

Non-Union Complex Sentences in Proverbs of the Russian Language

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Abstract:

Proverbs at all times have been an integral part of human culture, mythological, literary texts. The first lists of Sumerian proverbs known to mankind today date back to the third millennium BC, to the 28th-27th centuries. The article describes the principal views of conjunctionless compound sentences with semantics of a prediction. The classification by structure of various types of designs is resulted.

Keywords: semantics of prediction, proverb, infinitive sentence, imperative, preventive, caution.

I. Introduction.

The role of proverbs and sayings in all languages is invaluable. "What proverbs and sayings you need to go to the people, no one will argue about that," wrote the great collector of Russian proverbs V.I. Dal in the preface to his collection "Proverbs of the Russian people" [Dal 1957: 8], which contains 30,000 proverbs, sayings, jokes, riddles. He gave the palm to the people in the creation and preservation of the proverbial richness of the language. Below [Dal 1957: 9] one can find in him: "The common people stubbornly keep and preserve their primordial way of life... He reluctantly backs down from what he unconsciously sucked in with his mother's milk and what sounds in his little strained head in his coherent speech. Neither foreign languages nor grammatical reasoning confuse him, and he speaks correctly, correctly, aptly and eloquently, without knowing it himself. "Proverbs have always been an integral part of human culture, mythological, literary texts. The first lists of Sumerian proverbs, known to mankind today, belong to the third millennium CS, to the 28th-27th centuries. The first proverbs originate in the first millennium CS as if a contemporary of V.I. Dal wrote about them, the author of the four-volume work "Russian in his proverbs" I.M. Snegirev [quoted by: Fedorenko 1975: 35]: "Like living monuments of ancient legislation, ancient customs and ancient language, folk proverbs constitute an abundant and varied repository of evidence about the antiquity of any people - they are a book, requiring no evidence, for they themselves constitute the arguments of their certainty, a book that no one composed and no one could compose, except the common sense of the peoples themselves and the wisdom of by gone times..

II. Discussion and results.

One of the most relevant and used types of utterance in the Russian language is prediction. Interest in all kinds of forecasts that can help overcome negative situations and solve human problems is increasing due to various changes in the life of the country and society. Prediction is one of the types of preventive impact on a person. Constructions with prediction semantics in the Russian language have not been studied in detail. The purpose of this article is to describe and classify the types of non-union complex sentences (NCS) with the meaning of prediction based on the material of Russian proverbs.

The semantics of prediction can be expressed in Russian by various types of sentences. Among them are complex subordinate clauses, non-union complex sentences and simple sentences. Let's consider one of the types of sentences with prediction – NCS. *Правду говорить – себе досадить*

[4, 195]. *Не унимай бешеного – пуще взбесится* [5, 247]. *За чужим погонишься – свое потеряешь* [5, 336]. *С ярыжкой поводишься – без рубахи находишься* [5, 239].

We have noticed that predictions in the form of NCS have a certain structure: it is always a two-part structure, in the first part of which an infinitive, a negative imperative / imperative of the singular or an indicative of the 2nd person of a single number can be used. According to the classification of N. S. Pospelov [6], the type of structures under consideration is characterized by uniformity of composition and has a closed structure. Fixed order of parts in

NCS with the semantics of prediction, the presence of conditional relationships between predicative parts are the most important indicators of this kind of predictive utterance (prediction). NCS with prediction semantics is one of the productive syntactic ways of forming a proverb in the Russian language. The edifying function of the proverb is indisputable, since the prediction expressed in the proverb summarizes the experience of many generations. The situations depicted in it and the natural way out of them, which allows avoiding negative consequences, reveal a special structure of predictive constructions in the form of NCS:

The Situation Is A Predictable Conclusion. For example: *Не садись на чужого коня – среди грязи сойдешь* (Don't get on someone else's horse – you'll get off in the mud) [4, 370]. Give yourself free rein, it will lead you into a dashing share [5, 320]. To encroach on God's is to lose one's own [5, 304].

It is impossible not to note the generalized meaning of constructions with prediction semantics. The action in the prediction sentences is attributed to the generalized addressee. The warning contained in the constructions under consideration is also directed at the listener. The addressee is not personified, but through the pronoun you is authorized implicitly [3]. The situation described in the prediction may also apply to the predictor. At the same time, the pronoun you does not occur in the constructions under consideration. This is due to the fact that the pronoun you shows the addressee's detachment from the situation and from the listener. E. M. Galkina Fedoruk notes that "generality can take on an even brighter meaning if the sentence designates such an activity that is inherent, characteristic or not characteristic of everyone in general" [2].

We have identified three main types of NCS with prediction semantics: NCS, each part of which is an analogue of an infinitive sentence; NCS, in the first part of which the verb stands in the form of an imperative (including negation) singular; NCS with an indicative of the 2nd person of the unit number in the first part.

Consider the first type of NCS with a prediction value: *Против явности спорить – только вздорить* [4, 195]. *Правду говорить – никому не угодить* [5, 284]. *Себя покоить – дому не построить* [5, 324]. These are unconnected complex sentences, each part of which is an analogue of a one-part infinitive sentence. The type of constructions under consideration expresses conditional and consequential relations that reflect the speaker's desire to protect the addressee from danger and direct him to the right path, thereby pushing him to action. Siatkovsky, Voinova E. I. notes the generality and infinitive action. It can be correlated with any person, both the speaker (addressee), and with any possible person who can perform an action [see: 1, 7]. Thus, the meaning of generality is inherent in NCS, each of the parts of which is an analogue of an infinitive sentence. We have noticed that in the two parts of the NCS type under consideration, there is a different ratio of the specific forms of the predictable verbs. The use of imperfect verbs makes it possible to express the simultaneity of the described situations, which is typical for affirmative sentences: To click the wind – to tear off the voice in vain [4, 151]. Along with them, there is another type of NCS, each part of which is an analogue of an infinitive sentence: in the second predicative part of such sentences there is a negation: To live wider than oneself is not to gain good [4, 271]. Such

ISSN 2792-3983 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

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NCSs are characterized by the use of a perfect verb with negation, which reflects not only the sequence of events, but also the result in the second part of the construction. The correlation of the specific and modal forms of verbs in NCS with the semantics of prediction requires further study, but already according to preliminary data it is clear that this creates shades in the general meaning of sentences of this kind.

The second type of a non-union complex sentence with the meaning of prediction is a construction with an imperative in the first part. *Не рой другому ямы, сам ввалишься [5, 285]. Бойся вышнего, не говори лишнего [5, 286]. Теленка по спине не гладь – захилеет [5, 326].* Note that in most cases, sentences of this type include a negative imperative in the first part of the NCS. One of the main functions of prediction is to protect a person from impending danger, a warning. So, in this case, the first part of the non-union complex sentences reflects the situation that the addressee should avoid in order not to get into an unpleasant situation. In the first part of the NCS, an imperfect imperative is mainly used. In the 2nd part, the predicate is expressed by the personal form of the verb of the perfect form (less often of the imperfect form), which actualizes one of the signs of prediction – an anticipatory reflection of reality – the predicted result. The desire to encourage the addressee to take action and point out the negative consequences of non-compliance with the conditions is at the heart of every prediction. This type should be attributed to predictions proper, since the main features of a specially organized syntactic structure expressing the semantics of prediction and warning (prediction) are concentrated in the considered form of NCS.

The third type of NCS with the semantics of prediction is NCS, in the first part of which the verb is used in the form of an indicative of the 2nd person of a single number. *За чужим погонисься – свое потеряешь [5, 336]. В суд пойдешь – правды не найдешь [5, 359]. Не назовешь оба берега своими – ни один твоим не станет [4, 255].* Let's pay attention to the use of the form of the indicative mood in the first part of the NCS. The nuclear form of expression of the sequence relations between the parts of the construction under consideration is the correspondence of the specific forms of verbs. In both parts of the NCS under consideration, perfect verbs are used. In the examples given, the main signs of prediction are clearly expressed, among them: the presence of conditionality, positive goal setting, etc. The ban on the commission of an action is confirmed by a negative result threatening the addressee. In the type of NCS under consideration, there is the following variety: a description of a positive situation and, accordingly, its positive outcome. This type of constructions refers to the prediction of the council: *Судью подаришь, правду победишь* (You will give the judge, you will win the truth) [5, 359] – description of the everyday situation when applying to the court: it was believed that you need to bring a gift to the judge to win the case. The second person singular of verbs in each of the parts of the NCS of this type indicates the generality of the addressee, the relation of the situations described in the prediction to everyone, including the addressee.

III. Conclusion.

Summing up, it should be noted that predictions are linguocultural texts that reflect the wisdom and knowledge of generations. NCS is the most active type of constructions with prediction semantics in proverbs. We have established the main types of such sentences: NCS, each of the parts of which is an analogue of an infinitive sentence; NCS, in the first part of which the verb is in the form of an imperative (including negation) singular; NCS with an indicative of the 2nd person singular in the first part.

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ISSN 2792-3983 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

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