

Expressive Means in Proverbs



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ABSTRACT: This article examines the widespread use of lexical and expressive means in proverbs to express their nationality and convey their meanings more clearly.

This article discusses syntactic peculiarities of proverbs. Widely using of expressive means in proverbs let us to give their meanings more brightly. The syntactic features of proverbs are supported by lexical and euphonic expressive means. The artistic form of proverbs has evolved over the centuries. F.I. Buslaev very aptly said about this: "The proverb was created by the mutual forces of sounds and thought" [1.1]. Proverbs are "as it were, defended formulas of people's observations and reflections" [1.2].

KEY WORDS: Expressive means, conciseness, elliptical proverbs, repetition, juxtapositions, lexeme, antonymic juxtapositions. Key words: Expressive means, laconic, proverbs, iteration, comparing, antonymic comparing.

INTRODUCTION

With all the differences in the conditions for their formation, proverbs in most cases are characterized by laconicism, expressed in the most clear and concise form, thanks to which "words are cramped, but thoughts are spacious." The desire for laconicism explains, in particular, the formation of a significant number of elliptical proverbs. The widespread use of lexical and euphonic means in proverbs is an expression of their nationality, allows them to more clearly convey their meaning.

Repetitions and juxtapositions can be considered the main lexical visual means.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Repetitions serve as reinforcement. Duplicate tokens are usually not adjacent. There are different types of repetitions.

1. Repetition of the lexeme in the first place. Both significant and non-significant lexemes can be repeated: first come, first served (reduction of the obsolete turnover - he who is first come is first served) - "first come first and serve"; handsome is as handsome does - only one who acts beautifully is truly handsome (compare a person is judged not by words, but by deeds); nothing venture, nothing have - there is no victory without risk, etc. Proverbs with a circular repetition are rare. To the already mentioned proverbs like begets like and like cures like, you can add a diamond cut diamond - I found a scythe on a stone.

2. Repetition of the lexeme in second place: he laughs best who laughs last - the one who laughs last laughs well; let begones be begones - what happened is past, or whoever remembers the old, is out of sight; one man's meat is another man's poison- what is useful to one is harmful to another.

3. Repetition of the lexeme in third place. in this rare form of repetition, unremarkable lexemes are usually repeated: he that serves God for money, will serve the devil for better wages- "he who serves God for money will serve the devil if the devil pays more"; what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander- the measure applied to one should be applied to the other.

4. Repetition of the lexeme in fourth place. This type of repetition is extremely rare: if two men ride on a horse, one must ride behind - "when two are riding the same horse, one always has to sit behind" (Much ado about nothing).

5. Repetition of two tokens. This type of repetition is also rare: so many men so many mind - out of sight, out of mind. In the proverb in for penny, in for a pound ("I gave a penny, I will have to give a pound"; cf. took up a tug, don't say it's not hefty), three unremarkable lexemes are repeated.

6. Multiple repetition. This type of repetition is extremely rare and has a playful nature, for example, in the proverb don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you- don't be dashing while you sleep well. The playful nature of the proverb is enhanced by an unusual type of repetition, namely, the repetition of adjacent lexemes.

Mappings can be divided into two groups.

1. Antonymic comparisons, i.e. comparisons of lexemes that are antonyms and outside this proverb: he that is full of himself is very empty- "he is empty who is full of himself"; small rain lays great dust- small spool, but expensive; who has never tasted bitter, knows not what is sweet- without having tasted bitter, you cannot recognize sweet, etc.

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Antonymic comparisons are widely used in comparative proverbs: a living dog is better than a dead lion (bib.) - a living dog is better than a dead lion; better to reign in hell than serve in heaven - "it is better to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

In proverbs, a combination of repetition with antonymic juxtaposition is possible: he that never climbed, never fell - "having not known the ups, you will not know the downs"; or "the one who does nothing is not mistaken."

2. Comparisons of combinations of lexemes that are not antonyms outside these proverbs: a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush - do not promise a crane in the sky, but give a tit in your hands. Similar comparisons are found in comparative proverbs: better an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow- "better an egg today than a chicken tomorrow"; or do not promise a crane in the sky, but give the tit in your hands; half a loaf is better than no bread - "half a loaf is better than nothing at all"; or better tit in hand than pie in the sky.

CONCLUSION

Euphonic means, which include rhymed consonances, alliteration are the most important means of expression that contribute to the stability and memorization of proverbs and closely interact with their meaning. of the people, their unaccountable striving for the fullness and beauty of sound. Rhyme gives the final form to the proverb, performs the task, makes the proverb easily sink into memory.

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