
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS WITH PROPER NAMES

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ABSTRACT

This article researches differences between proverbs and sayings with proper names. Theoretical and practical materials on phraseological units served as a ground for analysis. Proverbs and sayings are a common style of oral national art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as an accurate rime, ordinary structure, shortness, make proverbs and sayings persistent, memorable and essential in discourse. Many of them arose even when there was no writing.

KEYWORDS: *Proverbs, Sayings, Phraseological Units, Expressive Means, Folklore, Structural-Semantic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Proverbs and sayings are a common style of oral national art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as an accurate rime, ordinary structure, shortness, make proverbs and sayings persistent, memorable and essential in discourse. Many of them arose even when there was no writing. Therefore, the issue of primary sources is still open.

Proverbs and sayings, being an inalienable attribute of national folklore, and in turn, an attribute of the culture of a certain nation, reflect the life of the nation to which they belong, this is the way of thinking and the character of the people. [1]

From idioms, proverbs and sayings differ in structural-semantic respect: they represent a complete sentence. At the heart of their holistic semantic content are not concepts, but judgments. Therefore proverbs and sayings cannot be carriers of lexical meaning, which is inherent in phraseological units; their meaning can be conveyed only by a sentence, whereas the meaning of idiom is conveyed by a word or phrase. The distinction of proverbs from idioms lies in the fact that proverbs can be used simultaneously in a literal and in a figurative sense. [2]

Words, that are part of proverbs and sayings which express the most essential aspects of thought, are often highlighted or, at least, can be distinguished by a logical stress. Almost none of the components of the idiom is impossible to make a logical stress. Idioms, therefore, are deprived of the actual division.

However, proverb is the idioms with a sentence structure.

A lot of idioms in the English language arose on the basis of proverbs. Typically, the idiom becomes part of the proverbs used in speech independently, without knowledge of a proverb idiom is unclear. For example, a good Jack (a good Jack makes a good Jill).

2. METHODS.

L. N. Orkina notes that a proverb is not a simple saying. It expresses the opinion of the people. It is people's evaluation of life, observations of people's mind. Not every saying has become a proverb, but only one that was consistent with the lifestyle and thoughts of many people - such an expression could exist for millennia, passing from century to century. Behind every proverb is the authority of the generations who created them. Therefore, the proverbs do not argue, they do not prove - they simply assert or deny anything in the certainty that all they have said is a firm truth.

V.A. Zhukov claims that it is very embarrassing to determine from what times proverbs began to walk among the people - oral short sayings on many diverse topics. Special properties have made proverbs and sayings so persistent and necessary in everyday life and speech. It is possible to differentiate such fundamental sources of English instructive phrases: national, bookish, Biblical source, adoption and Shakespeare's citations enjoying as proverbs and sayings. [3]

Proverbs can be differentiated from sayings. The principal peculiarity of the proverb is its fullness and instructive meaning. The saying differs in the incompleteness of inference, in the lack of an instructive character. Usually the following phrases practiced as sayings: when two Sundays come together.

Sometimes it is problematic task to distinguish a proverb from a saying or to clarify distinction between these genres. The saying is bordered on the proverb, and if one word is joined to it or a word order is changed, the saying becomes a proverb. In oral discourse, sayings often become proverbs, and proverbs – sayings A great number of sayings is of a conversational nature. In English, sayings are many times lesser than proverbs. [4]

Sayings can be included to the verbal type of PUs. They have the following grammatical classes:

- 1) Verb +noun;
- 2) Verb +pronoun +noun;
- 3) Verb +adjective +noun;
- 4) Verb +preposition +noun;
- 5) Verb +preposition +pronoun +noun;
- 6) Verb +preposition +adjective +noun;
- 7) Verb +noun +preposition +noun;
- 8) Verb +pronoun + preposition +noun;
- 9) Verb +noun +preposition +pronoun;
- 10) Verb +adjective;
- 11) Verb +noun +adjective;
- 12) Verb +comparative +noun;
- 13) Verb +comparative +adjective +noun;
- 14) Verb +comparative +noun + preposition +noun.

Attention is paid to those expressive means by which the persistence or memorability of proverbs and sayings is obtained. One such means is accurate or assonant rhyme: East or West, home is best. Proverbs frequently mean aphoristically compressed sayings with an instructive meaning in a rhythmically organized structure.

Proverbs and sayings are also studied from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics as a reflection of

the mentality of the people, as Mezentseva writes: "The proverbial mentality is not the mentality of proverbs, but reflected in proverbial fund of the mentality of the people, more precisely, certain social groups of people. Proverbial mentality is one of the versions of the language mentality, wider - one of the variants of the national mentality".

V.N. Telia, considering proverbs in the context of cultural traditions, believes that they represent "a powerful source of interpretation, because they are traditionally transmitted from generation to generation for centuries formed the language of everyday culture, which in sentencing form reflects all of the criteria and installing the attitudes of the people - native speaker". [5]

Gaevaja points out that structures that have figurative meaning and cannot be identified with words - synonyms refer to proverbs. She also calls such distinctive characteristics of the proverb as imagery, generalized form of the transmission of thought, ideological and emotional saturation, and ability to aesthetic evaluation of various phenomena of life, rhythmic system, and composition.

A proverb is always a sentence. It pursues a didactic aim. In contrast to other PU types, proverbs are often complex sentences. In the context, the proverb can act as an independent sentence or part of a complex sentence. For example, before you can/could say Jack Robinson- very quickly, immediately, instantly, in two counts; I did not have time to gasp.

Although among the widespread English proverbs there is some number of long proverbs like the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Majority of proverbs short concise statements like Caesar's wife must be above suspicion or grin like a Cheshire cat.

Ellipsis is frequently used among proverbs more than among any other types of phraseological units (PUs). Long proverbs, i.e. proverbs composed from more than ten lexemes have tendency to be obsolete. Main peculiarity of proverbs is the stability of the lexeme composition and the invariability of the arrangement of lexemes, associated with syntactic conditioning and the extensive use of expressive means. Numerous of English proverbs are closed type which organized according to the model of simple two- member sentences, for example, he thinks himself God Almighty, Daniel come to judgment, make one's Jack. [6]

From given examples, it is clear that proverbs may be organized by personal, impersonal, indefinite – personal models and include different number of members. In some cases, PUs which have the form of simple sentences contain in their structure the comparing component as or like, for instance, grin like a Cheshire cat, happy as Larry. English proverbs are very diverse in content and cover all aspects of the life of the English people. They make fun of defective traits of human: Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune, meaning is more people died because of drinking than because of drowning.

The laziness is convicted: Every day is not Sunday.

The notion of the saying in up- to- day folklore is uncertain, including the diverse structural-semantic models of stable shaped combinations of words. Essentially, a single matter that unites these different combinations of words is that they cannot be named proverbs, though the proximity of both in certain situations is not to be rejected.

In English and American lingual books, there is also no bright differentiation between proverb and saying. This explains why English proverbial wordbooks also contain phrases of a clearly non-proverbial character.

The contemporary development of the theory of phraseology to practice the notion of "saying" in its broadest sense, as is common in folklore, it is impractical. Since the diversity of structural-semantic patterns of PUs already have names, a saying can be used only for one particular that does not have a title, namely PUs of non- proverbial character, regardless of whether they are

related to the proverbs or not.

Sayings, as well as proverbs, are sentences. But these categories of PUs, there are essential differences in functional terms, as the directive, didactic and evaluative function are not peculiar to sayings. Proverbs are an expression of folk wisdom, and they are characterized by a higher degree of abstraction than for sayings. Proverbs are declarative, interrogative, imperative sentences. Exclamatory sentences among proverbs do not occur. In declarative sentences, something is affirmed or denied. The number of proverbs - simple affirmative sentences is very significant. Subject in majority of cases is a noun, in contrast to proverbs - complex sentences, in which, for example, a personal pronoun often appears as a subject.

The subject of proverbs - simple affirmative sentences occurs without an adjective, for instance, Homer sometimes nods. But there are cases, when subject in proverbs with different adjectives, for example, hungry bellies have no ears, a fool's bolt is soon shot. As for proverbs with proper names, proper name itself can serve as an adjective, for instance, Caesar's wife must be above suspicion, where Caesar's is an adjective. Adjective can have not only subject but also the second noun, for instance, April showers bring forth May flowers where April and May are adjectives.

In some proverbs, the second noun has prepositional adjective, while subject does not have it, for example, Jack is no judge of Jill's beauty. [7]

There are some proverbs with the negative particle not. Particle not is usually used with auxiliary and modal verbs. Rome was not built in a day, every day is not Sunday. It also can be used in compound structures, for instance, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Particle no is rarely practiced in proverbs, for example, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Interrogative sentences among English proverbs are extremely rare. These include the following proverbs: when Adam delved and Eve span who was then a gentleman? ; Is Saul also among the prophets?

These sentences, interrogative in form, in meaning are declarative sentences, i.e. rhetorical questions. The English proverbs are characterized by two types of dependence of components: the constant and constant-variant. Proverbs with a constant dependence of the components are the most common. Examples of such proverbs are: Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Proverbs with constant-variant dependence of components. Along with proverbs with a constant dependence of components, there are proverbs that have variants.

Grammatical variants: Before you can (or could) say Jack Robinson. Lexical variant: in proverbs, it is possible to replace various notional words with the same ones, referring to the same part of speech, and also in rare cases, the notional ones into semi-notional, e.g., get(have) a Charlie horse.

Quantitative variant: In proverbs, there are variants only with truncated components, e.g., Jack is no judge of Jill's beauty // If Jack is in love, he's no judge of Jill's beauty.

Proverbs with the structure of complex sentences are widespread in English. In complex sentences, principal clause is characterized by causal stipulation of subordinate clause.

It can be distinguished a group of complex sentences with conditional subordinate sentences, introduced by the conjunction if, for instance, if in February there be no rain, 'tis neither good for hay nor grain. A widely distributed structural type of proverbs are emphatic complex sentences with a restrictive qualifying subordinate clause introduced by pronoun that and it as a formal subject which has an indicative meaning: render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

The pronoun that is the substitute for those nouns of the subordinate clause to which it refers, and, therefore, it is equivalent to a noun, i.e. it is the subject of the subordinate clause. Among the

proverbs there are also complex sentences with subordinate clauses of time introduced by the conjunction when, for example, when in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Within a relationship of simultaneity it is also possible to use the conjunction while: fiddle while Rome burns. Subordinate clauses can be introduced by the pronouns what or where, for example, where Macgregor sits is the head of the table.

Many proverbs are imperative sentences i.e. express the urge to action. In English, sayings are many times lesser than proverbs. Sayings can be declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences. Sayings are used as independent sentences or as part of complex sentences.

Affirmative sentence: Laurence bids wages.

Negative sentence: "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark.

Interrogative sentence: Is Saul also among the prophets?

Imperative sentence: Let her go, Gallagher!

Exclamatory sentence: Queen Anne is dead!

3. CONCLUSION.

Thus, proverbs should be distinguished from sayings according to structural and semantic feature. Proverbs contain completed meaning, they can be complex and compound sentences, what is cannot be said about sayings.

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