of human life";
4. Bag jan-yeon (Park Jan-yeon) "Proverbs and sayings contain instructive content. This is one of the genres of folklore, but in comparison with the proverb, the saying is more general and universal, on the other hand, the proverb has a greater locality and temporal limitation";
5. nam-yongsin (Nam Yun Shin) "The proverb is naturally formed among the people and reflects the wisdom, way of thinking and values of folk life."
6. gimjung (Kim Jung) "The proverb has been common since ancient times, the origin is not clear";
7. youngjin (Yongjin) "A proverb is a set of short and concise words or phrases that have long been used by the public";
8. choichang (Choi Chang) "A proverb is a precious heritage passed from mouth to mouth. A proverb is a well-preserved linguistic custom or the spirit of a people";
9. gimmousin (Kim Mu Shin) "Proverbs are phrases or sentences that briefly express the



experience and moralizing learned from the long life and experience of our ancestors”;

10. Chohinchon (Jo Hin Chung) “Proverbs echo us about real life not as a form of rebellion, but as truth. A proverb is a legacy that contains our historical reality in linguistic form.

After analyzing the above information, it becomes clear that in the proverbs collected by the Korean nation in short pieces over a long period of time, one can find a set of experience and education, wisdom, way of thinking and value. Therefore, he forms his thoughts, generalizing the dictionary meaning of the proverb as a phrase briefly expressing it. They express the consciousness or social concepts of many years in the form of sentences that are easy for the people to understand. This is a descriptive feature that technically expresses the everyday life lessons needed in everyday life.

In the process of forming a proverb, an expression of many years of experience and feelings of the inhabitants of the country is collected. Therefore, proverbs provide useful practical knowledge for life, based on brief emotions, contain long-term experiences of the general public, reflect the local flavor and characteristics of their time, serve as a lesson or satire through the prism of politeness and sometimes as a metaphor. Therefore, the characteristic of a proverb can be considered from the point of view of brevity, informativeness, periodicity, didacticity, satire and metaphor, a proverb is an expression that reflects historicity.

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