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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS

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Proverbs is the study of a branch of philology called paremiology. A feature of proverbs, as an object of scientific research, is that they refer simultaneously to speech and language. Proverbs are a complete independent text and, appearing in any act of communication, have informational, cognitive, pragmatic meaning. To identify a message, it is necessary to have a fund of general knowledge. But, in our opinion, this characteristic is not only of any text, message, but is also proverbs as a complete independent text. And above all, such a fund of common knowledge brings together representatives of one ethnic, social, cultural community. This allows us to consider proverbs in the linguoculturological aspect. Proverbs as “a short folk saying with instructive content, a folk aphorism”. those. proverbs were born among the many years of experience of the people, reflecting its history, way of life, culture, development.

Proverbs are “philosophical statements” about different aspects of life, “edifications”, “aphorisms” [1, p. 6] on the one hand; and units with a high degree of “cumulativeness”, on the other hand. These are the “code of moral rules”, “assessment of being”, as well as cultural signs and strategically used oratorical techniques. A.V.Kunin calls proverbs communicative phraseological units. Among the important characteristics of proverbs, the linguist highlights aphorism, edifying and didactic meaning, rhythmically organized structure [3, p. 176-177]. He considers partial or complete rethinking to be an important property of a proverbial sentence. Partial rethinking affects one or more components of a proverb. As a rule, this rethinking is based on metaphorization. External connections of proverbs can only be explained through their relationship with many areas of knowledge, primarily such as the socio-historical process, human cognitive activity. When we meet a proverb, regardless of the form of speech, whether oral, written, whether in context or outside of it, we almost always recognize it, we realize that this is a proverb; and we understand what it means and what they want to communicate, although the words in it do not appear in the usual language meanings. Recognition factors can be euphonic ordering or the so-called syntactic symmetry, according to which the sentence is divided into two or three syntagmas identical in structure, which are compared, contrasted or follow from one another. Proverbs as one of the means of nomination can be analyzed in different directions: traditional, sociolinguistic, linguoculturological and cognitive. The question of the status of proverbs and their belonging to phraseology currently remains open. Proverbs have a number of criteria by which they differ from the border units of the phraseological fund, namely sayings, winged expressions, quotations and aphorisms. Proverbs differ from sayings in that a proverb conveys a complete thought, and a saying is part of a judgment. From the point of view of the structural and semantic aspect, aphorisms and quotations are close to proverbs, which differ in that they can identify the author. In addition, proverbs

are units of the language, and winged words are speech phenomena that have the ability to go into a system of linguistic signs. Speaking about the structure, all linguists come to the same conclusion that proverbs are sentences, narrative or incentive [3, p. 178], and the majority are just narrative, in which, as a rule, that something is denied or affirmed. In such sentences, the subject is usually a noun, with or without a prepositive attribute.

What are the characteristics of proverbs? stability, reproducibility, semantic integrity of the meaning, dismemberment of its composition, openness of the structure. The measure of sustainability, in their opinion, is the level of semantic coherence of the components. However, not only the content, but also the forms of proverbial expression should be stable. Syntactically expressed in the traditional way, the stable form makes the proverb recognizable. The constancy of the lexical composition is one of the characteristic features of proverbs. Stability as a certain volume, or range, of invariance, which is characteristic of different aspects of phraseological units. The presence of this invariance is an important condition for their reproducibility and identity in the presence of “usual and occasional” changes [3, p. 24]. The philologist borrows the concept of invariance from W.R.Ashby, who designated invariants as immutable properties that are preserved when the system as a whole changes [8, p.109].

Reproducibility is one of the most important features of phraseological units. they are reproduced in finished form.

The semantic integrity of the meaning of a proverb is not formed from the meaning of individual components. The figurative metaphorical meaning of phraseological units is indivisible and cannot be derived from their independent parts.

For example; Кто смел, тот и съел (russian), Wer wagt, gewinnt (german), Who dares wins (english), Cəsarətli olan qalib gələr (azerbaijani).

Motivation. The integral meaning of phraseological units does not consist of the meaning of its individual components. Speaking of phraseological turnover, we use the term “deactualization” semantic rethinking and transformation of the component into an integral part of the phraseological unit. Therefore, the meaning of such a turnover is motivated by a holistic internal image. Such metaphorization often requires additional interpretation. Most proverbs exist on the basis of this principle, since they are mainly interpreted in a figurative way. However, there are many proverbs that are realized only in the literal sense, explicating only the direct meaning, although there is an artistic image in the structure of these proverbs. The meaning of a proverb arises as a result of a metaphorical rethinking of the entire syntactic structure. This is one of the most important features of proverbial expressions are idiomatic. For example; Lachen ist gesund (german) Laughter is the best medicine (english) Смех полезен для здоровья (russian) Gülüş ömrü uzadır (azerbaijani).

The dismemberment of the composition (separate structure). Phraseologism consists of at least two components. Proverb-proverb sentences are characterized by the presence of a larger number of components, although two-component proverbs also exist. For example; Appearances are deceptive(english), Der Scheintrügt (german), Внешность обманчива (russian), Görünüş aldadıcıdır (azerbaijani).

The openness of the structure means that the phraseological unit acts as a whole with its entire composition and in speech can be combined with significant words or a word that is its environment. As can be seen from the definition, openness is not a characteristic feature of proverbs, since they are a complete thought, a complete sentence, and therefore have a closed structure. A. I. Galperin, calling

proverbs a complete judgment, believes that important characteristics of proverbs are their epigram and their figurativeness. The generalization of the experience that has been accumulated by mankind is “built on a specific image”. Proverbs have a national character, therefore, the identification of an image, which, as a rule, is motivated, is easy for native speakers [2, p.171-172].

Due to the presence of **precedent properties**, proverbs are popular not only in oral speech, but also in journalistic speech. Precedent texts are called “texts that are significant for the individual in cognitive and emotional terms”. Usually such texts are familiar to the environment of this person. As a rule, phraseological units are precedent texts. The latter belong to a cognitive base that is common to a particular community. Therefore, a reference to proverbs is a connection with the linguoculturology of a certain people. The precedent text is stored in the minds of the people in the form of an invariant and is subjected to verbalization. The frequency of using one or another proverb when creating texts indicates a value attitude towards it and, as a result, its precedence. Therefore the importance of proverbs for increasing the pragmatic efficiency of modern journalistic discourse follows. In this regard, the analysis of the functioning of proverbs in journalism is a fruitful and relevant direction. Thus, a significant part of the characteristic features of phraseological units is characteristic of proverbs.

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