



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS
RESEARCH OF KOREAN FOLK PROVERBS BY KOREAN
FOLKLORISTS

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Korean folk proverbs, like Uzbek folk proverbs, are perfect and considered to be one of the best examples of folk oral creativity. In our article, the history of studying Korean folk proverbs in Korean linguistics is very important.

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, and the second is that until the 15th century, that is, until King Sejong invented the alphabet, Koreans did not have their own writing system.

Although 75% of the lexicon of the Korean language is made up of words that came from the Chinese language, this does not mean that the Korean language has lost its status. Here we can see two options:

- 1) the basis of the Korean language is pure Korean lexicon;
- 2) The Korean language has preserved its uniqueness in its sentence structure and grammar, and it can use pure Korean lexicon and borrowed words.

The word structure of a language does not determine the complete structure of that language. Acquired words appear in this language as building materials. Koreans belong to the same ethnic group and speak the same language, that is, Korean. They are considered to be the successors of the Mongol tribes, they migrated and settled in the Korean Peninsula during the Neolithic period of the Bronze Age. The Korean language is the state language of the Republic of Korea.

Korean paremiology reflects ancient traditions and Korean culture. In the Korean language, we can give the concepts of proverbs and wise words through several words. We can divide these terms into 2 types according to their origin:

- a) terms of Chinese origin
 - a) : 속담 (俗談), 이언 (俚言), 격언 (格言), 격담 (格談), 경구 (警句), 금언 (金言), 속설 (俗說);
 - b) purely Korean words: yeogmal, sangmal.

Today, in Korean paremiology, the term proverb is mainly expressed by 3 terms from the Chinese language - sogdam, gyeog-eon and ieon.

In Korean, the proverbial term joseon-iwa dongmun is found in documents dating back to the middle of the (Choson) dynasty. A proverb is a valuable linguistic heritage that is





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concise, simple and gentle, and is passed down from mouth to mouth along with the long history of each nation. Unlike an ordinary aphorism, the author of the proverb is unknown, and the time of its creation is uncertain. Many proverbs are mainly taken from the lives of ordinary people. Proverbs have a clear concise expression, therefore, if used in place, it is considered to have a great effect.

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

1. The first dictionary of proverbs in the Korean language was published in 1913 by Choewonsig (Choi Won-sik) and Joseon-i (Joseon Ieon). This book contains more than 900 proverbs.

2. Gimsang-gi (Kim Sang Gi) book of proverbs contains about 1500 proverbs and was published in 1922.

3. Bangjonghyeon (Bang Jong-Heon) and Gimsayeob (Kim Sa-yeop) published in 1940 "Dictionary of Proverbs" collected about 4000 proverbs.

4. The proverb book of gim-wonpyo (Kim Won-pyo) was published in 1948 and contains more than 700 proverbs.

5. Jin Seong-gi's collection of proverbs containing more than 400 proverbs was published in 1959.

6. Igimun's (I Ki Moon) "Dictionary of Proverbs" published in 1962 is the most extensive collection of Korean proverbs, containing more than 7,000 proverbs.

7. The Korean Folklore Society published the book "Korean Proverbs" in 1970.

8. seonjaseon (Son Jae-Seon) "The Big Dictionary of Korean Proverbs" was published in 1980.

9. "Dictionary of proverbs" by dongmunseon (Dong mun son) was published in 1990.

10. "Women's Proverbs" was published by Choechang (Chvi Chang) in 1993, and "Dictionary of Animal Proverbs" was published in 1995.

Proverbs express logical contradictions in terms of meaning without justification. This is because society is a place where such contradictions exist. After all, people live in a dimension that transcends logical contradictions. A proverb can be said to be a mirror that reflects human society as it is. How he looks at the state or religion is reflected in this window.

A Korean proverb is an expression that contains the wisdom of ancestors passed down from ancient times, and is characterized by metaphorically describing a certain situation or content for teaching or satire. Just as the people have unique stories like legends, people in any society collect their ideas and express them in language. There are proverbs and sayings specific to the nation formed through the process. It can be said that proverbs are the most commonly used expressions among the people. In order to summarize the essence of proverbs, definitions are given by linguists in various literature

1. jeon-yunjin (Jon Yoon Chin) "A proverb is a word whose origin is unknown, and it contains the thoughts and lifestyle of old people. Proverbs are usually long-held sayings or sayings of famous people";





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2. immuchil (Im Mu Chil) "Proverbs and proverbs are part of linguistic folklore, they often contain more general and universal content than proverbs. Proverbs, on the other hand, are characterized by their locality and time limitation";
3. nam-yunsin (Nam Yun Shin) "The proverb reflects the wisdom, way of thinking and values of people's lives spread among people by nature";
4. bag jan-yeon (Pak Jan-yeon) "Proverbs and professions both contain instructive content. It is one of the folklores of the language, but compared to the proverb, the work is more general and universal, on the other hand, the proverb has more locality and time limitations";
5. nam-yunsin (Nam Yun Shin) "The proverb is naturally formed in the people and reflects the wisdom of the people's life, way of thinking and values."
6. gimjung (Kim Jung) "The proverb has been common since ancient times, the origin is not clear";
7. yeonjin (Yon Jin) "A proverb is a set of short and concise words or phrases that have been used by the public for a long time";
8. choichang (Choi Chang) "A proverb is a precious heritage passed down from mouth to mouth. A proverb is a well-preserved linguistic custom or spirit of a nation";
9. gimmusin (Kim Mu Shin) "Proverbs are phrases or sentences that concisely express experiences and lessons learned from the long lives and experiences of our ancestors";
10. jeohinchon (Joe Hin Chon) "Proverbs tell us the truth of life, not as a form of rebellion, but as truth. A proverb is a heritage that contains our historical situation in a linguistic form.

If we look at the above information, we can find in the proverb a collection of experiences and lessons, wisdom, way of thinking and values collected by the Korean nation in short pieces over a long period of time. Therefore, he forms his thoughts by summarizing the dictionary meaning of the proverb as a phrase that expresses it in a short language. It expresses long years of consciousness or social concepts in the form of sentences that are easy to understand by the people of the country. It is a descriptive feature that expresses life lessons needed in everyday life through technique.

In the process of forming the proverb, the expression of the long-term experience and feelings of the country's inhabitants is gathered. Therefore, proverbs provide useful practical knowledge for life, based on concise emotions that contain long experiences of the general public, reflect local diversity and characteristics of the times, and serve as a lesson or satire through politeness or metaphor. Therefore, the characteristics of proverbs can be considered from the point of view of brevity, information, period, didacticism, satire and metaphor, a proverb is an expression that reflects historicity.

