



THE FUNCTIONS OF APHORISTIC UNITS IN THE LANGUAGE

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Introduction. Aphorisms (Greek) are short, jerky phrases that contain in a concise, easy-to-remember form some specific thought, maxim, generalization, etc. The aphoristic manner of writing and speech means a concise, jerky way of expressing thoughts.

Aphorisms or brief instructive sayings were especially beloved in the narrative literature of the era. The Renaissance and together with the borrowed works they spread. For example, the “Conversation of Solomon with Morolf” is especially abundant in aphorisms, where almost exclusively both talking persons exchange aphorisms. We notice the same thing in Russian stories that have passed to us from the East and West: for example, we find many aphorisms in the story “The Synagogue of the king of Adorov and the Nalivsky countries”, where the teaching of the wise Akir to his son consists of aphorisms. In the West, Solomon’s aphoristic conversations with Morolf were treated with a special article, – in Russia the same happened with Akir’s teaching, which was isolated from the story and treated as an independent whole, enriched with new sayings of practical wisdom and proverbs. Aphorisms are also spoken by the faces of other borrowed stories, for example, in “Alexandria». Pore expresses this thought: There is no joy on earth where pity would not be accepted. Aphorisms, however, appeared in Russia not only at this late time; in the XVII century, they only began to stand out from the general stories as an independent literary



collection, but they have long been in circulation: to prove this, one only has to remember the “Prayer” rich in such sayings Daniel the Sharpener.

Main part. A proverb is a concise, commonly used saying that lives in folk speech. The content of proverbs is so diverse that it is hardly possible to define them on the basis of this feature; usually it is a general judgment or instruction relating to some aspect of life.

The form of proverbs – apart from its obligatory aphoristic brevity – also does not represent anything permanent. The “formal binomiality” of a proverb can be considered its distinguishing feature only when compared with a proverb. A proverb is binomial, like any logical sentence, and a saying – one part of a judgment that reminds of it – is always monomial.

Four functions have an obligatory character for proverbs and catch phrases, which are performed by all linguistic aphorisms without external restriction when using them in the process of speech-thinking activity.

The communicative function is inherent in all proverbs and catch phrases as units that exist and are realized only in conditions of speech communication and are used to construct and transmit verbal messages. In this sense, linguistic aphorisms differ, on the one hand, from non-metaphorical stable phrases, and on the other hand, from lexical or phraseological units only by the originality of their role and place in speech, which is manifested in particular varieties of communicative function, as well as in the specifics of the implementation of proverbs and catch phrases in the structure of communication. For example, the conative function, being a particular kind of communicative (as a function of the impact of speech on the addressee), is realized when using linguistic aphorisms mainly as an argumentative one, for example:

«Well, darling, you don’t really hope for the truth! If it weren’t for the one case here, you’d be crying with your truth for the rest of your life. And that that’s how you say: don’t be born smart, but be born happy... that’s it, darling, or rather»

The cognitive function is manifested in the fact proverbs and winged expressions (as well as words and phraseological units) fully participate in their content plan in thought processes as a component of speech-thinking activity. Linguistic aphorisms not only serve as a verbal means of formulating and expressing thoughts (like words and phraseological units), but also play a special role in cognitive activity, since they are a means and a way of «universal generalization of reality» (Linguistics of Aphorism, 2018: 151). Thus, the idea that life will end in death is formed on an empirical basis (as a result of observations of the life and death of other living beings) and is realized in



linguistic consciousness in the form of a universal pattern 'death as the end of physical existence will befall every person', expressed by a number of proverbs, the inner form (and general meaning) of which It can vary quite significantly, but which are united in the minds of native speakers into one group of units in accordance with their common goal to serve as a cognitive and verbal means of expressing this universal pattern, for example:

You will not die without death;
Everyone will die as death comes;
There is no guarantee for death;
You will not die before (Before) death;
Death has come for a woman, do not point at your grandfather;
Death does not look into your eyes;
You do not need to look for death – he will put you on himself;
Death is not far off, but behind us;
Death will come – it will find everywhere;
Death will find the cause;
Death does not sort out the ranks, etc.

The nominative function is manifested in the fact that proverbs and winged expressions, like other structural units of the language (words and phraseological units), directly and directly relate to non-verbal reality (environmental or mental), therefore they are the means of nominating the corresponding fragments of the real or fictional world. It should be noted that nominativity, which is primarily characteristic of lexical and phraseological units, is specific in its manifestation and plays a different role in linguistic aphorisms. The signified of a linguistic aphorism, according to the well-known definition, «should be considered a typical situation, that is, a set of circumstances, signs, assessments, positions, but at a certain level of abstraction - in abstraction from small and insignificant characteristics» (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990: 75). However, the nominative function is not obvious for units that have the syntactic structure of a sentence, therefore it requires special argumentation.

Due to the presence of nominative function in proverbs and winged expressions, they (in their implementation of both linguistic signs and phrasal texts), along with lexical and phraseological units, are used in the minds of native speakers to categorize the surrounding reality (resp. differentiation of the general idea of the world into epistemologically significant fragments). «The classifying, nominative function of language at the aphoristic level is manifested in the isolation, isolation and naming of typical situations» (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990: 75). There is another opinion, according to which linguistic



aphorisms reflect such specific fragments of reality as «patterns of connections between non-singular realities and/or their properties (that is, patterns of reality)» (Ivanov, 2016: 115). In this sense, linguistic aphorisms represent a unique verbal means for designating a special kind of fragments of virtual and/or mental reality that cannot be directly and directly designated in speech by any other linguistic units. The totality of ideas about universal patterns forms in the mass consciousness an «aphoristic picture of the world» as part of the linguistic picture of the world of a given people. The aphoristic picture of the world is reflected only in linguistic aphorisms as units of a separate subsystem of language – «aphoristics», which, together with vocabulary and phraseology, forms a group of «nominative units of language», the classifying function of which is «inextricably linked with their nominative function» (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990: 81).

A formal indicator of the realization of the nominative function of linguistic aphorisms is the possibility of using them in speech in combination with words (Savenkova, 2002: 85), and it can also be called, we will call it as a verbal marker of the nomination of the corresponding universal pattern, for example: «I looked at the guiltily silent Zabelin: – I'll try anyway. And, barely nodding, she went on to the waiting room. – It's called «the rich are crying too!» – Maxim couldn't resist» (S.A. Danilyuk, «Ruble zone»)11; «Another friend caught herself returning home after marital, God forgive me, infidelity, being accepted as undermined to wash the floors. Leftist strengthens marriage – is that what they call it?» («Expert: The Thing», December 22, 2003)12; «There is a place for heroism in peaceful life, that's what it's called. It is unlikely that Storozhev himself is capable of such a feat, at least he would not have intentionally climbed, but from the outside he understands» (A.I. Slapovsky, «The Big Book of Changes»)13, etc. It should be noted that the nominative function is regularly marked when using not only conventional (linguistic), but also occasional (individual-speech) aphorisms, which once again convincingly confirms the nominative nature of aphoristic semantics, including with figurative motivation of meaning. «The generalizing content of proverbs (as well as any aphorisms, the figurative meaning of which is generated due to some special case) has not a functional, but a substantial nature» (Ivanov, 2016: 117), for example: «Daytime» was again driven to shoot stray animals. And as always, the eldest is Danilov. Br-r-r... It's called: if you like to shoot, love to dig graves. That's right – to dig yourself. There's too much romance around the executioner's job. But stray dogs, of course, are too much» (O.I. Divov, «Culling»)14 (where the occasional aphorism is formed from the proverb



You love to ride, love to carry sleds); «Here is the famous beginning of the Sermon on the Mount: «I came not to break the laws, but to fulfill»; and here is the end: «You have heard it said by the ancients: ‘hate the enemy,’ and I say, love the enemies, bless those who curse Do good to those who hate and persecute you.“ Is it great? And all together it is called «the earth and the sky will perish sooner than even one iota of the law will be lost.» Well, what’s the iota here? Everything has already flown here» (Yu.O. Dombrovsky, «Faculty of unnecessary things»)¹⁵, etc .

The cumulative function is inherent in proverbs and catch phrases to the same extent as words and phraseological units as structural units of the language, which are used not only to transmit information, but also as a means of storing it. The cumulative function of proverbs was first noticed by Russian paremiologists and folklorists back in the nineteenth century – I.M. Snegirev, V.I. Dahl, F.I. Buslaev (Savenkova, 2002: 29-30). Linguistic aphorisms are a unique means of storing knowledge gained on the basis of collective experience (and verified by it) about the universal laws of reality as a necessary part of human consciousness, the totality of which is an organic component of the national-linguistic picture of the world – the «aphoristic picture of the world». The basis of the national aphoristic picture of the world is the «proverbial picture of the world» (Ivanova, 2002; Danilenko, 2017).

The cumulative function of language can manifest itself in proverbs and catch phrases also in the fact that individual components of their lexical and phraseological composition can also (both independently and as part of the general plan of the content of linguistic aphorisms) act as a means of storing knowledge about the surrounding reality and verbal expression of certain, including nationally and culturally specific fragments of the linguistic picture of the world. In addition, meaningfully proverbs and winged expressions, both as integral signs and as phrasal texts, can be connected (through their separate lexical components) by associative relationships with other linguistic units and with representations not expressed in language, on the basis of which «background semantics» or «aphoristic» is formed in the structure of the content plan of linguistic aphorisms background» (Vereshchagin, Kostomarov, 1990: 74), which, together with the lexical and phraseological background, forms the national cultural semantics of the language and is part of the national picture of the world. The background (national-cultural) semantics of linguistic aphorisms is a specific object of linguistic and cultural study of a language, since it represents a set of not only empirical (proven by life experience), but



also theoretical (abstract) representations of native speakers of a given language about the universal laws of reality.

The emotive (emotional) function is inherent in linguistic aphorisms, depending on the appropriate intention of the addressee of speech, the emotional tonality of the context or the whole message (text), for example: «You will have money now, I know, but still let me donate at least a little to the common cause! I can't do anything else, so at least with my pocket! Look: I'm putting a ten-ruble piece of paper on the table! Is it accepted? Nejdanov did not answer or move. – Silence is a sign of agreement! Paklin exclaimed cheerfully (I.S. Turgenev, Nov)»¹⁶; «And who among women of any age will miss classes and conversations, one name of which sounds like music: «A few minutes for beauty», «We grow up to a hundred years without old age», «Physical education heals»»

The metalanguage function is implemented in cases where the content of a previously expressed thought is explained or commented on with the help of a proverb or a catch phrase, for example: «The weak and the poor are all of us, and the benevolent professionals are the bribe takers in the civil service. Nikita Mikhalkov, a man with vast life experience and connections, once performed in one of the television programs. He said this: «Nothing is done just like that... »In other words, if you don't smear it, you won't go» («Top Secret», September 1, 2003)¹⁸; «This is absolutely fair.

Methods. The perspective of the research is to identify the specifics of the implementation of the functions of linguistic aphorisms, as well as the features of the aphoristic style in the language of works of Russian fiction, various types of discourse (journalistic, scientific-philosophical, popular science, oral public speech, etc.) in descriptive and comparative aspects in order to create a functional model of proverbs and winged expressions as units of aphoristic composition the Russian language.

In modern linguistics, there is an increased interest of scientists in the essence and functioning of transformations and their role in the language system. Special attention is drawn to the processes of transposition, one of which is substantiation - the transition of words from various parts of speech into nouns. Substantiation has a compressive character and is associated with a tendency to save language resources. It is one of the most relevant ways of word formation for the modern foreign languages endowed with rich possibilities in expressing the intentions of a linguistic personality, representing the image of the speaker in the text.



The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the results of the research carried out can be used in university courses in language theory, grammar, text Stylistics; language dynamics, courses and special courses dedicated to live transformational processes of the Russian language; in organizing research work of students on language and text analysis.

Rules issued for protection:

1. Substantivation as a method of compressive formation of words in modern foreign languages is very active and enriches lexical content different linguistic units of the language differ, in part, in origin. The prevalence of substantivation in modern foreign languages testifies to its rich creative potential and creative attitude to the speech of a linguistic person.

2. In modern foreign languages, various means of forming compressive words are used in a complex in close connection with each other. For a linguistic person striving for compression, it is convenient to combine the substance for this purpose with shortening, combining and cutting.

3. In the process of substantivation, the word goes through certain stages that signal the gradual penetration of the language into the main vocabulary fund: a non - permanent random substantivate-a non-permanent partial-permanent substantivate.

4. In modern foreign languages, almost all words, regardless of their partial origin, can undergo substantivation: adjectives, cross-sections, adjectives pronouns, ordinal numbers may be constant and non-constant. Substantivates formed from the rest of speech are usually intermittent, rarely permanent.

5. Substantivates perform a variety of functions in the language, which are often combined: in addition to the nominative function and the language compression function, they are also distinguished by the impact function, language play function, stylistic marking function, emotional expressive function and artistic function.

Conclusion. The material considered allows us to assert that in the language aphoristic units (proverbs and catch phrases) perform all the basic and derived (private) functions of language/speech, which are realized either as obligatory (communicative, cognitive, nominative and cumulative), or as optional (all others). Particular functions of a language can acquire a specification when using linguistic aphorisms (for example, conative is implemented as argumentative, etc.).

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Bu maqolada bizni tilda aforistik iboralar (maqollar va iboralar) majburiy (kommunikativ, kognitiv, nominativ va kumulatoriy) yoki ixtiyoriy (barchasi) bo'lgan barcha asosiy va lotin (o'ziga xos) til/nutq funksiyalarini bajaradi degan fikrga olib keladi). Lingvistik aforizmlardan foydalanganda o'ziga xos til funksiyalari aniqlikka ega bo'lishi mumkin (masalan, konativ funktsiyani argumentativ va boshqalar sifatida amalga oshirish mumkin).

РЕЗЮМЕ

Рассмотренное содержание приводит нас к утверждению, что в языке афористические выражения (поговорки и крылатые фразы) выполняют все фундаментальные и производные (специфические) языковые/речевые функции, которые являются либо обязательными (коммуникативные, когнитивные, номинативные и кумулятивные), либо дискреционными (все остальные). Конкретные языковые функции могут приобретать четкость при использовании лингвистических афоризмов (например, конативная функция может быть реализована как аргументативная и т.д.).

SUMMARY

The content examined leads us to affirm that in language, aphoristic expressions (proverbs and catchphrases) fulfill all fundamental and derivative (specific) language/speech functions, which are either compulsory (communicative, cognitive, nominative, and cumulative) or discretionary (all others). Specific language functions can take on precision when employing linguistic aphorisms (e.g., the conative function may be realized as argumentative, etc.).