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ПОСЛОВИЦА И ЕЕ УСЕЧЕННЫЕ ДЕРИВАТЫ В РЕЧИ

Проанализировано свыше трех сотен случаев усечения пословичных/ коммуникативных фразеологических единиц, результаты которого позволили выявить три вида усеченных дериватов по месту усечения пословицы, три основных вида структурной организации усеченных дериватов и три основных вида характерных для них функций.

Ключевые слова: пословица; коммуникативная фразеологическая единица (КФЕ); усеченные дериваты; пословичный дериват; структура; функция.

PROVERB AND ITS TRUNCATED DERIVATIVES IN DISCOURSE

Over three hundred cases of truncation of proverbial/communicative phraseological units were analyzed, the results of which made it possible to identify three types of truncated derivatives according to the place of truncation of the proverb, as well as three main types of structural organization of truncated derivatives and three main types of their characteristic functions.

Key words: proverb; communicative phraseological unit (CPhU); truncated derivatives; proverbial derivatives; structure; function.

The research is aimed at the analysis of the proverbial truncated derivatives and finding out their types appearing according to the place of truncation of the proverb, according to the structural organization of truncated derivatives and according to their regular functions.

In this work, proverbs are considered as communicative phraseological units that occupy a special place in the language picture of the world, since, firstly, they have a complete set of features of a linguistic sign, that is, a nominative meaning, a denotative meaning and often a connotative meaning, and, secondly, they in a generalized form, characterize not only a linguistic sign, not only an object or phenomenon, but also, as a rule, the whole situation. I consider it necessary to clarify that the field of phraseology includes only those proverbs that show signs of semantic transformation of the component composition and are able to function as units of secondary nomination. As to proverbs with the literal meaning of all components, they refer to stable phraseomatic formations.

In the research a set of methods are used:

- 1) method of phraseological identification – to extract the unit from the national corpus (COCA) and identify it as a phraseological unit;
- 2) method of structural analysis of phraseological units and their truncated derivatives;
- 3) method of functional analysis of phraseological units and their truncated derivatives.

Many proverbs of modern English are not used in their original form with all the components preserved, but tend to truncate their component composition: *One may live without father or mother, but one cannot live without God > one cannot live without God; The pitcher goes once too often to the well, but is broken at last > once too often*, etc.

This phenomenon is typical not only for long or multicomponent proverbs, but also for short proverbs, cf., for example:

- 1) *Habit is (a) second nature > second nature,*
- (b) *There is safety in numbers > safety in numbers,*
- (c) *Forbidden fruit is sweetest > forbidden fruit.*

Numerous contexts presented in the national corpus of English and its American version shows the regularity of the use of truncated derivatives of proverbs, cf.:

(a1) *The words in the text have often been quoted to prove the doctrine of original sin, but, though that doctrine be an awful truth, it is not, in my opinion, intended here; it is rather found in the preceding words, the lusts of the flesh, and the desires of the flesh and of the mind. The apostle appears to speak of sinful habits; and as we say **Habit is a second nature**, and as these persons acted from their originally corrupt nature – from the lusts of the flesh and of the mind, they thus became, by their vicious habits, or second nature, children of wrath <...>. (COCA)*

(a2) *Of course, it contains many inoffensive and uncontroversial points about gender equality and the elimination of social hierarchies, but beyond this, his entire vision of the ideal society is built upon a house of cards. For just as Lukcs illustrated the false reification of the present state of society as a sort of “**second nature**”, obeying eternal, ahistorical laws that can not be transformed, it can be readily seen that Nss is guilty of an inverse reification. <...> (COCA)*

The study of three hundred truncated CPhUs shows that as a result of regular reduction of original proverbs in speech, the following groups of phraseological derivatives are formed:

(a) apocopa – when the final components of communicative PhUs are truncated:

(a1) # *Advertisement # Some children who are taught to avoid “bad” foods, for instance, may end up being more drawn to them. “**Forbidden fruit is the sweetest**”, Hanson noted. On the flip side, children who tend to be more anxious or rule-following may grow fearful of “bad” foods and stop eating them altogether, just as I did. “It can really lead them down a road of more and more restriction”, said Hanson, <...>. (COCA)*

(a2) *Witnesses? Some of the neighbors thought they might have heard an argument. What do you think, a robbery? Doesn’t appear. <...> BISHOP: No. TONY: Yeah, that’s wife number two. BISHOP: Really? I’m telling you... Hey! You got something to say? Uh, not in a million years. TONY: Actually, I just want you to know I understand completely. I do. There’s nothing more enticing than **forbidden fruit**, especially the kind you can spoon with. (chuckles). (COCA)*

(b) apheresis – when the initial components of communicative PhUs are truncated, cf.:

(b1) *<...> Any loser who believes can access the power of those batteries? Yes. That is the wonder of Belief. Then I believe I can kick your butt! [grunts] No! The power cannot be abused by un-believers. We believe otherwise! [karate_yells] Aw, man! I don’t believe this! And that is why you will fail! [all] I believe **there is safety in numbers**. [yelling] [grunts] [grunting] I am Groot! Who wants a stupid Belief weapon anyway? [grunts] We do. (COCA)*

(b2) *<...> This caravan like those who have gone before is also rightly understood as a deliberate attempt to undermine the laws of this country and the sovereignty of the United States. LAH (voice-over): Central Americans make up the bulk of the migrants traveling together, **safety in numbers**. Isabel Rodriguez is fleeing the violence of El Salvador with her two grandchildren, terrified the notorious gangs will get her grandkids. She and the children are among the approximately 100 migrants who just arrived at the border, hoping for asylum in the U.S. (COCA)*

c) anti-eclipse – when simultaneous truncation of the final and initial components of communicative PhUs takes place, cf.: *once too often*, e. g.:

(c1) <...> *Her lunch table in the original movie might have been the epitome of elitist exclusion – put your hair in a ponytail **once too often** and you were sent to Siberia with the math geeks – but it was not filled with teens staring at their screens. In 2004, all of the conflict was delivered face to face. Halcyon days. Mean the girls may have been, but they at least looked in the eyes of their victims as they injected their venom.* (COCA)

(c2) # *Am I missing some essential aspect of your explanation to back up your assertion that such a scenario would result in killing Bitcoin dead? # You may be right in that seeing the price go below a certain point would be **the last straw** for enough to crawl away with whatever they managed to get back from their holding never to return. But the veracity of the responses in any discussion <...> (that leads people like you to label Bitcoiners as idiots) illustrate the strength of belief.* (COCA)

The structural analysis of the CPhU truncated derivatives under study reveals the three following regular structural patterns of the resulting derivatives, namely:

- 1) two-component attributive-nominative phraseologisms, e. g.: *spilt milk*;
- 2) three-component prepositional-nominative phraseologisms, e. g.: *wise after the event*;
- 3) poly-component verbal-objective phraseologisms, e. g.: *stick to his last*.

The functional analysis of the CPhU truncated derivatives under study reveals the three following regular functional kinds of the resulting derivatives, namely:

- 1) substantival phraseologisms, e. g.: *barking dogs*;
- 2) verbal phraseologisms, e. g.: *spare the rod*;
- 3) adverbial phraseologisms, e. g.: *out of sight*., etc.

The prospects of the study are seen in expanding the contextual samples to half a thousand units, in completing the functional analysis of truncated derivatives and in their quantitative analysis in order to prepare a chapter for a collective monograph.

As the limited pages of the thesis do not allow to relevantly illustrate every item of the full-length communicative phraseological units and their resulting derivatives, it is surely going to be done during the Conference Seminar discussions.