

## KEY FEATURES OF THE POETICS OF RUSSIAN PROVERBS

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides a detailed analysis of some characteristics of proverbs and sayings. A proverb and a saying are a short folk saying with edifying content.

**Keywords:** proverb, saying, folklore, oral folk art, folk saying, ancestral wisdom, saying, allegory, style of proverbs.

### INTRODUCTION

Proverbs and sayings originated a long time ago, no one knows when. Only one thing is certain: they originated in antiquity and have accompanied the people throughout their history. "All great people, from Pushkin to Suvorov and Peter, revered our proverbs," wrote Nikolai Gogol. And in our time, the words of V. I. Dahl remain relevant: "You can't live without a proverb." A proverb is a whole sentence with meaning, while a saying is just a beautiful phrase or phrase.

From time immemorial, proverbs and sayings have been perceived by people as a real storehouse of wisdom of their ancestors. Tarlanov Z.K. believes that proverbs "organically combine the merits of a people's encyclopedia, poetic masterpieces and irresistible in their elegance figures of oratory", since they reveal to us folk ideas about good and evil, about the world and society around us, the relationships of people in it, and express all this very clearly in verbal formulas.

Proverbs are short, often rhythmic utterances that have both a literal and figurative plan, or only a figurative plane, representing a grammatical connection in complete sentences and expressing some conclusions. They belong to the speech genres of folklore, since they are not embodied concretely, for example, in fairy tales and songs, but are used in colloquial speech, among other things, to designate a word. A proverb in a generalized form states the properties of people or phenomena, evaluates them or prescribes a course of action. Their purpose is to express in brief formulas the attitude of people to various phenomena of life.

The content of proverbs is specific. Together, they reflect life more fully than any other genre of folklore. The plots of works of other genres (fairy tales, historical songs) are limited to some extent, and the themes of proverbs are literally limitless. They are complete sentences in which there are not semantic concepts, but judgments. The study of proverbs from a linguistic point of view is the subject of phraseology.

From a scientific point of view, a proverb is a stable, rhythmically and grammatically organized statement in which the practical experience of the people and their assessment of certain life phenomena are recorded. In speech, unlike a proverb, it appears as an independent judgment. The Russian Encyclopedia of the Russian Language records this interpretation, which also notes the artistic, ideological, and linguistic value of Russian folk proverbs.

The collection of Russian proverbs and sayings began in the 17th century, when manuscript collections appeared in Russia. Interest in proverbs and sayings was constantly increasing. Several dozen manuscript collections from the 18th century have survived, but all of them were still amateur collections. The scientific collection of Russian proverbs and sayings was started by M. V. Lomonosov, who cited them in his works ("Rhetoric", "Russian Grammar") as examples of figurative folk sayings.

The first editions of collections of Russian proverbs began to appear in the 70s of the 18th century ("Russian Proverbs" by Bogdanovich, a collection of 968 proverbs in the "Letter Book" by N. G. Kurganov, "Collection of 4291 Ancient Russian Proverbs").

V. I. Dal (1801-1872) played an exceptionally important role in the collection and publication of Russian folk proverbs and sayings. He himself wrote down about 25,000 proverbs and sayings among peasants, artisans and soldiers. In 1853 he compiled a collection in which he included proverbs and sayings collected by himself and borrowed from the press, about 30,000 in all.

In practice, sayings are often confused with proverbs. These two terms are perceived by most as synonyms denoting the same linguistic and poetic phenomenon. But it is important not to put an equal sign between them, to see not only the similarities, but also the differences between them.

In distinguishing between proverbs and sayings, it is necessary to take into account, firstly, their common connecting features that distinguish proverbs and sayings from other works of folk art, secondly, common but optional features that connect and separate them at the same time, and, thirdly, their distinguishing features.

Linguists refer to the common essential features of proverbs and sayings as brevity (conciseness), stability (the ability to reproduce), connection with speech (proverbs and sayings in their natural form exist only in oral speech), belonging to the art of words, and wide use.

But what are the signs that can clearly distinguish between proverbs and sayings? These signs have been repeatedly mentioned by many generations of scientists. This is the general character of the content of proverbs and their exemplary and edifying nature.

Collectors and researchers of folklore have long paid attention to the "folding" of Russian proverbs.

I. I. Voznesensky's study "On the Composition or Rhythm and Meter of Short Sayings of the Russian People: Proverbs, Sayings, Riddles, Sayings, etc." is devoted to a special consideration of the poetic form of proverbs and related genres. (Kostroma, 1998), which has not lost its significance to the present day [1].

Proverbs and sayings use many artistic means and techniques of folklore. There are two main forms of proverbs: parables and direct statements.

For example:

The apple does not fall far from the tree (allegory);

Even though there is nothing to eat, but life is fun (direct statement).

Often the imagery of proverbs is created by means of metaphors, metonymy, and synecdoche.

Example: Nightingales whistle in their pocket (metaphor);

A sundress does not follow a caftan (metonymy);

One with a bipod, and seven with a spoon (synecdoche).

The role of metaphor is especially important. For example, in proverbs, images of animals and birds often appear as a designation of people and their relationships:

A fox sleeps, and in a dream it pinches chickens;

The wolf took pity on the mare: he left the tail and the mane;

He is a great sandpiper, but still a bird;

You can't expect a paw from a crow.

An important aspect is that the text of the proverb is clothed in a certain expressive fixed form, which finds its direct expression in the syntax, vocabulary and semantics of the proverb. At the same time, the expressiveness of proverbs fades into the background, and the general assessment of the situation described in the proverb, encouraging advice or general instructive meaning comes to the fore.

The collection, study and publication of proverbs and sayings continues in our time: they are published in separate editions, included in collections of other genres of folk poetry, published in magazines and newspapers.

"The apt and imaginative Russian language is especially rich in proverbs. There are thousands, tens of thousands! As if on wings, they fly from century to century, from one generation to another, and the boundless distance where this winged wisdom directs its flight is not visible..." (M. Sholokhov).

Proverbs and sayings are a great treasure. We use them in our everyday speech, we resort to them when we want to express our thoughts in a more colorful and vivid way, to refer to a similar situation that developed in ancient times, which was invented by people. But it is necessary to use this verbal wealth skillfully.

Proverbs and sayings play an important role in the cultural and moral education of students, in the enrichment of their language, in the development of imaginative thinking and speech. We believe that through the material we have selected, we have achieved our goal: we have studied and deepened our knowledge on the chosen topic.

The practical significance lies in the possibility of using the results in the process of learning the native language, in extracurricular activities. In particular, the practical material will be widely used in events.

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