



APHORISMS AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract

This article discusses aphorism as an object of linguistic research. The interest in the aphorism has greatly increased over the past years. This interest can be explained by the fact that aphorisms, sayings and sayings, as it is impossible, better correspond to the atmosphere of our time, which requires a special laconicism and formulation of ideas.

Keywords: aphorism, special laconicism, formulation of ideas.

Introduction

At the present stage, aphorism is defined ambiguously and is understood in different ways. Differences in the definition of the concept of "aphorism" relate to the following points: 1) the presence or absence of the author in the aphorism; 2) emphasis on the content side of the aphorism (an aphorism is a deep (wise) instructive thought in a brief figurative form) or on the unexpectedness and originality of the judgment in order to produce a "stunning" action; 3) the presence or absence of folk aphorisms. In general, an analysis of the dictionary definitions of aphorism defines an aphorism (Greek aphorimos) as a saying expressing in a concise form a generalized, complete thought ("I would be glad to serve, it's sickening to serve", A.S. Griboedov).

Universal statements typify life phenomena, give a timeless and all-encompassing character, do not contain an exact indication of the place and time of any action. Universal statements convey abstract ideas through a typed generalization of real objects, phenomena. "The opposition of universal statements and concretizing (ordinary texts) is supported and determined by linguistic means, such as grammatical categories of the language and specific features (auto- semantics , quotation , rhythmic organization, didacticity, generalization, the presence of the author)". Universal statements perform a specific function in speech: they make it possible to clearly and concisely express a thought, accurately and briefly characterize





a phenomenon, situation, a person's attitude, and express one's feelings in an excellent literary form .

The cognitive value of universal statements lies not only in the variety of information, in the typification of the phenomena of reality, in the generalization of the rich life experience of the masses, but also in the derivation of general conclusions about the patterns of development of nature and society [15:8].

Aphorism is a catch phrase. V.G. Kostomarov and E.M. Vereshchagin refer winged expressions, along with words, proverbs and sayings, to the structural units of the language: “<...> if we compare words, phraseological turns and linguistic aphorisms (meaning winged expressions, proverbs and sayings), then they all represent a cliché (reproduced), are signs, may have a motivation for their meaning, may have synonyms and antonyms, have functional similarity (that is , primarily used for nominative purposes), have paradigms (can appear in various cases or conjugate).

“An aphorism is a saying (usually in the form of a phrase) expressing some generalized thought; for an aphorism, both completeness of thought and brightness, sharpness of the form of thought are obligatory.

A catch phrase, being part of linguistic aphorisms (a linguistic aphorism is understood as “a phrase that is known to everyone and therefore is not created anew in speech, but is extracted from memory”). In the Russian language, traditionally, the number of language aphorisms includes proverbs, sayings, popular expressions), acquires, accordingly, such an indispensable property of language aphorisms as mass reproducibility . A speech (individual) aphorism does not have such a property, and thus, is not a linguistic aphorism.

So, among popular expressions, you can find a lot of units that are at the same time aphorisms (sayings), since they have not lost touch with the author.

In the above wording, S.G. Shulezhkova emphasizes such an important feature of the popular expression as a connection with the source. For this reason, proverbs and sayings do not belong to the category of popular expressions (they have lost contact with the source), but to the category of linguistic aphorisms (in the titles of works, these types of texts are distinguished, for example, in the title of the dictionary by V. G. Kostomarov and E. M. Vereshchagin " Russian proverbs, sayings and popular expressions). However, O.V. Berkova emphasizes the presence in the dictionaries of winged words (winged words are understood as widespread expressions: a common quotation from a certain written source or a statement from a historical person) units, the source of which has not been established. That is, there is a departure from the main criterion of winged words: if the author of the unit is not known, then it is not a





winged word. Rarely proverbs and sayings are classified as winged words (S.V. Maksimov, V.P. Biryukov).

The connection of the winged word with the source, with the situation is also emphasized by N.T. Fedorenko and L.I. Sokolskaya : “<...> a winged word, unlike an aphorism, does not seem to have its own independent meaning, it is always associated with the situation in which it arose, otherwise it is incomprehensible. <.> If an aphorism, even one that has just appeared, is always understandable, then a “winged” word becomes only after wide publicity, when people are well aware of the conditions for its occurrence. L.I. Roizenzon also notes two main points that make it possible to combine popular expressions - reproducibility and connection with the author.

For a correct understanding of the aphorism, there is no need to refer to the source, the situation, while the popular expression can be correctly understood only if the conditions for its occurrence are known.

“Thus, catchphrases are not ordinary linguistic units. Possessing a set of differential features inherent in any stable, separate-formed language unit, they differ from “nameless” language units in a kind of semantic appendage: their meanings are “burdened”, “fraught” with genetic memory of the authors who created them, the works from which they were isolated , or historical events that gave rise to them.

So, winged expressions or words include statements of historical persons and literary quotations. O.V. Berkova distinguishes between the concepts of a winged word (which means a common quotation from a certain written source or a statement of a historical person) and an aphorism: "If the main features of winged words are" citation "and usage, then the main feature of an aphorism is the depth of the reported thought." It is emphasized that some of the aphorisms are not winged words due to their low prevalence, and some of the winged words are not aphorisms due to the specifics of their content.

Thus, statements of historical figures and literary quotations belong to both popular expressions and aphorisms. Relating to the category of popular expressions, these statements reveal such a sign as commonness. Relating to the category of aphorisms, reproducibility is not their indispensable condition, first of all, the depth of their meaning is emphasized.



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