



LEXICAL SUBSTITUTION IN ANTI-PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines proverbs and their lexical substitutions. In the modern world, there is a rapid linguistic creativity in the Russian language. In the mass media, in various societies and especially in the Internet space, a variety of word games are widely used, unexpected new formations are used.

KEYWORDS

Substituteion, lexical substitutions, effect, education.

Introduction

Lexical substitution prevails in the formation of derived anti-proverbs, moreover, lexical substitutions in one part or one element in a part of a conditional proverbial text, for example:

Appetite comes with eating – especially if you are not eating.

You can't spoil the porridge with butter without work.

Prepare the cart in winter, and zucchini caviar in summer.

Hunger is not an aunt, he will not run into the forest.

Replacing one part entirely gives the effect of deceived expectation and gives the situation a comic character.

When replacing all lexemes, there is often contamination of paremias in the composition of a derived anti-proverb:

Life is not sugar, but you really want sweets.

The turkey also thought that he was bathing until the water boiled.

Those who get up early will eat more.

Who's a dream, a tot and a co-op.

Less often the introduction of assimilated foreign vocabulary is used (by tracing, transcribing or transliteration), for example:

The cat knows what Whiskas has eaten.

If you don't drink Coke, you won't graduate from school.

Eat carrots, potatoes and horseradish - you will be like Sophia Loren!

In this case, there is a change in the cultural component (at the level of the lexical background), while the semantic framework of the original paremia remains. This is the result of the "dialogue of cultures", which occurs due to the openness of Russian culture and indicates that Russian speakers are familiar with the designation of many realities in other languages of the world.

If we consider phonetic substitution, then superficial transformations of the original proverbial texts occurring at the phonetic-phonological level lead to the formation of non-invariant paroemias, unless the sound transformation itself is meaningful, for example:

I want to mess with ours.

Phonetic substitution takes place mainly in the roots of full-valued parts of speech (more often in the roots of nouns, less often in the roots of adjectives and verbs). Such cases are about ___% of all analyzed derivatives of antiproverbs with derivation of this type, for example:

Those who do not take risks do not drink champagne.

How delightful ham is in Russia!

Wash your hands instead of eating.

Although the transformations of the initial paroemias in the formation of a simple sentence proceed according to different "formulas", among the phonetic transformations one can distinguish some clearly predominant types:

1. Single Sound Replacement:
2. Substitution of two sounds:
3. Replacing one sound with two:
4. Adding a single sound:
5. Merging two words into one (splitting one word into two):

Art requires grub! You can't salt porridge with butter

Chew and see.

These phonetic changes in their "pure" form produce a pun effect. The use of proper names is actively used in the creation of a pun:

In Vaska listens and eats.

Vodka "Pinocchio" - feel like firewood.

Hepatitis comes with meals.

A significant number of derived antiproverbs are formed by contamination of common types of phonetic substitution and certain types of lexical or syntactic transformation.

A friend (friends) is known in food.

You need to eat often, but a lot

According to their genre, non-derived anti-proverbs are classified into:

Velerisms:

"To each his own," said the salesman, hiding a finch of meat under the counter.

Modern proverbs:

You can't fool your head with tea.

Beer without vodka is money down the drain.

A holiday without vodka is like a passport without a photo!

Aphorisms:

Drink seven times, eat once.

You can't spoil the haryu with lard.

Joking sayings:

It is human nature to get fat.

To be beautiful... I need to buy him a lot of vodka.

To make people talk less, give them the opportunity to chew more often

Most non-derived anti-proverbs are aphoristic in their semantics, so the semantic typology of aphorism can be used as the basis for their semantic differentiation.

In terms of semantics, non-derived antiproverbs are differentiated into:

All mushrooms are edible, but some are only once in a lifetime.

The dog smells whose meat it sat on...

Chocolate melts in your mouth, not in your hands

In terms of syntactic structure, non-derived anti-proverbs can be both simple and complex sentences.

Anti-proverbs expressed by simple sentences, both two-part and one-component:

In the wrong hands, the pie is sweet.

Hepatitis comes with meals.

A friend is known in drinking.

One-component sentences:

If we survive the heads, we will survive the abundance (definitely personal).

На чужой каравай рот не разевай.

In the dining room, food is prepared for complaints (indefinitely-personal).

You can't fool your head with tea.(generalized-personal)

You can't pour vodka over the experience!

Even a cockroach can be made into a zest.(impersonal)

Anti-proverbs that are syntactically expressed in simple sentences can be:

Uncomplicated

Water will find a hole.

The blueberries are on the way to lunch.

Complicated

Vodka comes in two varieties: good and very good.

Life is good when you drink slowly... champagne, wine, etc.

The credo of the cannibal: if you want to be healthy, eat doctors for breakfast.

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