

VARIABILITY IN MODERN PAREMIOLOGY AND ITS TYPES

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Summary

It is an inescapable fact that we see that proverbs, which are paremiological minimums, are constantly undergoing modifications, and of course this fact reveals the necessity of studying the variability in proverbs. The variation of proverbs as relatively complex structural units compared to words is particularly relevant.

Variability in paremiological units has the opportunity to show itself in many cases. So, the word in its structural composition can be used in many variants. The variability of paremic expressions may be related to the replacement of one lexeme by another, the change of the word order in the component composition, the necessity or optionality of their use. The processing of different variants of paremiological units is the most important source of expressiveness and expressiveness used to influence the recipient. They give speech dynamism and lively speech intonation.

In the course of the research, we included in the analysis the lexical, morphological, structural-syntactic types of variability in the field of paremic units. The most used types of variation in proverbs are lexical, followed by morphological and syntactic variation.

Variability at the syntactic level in proverbs is more fully represented, especially in the structure of syntactic units such as word combinations and sentences. New aesthetic and artistic qualities appear in the variants created during the changes in the structure of proverbs. As a result, the author's speech becomes more emotional and its impact increases many times.

Key words: paremiology, proverbs, variants, lexical, morphology, syntactic.

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1. Introduction

Proverbs and proverbial paremias, which are the most important sources of expressiveness needed to influence the reader or listener both in the literary text and in oral speech, have a national component that expresses the wisdom, everyday life, culture and history of the people. The components that make up those expressions can be subject to change due to their semantics and structure in literary texts, newspapers and colloquial language. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that writers strive for greater expressiveness by apparently changing the structure of proverbs and sayings, combining separate stylistic elements.

The variation of proverbs and proverbial phrases is often determined by a specific context, so the speech material is always individual; modified proverbs and proverbial phrases resemble writer's neologisms.

2. Main text

Variability in proverbs was investigated by V.J.Belikov, G.Z.Permyakov, S.D.Mastepanov, F.Chermak and others. Variability of proverbs means that proverbs are transformed in such a way that they exist in the minds of the speakers of the language, do not carry additional

semantic value, and do not mean that the proverbs are violated and distorted by the speakers of the language.

Variability occurs at different levels – lexical, morphological, structural-syntactic, etc. As the name implies, lexical changes are made in the composition of lexical variants. Here, one or two of the words have a different character, and the rest of the components are common.

Consider the following examples of possible modification changes of proverbs: “*A stitch in time saves nine*” and “*An apple a day keeps the doctor away*”.

A stitch in time may have saved ninety!/ A stitch in time from the new Remington.

An apple a day keeps bowel cancer at bay/ An apple a day may keep lung disease at bay.

Forget an apple a day-latest has shown in a self-obsessed world (Jonathan, 1995, p. 34)

Reductions and substitutions are more evident in the presented variant examples. Variability in proverbs occurs more often at the lexical level and forms the basis for the development of variant forms of paremies.

Lexical substitution occurs as a result of replacing constituent members of lexical variants with synonymous or non-synonymous words. For example:

Experience is the mother/ father of wisdom.

The face is the index of the heart/ mind.

A cock is valiant on his own Dunghill/ Every cock is bold on his own dunghill (Abbasov, 2009, p. 59).

Curses/ misdeeds like chickens come home to roast (Abbasov, 2009, p. 64).

As can be seen from the examples, the words mother – father, heart – mind, valiant – bold, curses – misdeeds appear as lexical variations.

As a result of the above-mentioned substitution, semantic changes are observed, i.e. the narrowing of the meaning of these proverbs, their loss of universality. As a result of such a change, this idiom has acquired a new lexical completion that is compatible with both the meaning of the established proverb and the content of the context. In the given examples, the lexical replacement of mother – father, heart – mind, valiant – bold, curses – misdeeds has taken place, but the pragmatics of this idiom have remained the same.

As the most active part of speech in the formation of lexical variation of proverbs, first of all, nouns, then verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, numbers and structural elements should be noted. In other words, variability is closely related to the scheme of "decreasing semantic significance".

Lexical explication is observed by adding additional components to the composition of a proverb, which leads to the expansion of its lexical composition. In explication, components act mainly as input words. They do not touch the structure of proverbs. Frequently encountered introductory constructions are phrases such as how to say, they say, they said that. These words show that proverbs and sayings are known to everyone.

At this time, it is as if the speaker is trying to find information in the experience of the collective that can help him express his opinion and at the same time confirm that opinion. For example:

“Blood is thicker than water”

Something beyond the power of word – analysis bound them together, something hidden deep in the fibre of nations and families – for blood, *they say*, is thicker than water (*Galsworthy, 1906, p. 93*).

In the given example, the modal word has entered the base of the paremia in natural way.

Lexical constructions added to the composition of the text also have a certain role. At this time, the meanings expressed by them can be different. It can be assumed that the speaker avoids

naming the paremia directly: lexical additions sometimes express the desire to justify the use of the paremia (*they did not say for nothing*), (*according to the wise*), rely on the common opinion (*as they say*). Sometimes there is an impression that the explanation with lexical structures creates a parallel pragmatic line, the illocutionary (intention, purpose) content of which can be different: justification, reasoning, recommendation, etc.

The next type of changes occurring at the lexical level is elimination. The main feature of these sentences is that a word that is not essential for the completeness of the thought is omitted from their content, and even if it is necessary, it is very easily imagined, and it is possible to restore it according to the general meaning expressed in the context. In order to convey the speaker's emotional state to the reader more expressively, the author shortens the proverb. For example:

There's many a slip between ... Who knows what may happen, Dick! Who knows whether you will be the chairman next year? (Galsworthy, 1906, p. 103).

In the example, only part of the proverb "*There is many a slip between the cup and the lip*" is used: *there is many a slip between...* The second part is almost completely discarded.

Over time, the language of proverbs improves along with the common language, although this process is somewhat slower in proverbs. Regarding the problem of analyzing the lexical variability of proverbs, we come to the conclusion by referring to the works of writers that nouns, verbs, adjectives and pronouns are the ones that change the most in the composition of proverbs. This fact is confirmed by other phraseological units.

Morphological variability is relatively rare in paremiological units. It is often a combination of different types of changes. Morphological variation is variation with one or other grammatical changes. In morphological variation, the endings -s or -es are added to the end of the nouns in the phraseological combination. For example,

Old wives' fable = old wives' fables

Pick a hole in smb's coat = Pick holes in smb's coat

A noun in the general case is replaced by a noun in the possessive case as a prepositional phrase. For example, *grandfather clock – grandfather's clock: the frog march – the frog's march* (to force someone to do something), etc. The given variants are based on the grammatical model of simple and complex words.

The crow thinks her own bird(s) fairest (whites) – They asked the crow for a beautiful bird, and he showed his chick (Kunyn, 1984, p. 33).

Examining the variability at the morphological level in proverbs, it is known that the variability at the morphological level in proverbs is caused by the substitution of word forms characterized by changes in categories such as quantity, gender, case of the verb, type, time, form or shape etc.

It is clear that variability at the morphological level can appear in different ways. However, it should be noted that the number of grammatical variants of English proverbs is not so large, and this fact is another proof of the stability of grammatical forms in proverbs.

Variants formed by replacing verb components are found more often, but at the same time, there is a case where the verb retains grammatical archaisms for a longer time. The most characteristic form here is the replacement of archaic and modern forms of the third person singular.

Consider the examples:

One hand washeth (washes) another.

Pride goeth (goes) before, and shame cometh (comes) after (Smith, 1976, p. 34).

In some cases, the past tense form of the verb "to have" is also found in English proverbs:

Mam a good father hath (has) but a bad son.

Many a good cow hath (has) but a bad calf.

Sometimes the writer changes proverbs by using negation in order to convey the emotional state and excitement to the reader in a more convincing and expressive way. In the work of the English writer John Galsworthy, instead of the proverb *Charity begins at home*, we find *Charity didn't begin at home*. For example:

When warmed by champagne, he had her all to himself, he unbosomed himself of his wrongs; of his smothered resentment against the new chef at the club; his worry over the house in Wigmore Street, where the rascally tenant had gone bankrupt through helping his brother-in-law as *charity didn't begin at home* (Galsworthy, 1906, p. 145).

As can be seen from the context, the writer used the proverb "*Charity begins at home*" in the negative form of the past tense to express the speaker's excitement, anger and feelings more prominently to the reader.

The comparative-typological analyzes of variability at the morphological level show that the diversity of morphological variation comes from the diversity and variety of phraseological units, and such commonality and similarity create conditions for the equivalence of phraseological units.

At the syntactic level, the variant is related to the semantic-grammatical interactions of the corresponding words. If the division of grammatical relations and the general meaning of the constructions are the same, then variants of paremiological expressions may appear as a result of the change of forms due to similarity.

At the syntactic level, we can observe variability as a result of ellipsis of a certain part of the sentence. In this case, there is no need to restore the elliptic member or structure. Therefore, the absence of some lexical and syntactic unit is not felt in such constructions.

Ellipsis at the level of a word means the abbreviation of one part of a compound or a member of a sentence in proverbs. Here, we would like to explain our idea based on proverbs:

It is never too late (to learn) (Abbasquliyev, 1981, p. 97).

A bird in the hand (is worth two in the bush) (Abbasquliyev, 1981, p. 18).

Proverbs with an elliptical sentence structure specific to the English language are observed more by the intensity of processing. Thus, the proverbs mentioned above have been reflected in the literary in the following way.

Consider the following examples:

It will be, whatever's done. A bird in the hand ... and such a big bird, Michael. Ah! Here's Hilary! (Norricks, 1985, p. 108)

In another work we read:

Time was flying, his birds in the bush no nearer, no issue from the web anywhere visible (Galsworthy, 1926, p. 134).

The first part of the proverb "*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*" is given in the first sentence, and the second part is abbreviated. In the second sentence, on the contrary, the first part is abbreviated. The word "*A bird in the hand*" means a reliable job.

Apparently, the omission of a certain expression in such sentences does not harm the content of the sentence, on the contrary, it serves to create strong emotionality, brevity, and expressiveness in the sentence. Elliptical sentences serve to increase fluency. These were not consciously thought out forms, they were cut and polished from time to time, and thus the genre and stylistic features of the language led to the operation of elliptical forms of proverbs.

Variability is also created by keeping the basic structure of proverbs and changing the second part as a whole.

Consider the examples:

We find such a reduction in the work of J.Galsworthy. “*When the cat is away... Grammaphone going in the kitchen!*” (Galsworthy, 1906, p. 102).

Here, the proverb “*When the cat is away, the mice will play*” is varied. As can be seen from the example, J.Galsworthy did not use the proverb in its entirety, but only its first part “*When the cat is away*”. The author shortened the second part of the proverb and instead included a whole group of words as an additional element: “*Grammaphone going in the kitchen!*”

As can be seen, ellipsis makes it possible to specify the meaning of the paremia in context and at the same time significantly increases the expressiveness of the expression.

3. Conclusions

From the conducted research, we come to the conclusion that the most frequent types of proverbial variability are lexical, followed by morphological and syntactic variability.

Showing paremiological variability as a special problem of variability in linguistics, it can be noted that the problem of variability is especially relevant for proverbs as units of a more complex level compared to words, as the complexity of the architecture of a language unit increases the variety of its variation types, and all these types of variability are combined in paremiology.

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