

LEXICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF TOTAL QUANTITY IN BELARUSIAN AND ENGLISH PROVERBS

MIJLOACE LEXICALE PENTRU EXPRIMAREA NOȚIUNII DE CANTITATE TOTALĂ ÎN PROVERBELE DIN BIELORUSĂ ȘI ENGLEZĂ

(Rezumat)

Acest articol este dedicat studiului contrastiv al caracteristicilor funcționale și semantice ale mijloacelor beloruse și engleze de realizare a setului universal de proverbe a două limbi de tipuri structural diferite. Sunt studiate componentele lexicale beloruse și engleze care se corelează cu noțiunea logică de cuantificator universal. Analiza semantică a proverbelor și zicătorilor (735 beloruse și 513 de proverbe engleze) a identificat 8 unități cantitative beloruse și 10 engleze, care pun în aplicare un set total de valoare explicită. Se identifică tipologii comune de percepție a cantității, iar pe fundalul acestora se profilează caracteristici naționale specifice care subliniază unicitatea reprezentării cantitative a fiecărui grup etnic. În perspectivă, rezultatele studiului comparativ al mijloacelor beloruse și engleze de punere în aplicare a setului universal pe materialul proverbelor beloruse și engleze vor oferi date importante pentru identificarea mecanismelor de dezvoltare a sumei figurative din lumea nativă a belorușilor și britanicilor.

Key-words: quantitativity, quantitive meaning, universal set, total set, universal quantifier, quantitative units.

Cuvinte-cheie: cantitativ, valoare cantitativă, set universal, set total, cuantificator universal, unități cantitative.

One of the most important concepts of the modern understanding of the world, along with space, motion, time is the amount. The language means of quantitative representation demonstrate the features of perception of a particular ethnic group under the influence of extra- and intralingvistic factors. In Belarusian linguistics and literary studies the means that express the category

of quantity have been analyzed in the works of A.E. Suprun, P.V. Verhov, M.A. Zhidovich, A.I. Narkevich, A.I. Chabyaruk (Супрун 1996; Вярхоў 1961; Жыдовіч 1969; Наркевіч 1976; Чабыарук 1977). However, the category of quantity in the Belarusian language in comparison with non-closely related languages has not yet become the subject of a separate research of scientists.

This article is devoted to the contrastive study of the Belarusian and English components with explicit form of expression of the quantitative sense «total quantity» («full set output») which is correlated with the logical concept of the quantifier of generality. The quantifier of generality is defined as a condition that is true for all elements of the designated set. The semantic analysis of the proverbs (735 Belarusian and 513 English items) has assigned 8 Belarusian and 10 English quantitative units that convey explicit meaning of the total quantity.

In Belarusian and English paremiological texts the following components convey the meaning of generality: Belarus. *усё* ‘all; everything’, *кожны* ‘every, each’, *усе* /pron./ ‘all; everybody’, *усякі / усялякі* ‘any, anybody, each, every, everybody’, *увесь* ‘whole’, *усе* /adj./ ‘all; everybody’, *цэлы* ‘whole’, *любы* ‘any, anybody, each, every, everybody’; Eng. *all* /adj./, *every, all* /pron./, *everything, everyone, whole, any, everybody, each, anything*.

Common quantitative units that correlate with the value of the total quantity in Belarusian and English proverbs are Belarus. *усё* ‘all; everything’, *усе* /pron./ ‘all; everybody’, *усе* /adj./ ‘all; everybody’, and Eng. *all* /pron./, *all* /adj./: *Усё чалавеку трэба, аднаго ліха не трэба* – literally ‘A man needs everything but misfortune’. *Услугу ўсе прымаюць, да часта яе забываюць* – literally ‘All are glad to receive a good turn but often forget about it’. *У нашай сяні мамі ўсе бліны камамі* – literally ‘Our mistress’s pancakes are all lumps’. *All lay loads on a willing horse. All men can't be masters*.

The presence of Belarus *усё* ‘all; everything’ and Eng. *all* components that manifest the value of generality, are often accompanied by increased expressivity of the whole proverb. Herein, the basic meaning of quantitative units can take the middle ground: *Хоць ты плюй ў глаза – усё бож’я раса* – literally ‘Even if you spit into his eyes – it’s all God’s dew for him’. *All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Life is not all cakes and ale (beer and skittles)*.

A large group of proverbs which are correlated with a class of full set output represent the texts with the components: Belarus. *кожны* ‘every, each’, *усякі / усялякі* ‘any, anybody, each, every, everybody’, Eng. *every, everything, everyone, any, everybody, each, anything*: *Кожны на часе мае розум* – literally ‘Every man has his mind at a certain time’. *Кожная птушка ляціць у сваю чараду* literally ‘Every bird flies in its turn’. *Усякі кравец сваім кроем крое* – literally ‘Each tailor cuts in his own way’. *Усяк жыве сваім розумам* –

literally ‘Every man lives by his own mind’. **Every** man likes his own thing best. **Everything** is good in its season. **Any** port in a storm. He that commits a fault thinks **everyone** speaks of it. He who pleased **everybody** died before he was born. The thief doth fear **each** bush an officer. Gain savours sweetly from **anything**.

Quantitative components: Belarus. *увесь* ‘whole’ and Eng. *whole* objectify the meaning ‘all, whole, entire’ in the proverbs: *Калі сказаў бабыцы, то так, як ўсёў грамадцы* – literally ‘If you tell a secret to a woman, all people will know it’. *Не відаўся крупеннікаў, дарам, што шляхта, усю крупеню пераели* – literally ‘Rich people eat up all lumps’. *You may know by a handful the whole sack. A fair death honours the whole life*. In the proverbs these quantitative units are often elements of the opposition one – whole and emphasize the dependence of a whole object or a group of objects from their low-level part or component. Herein the emphasis is on the negative impact of a single object: *Скажы адной курыцы, а яна ўсёў вуліцы* – literally ‘Tell a secret to one hen, it will tell the whole street’. *<Адна> паршывая (шалудзівая, паганая) авечка аўца увесь статак (гурт, усю чараду) псеу (сансеу)* – literally ‘One scabby sheep infects a whole flock’. **One** drop of poison infects the **whole** tub of wine. **One** scabby sheep will mar a **whole** flock. **One** link is broken, the **whole** chain is broken.

The components of explicit objectification of full set output are elements of the proverbs (27 Belarusian and 7 English paremiological texts) which are based on the comparison of logical concepts of necessity and sufficiency: *Алтарысты і арганісты не ўсе на рукі чысты* – literally ‘Priests and organists are not all honest’. *Не ўсе старыя шчукі карасёў хватаюць* – literally ‘Not all old pikes can grab crucians’. *Не ўсе сабакі кусаюць, што лаюць (брэшуць)* – literally ‘Not all dogs that bark bite’. *Не ўсякі той пан, у каго штаны навывпуск* – literally ‘Not all are masters that wear trousers untucked’. *Не ўсякі спіць, што храниць, не ўсякі вясёлы, што паець* – literally ‘Not every man that snores sleeps, not every man that sings is merry’. **All** are not merry that dance lightly. **All** are not saints that go to church. **All** are not friends that speak us fair. The sign contained in the second part of each proverb is necessary but not sufficient to assigning an object to the class defined in the first part.

The semantic analysis revealed the proverbs that contain the following contrasting oppositions:

- 1) total quantity – zero quantity (26 Belarusian and 29 English proverbs);
- 2) total quantity– quantity *one* (36 Belarusian and 20 English proverbs);

3) total quantity – indefinitely small quantity (15 Belarusian and 10 English proverbs);

4) total quantity – indefinitely large quantity (17 Belarusian and 6 English proverbs).

The opposition of total quantity – zero quantity that is presented in the proverbs, gives an idea of the impossibility of positive result of an action perpetrated against a large number of objects simultaneously: *Папа ведаюць усе, а пан нікога* – literally ‘Everybody knows the priest, but the priest knows nobody’. *Ніхто на сябе нічаго, да ўсё на каго* – literally ‘Nobody wants to take responsibility, but everybody wants somebody being responsible’. *Прыкладзець ніхто не прыкладзець, а ўзяць усякі вазмець* – literally ‘Nobody wants adding, everyone wants taking’. «Дай» *ніхто не любіць, а «на» ўсякі чуець* literally – ‘Nobody likes giving, everybody likes taking’. *Ніхто не бача, як сірота плача, а кожны бача, як сірота скача* – literally ‘Nobody sees an orphan crying, everybody sees an orphan dancing’. *He that serves everybody is paid by nobody. If you try to please all you will please none. A friend to all is a friend to none.* The quantitative items that verbalize the seme ‘all’ (instead of ‘a lot; many’) provide the expressive reinforcement of the meaning «full set output», while the components that realise the seme ‘none / nothing’ intensify a negative assessment of the action.

The binary opposition total quantity – quantity *one* is characterized by the following features:

a) sufficiency of the single amount to influence (positively or negatively) the set: *Усе за аднаго і адзін за ўсіх* – literally ‘All for one and one for all’. *Праз аднаго баран ўсё стада пагана* – literally ‘One sheep will mar the whole flock’. *One day will pay for all. Every family cooking-pot has one black spot.*

b) insufficiency of a single amount to influence the set: *Адзін усім не ўгодзіць* – literally ‘One man cannot satisfy all people’. *Адным канём усё поле не аб’едзеш* – literally ‘You cannot plough the whole field with one horse’. *One size does not fit all. All feet tread not in one shoe.*

The contrasting opposition total quantity – indefinitely small quantity: *Сямейка малая – работы ўсім хан’е* – literally ‘The family is small and everybody has enough duties’. *When all men have what belongs to them it cannot be much.*

The opposition total quantity – indefinitely large quantity which is characterized by:

a) a neutral connotation: *Многага хочацца, да не за ўсё зможацца* – literally ‘You want much but are not able to get all’. *Love does much, money does everything;*

b) a negative connotation: *Маю шмат, ды ўсім вінават* – literally ‘I have got a lot and am guilty towards all people’. *Too much liberty spoils all*.

And only in Belarusian proverbs can we find a positive connotation of the binary opposition: total quantity – indefinitely large quantity: *Хто аб усім пытае, той многа знае* – literally ‘Who asks about everything, knows a lot’.

The comparative study of lexical means of explicit representation of the total quantity in Belarusian and English proverbs revealed the presence of typologically general and specifically national features. A common feature of Belarusian and English proverbs is the widespread use of quantitative units: Belarus. *усё* ‘all; everything’, *усе* /pron./ ‘all; everybody’, *усе* /adj./ ‘all; everybody’ and Eng. *all* /pron./, *all* /adj./, correlated with the meaning of the total quantity. The presence of components: Belarus. *усё* ‘all; everything’ and Eng. *all* that objectify the meaning of generality is often accompanied by increased expressivity of the entire proverb. In addition, the same of full set output is manifested by Belarusian components *.кожны* ‘every, each’, *усякі /усялякі* ‘any, anybody, each, every, everybody’ and their English analogues *every, everything, everyone, any, everybody, each, anything*. In both Belarusian and English proverbs the lexical units *увесь* ‘whole’ and *whole* are often found as elements of the opposition pair one – whole, emphasizing the dependence of the whole object or group of objects from their low-level part or component. Herein the emphasis is on the negative impact of a single object. The components that explicitly objectify the same «full set output» are included in the proverbs which are based on the comparison of logical concepts of necessity and sufficiency. An isomorphic feature of two languages of different structure is the presence of these contrasting oppositions in the proverbs: 1) total quantity – zero quantity; 2) total quantity – quantity *one*; 3) total quantity – indefinitely small quantity; 4) total quantity – indefinitely large quantity.

The specific feature of the Belarusian proverbs is the positive connotation of the binary opposition total quantity – indefinitely large quantity.

SOURCES

- Анатоль, Фядосік (рэд.), 1976, *Прыказкі і прымаўкі ў дзвюх кнігах*, Мінск, Навука і тэхніка.
- Jonathan, Law, 2000, *The Penguin Dictionary of Proverbs*, London, Penguin Books Ltd.
- 1000 English Proverbs and Sayings [Electronic resource]. – UL.to, 2008. – Mode of access: <http://ebookbrowse.com/1000-english-proverbs-and-sayings-tmp4e87b130-pdf-d168698681>. – Date of access: 2.07.2013.

- Jennifer, Speake, 2008, *The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Іван, Лепешаў, 2011, *Тлумачальны слоўнік прыказак*, Гродна, ГрДУ.
- Frank, Wilson, 1992, *The Oxford dictionary of English proverbs*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press.
- John, Simpson, 2003, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Адам, Супрун, 1996, *Общая характеристика семантики количества. Теория функциональной грамматики. Качественность. Количественность*, СПб., Наука.
- Алёна, Чабярук, 1977, *Лічэбнік у беларускіх гаворках*, Мінск, Навука і тэхніка.
- Пётр, Вярхоў, 1961, *Лічэбнік у беларускай мове. Параўнальна з рус. і укр. мовамі*, Мінск, Выд-ва БДУ.
- Марыя, Жыдовіч, 1969, *Назоўнік у беларускай мове. Адзіночны лік*, Мінск, Выд-ва БДУ.
- Аркадзь, Наркевіч, 1976, *Назоўнік: Граматычныя катэгорыі і формы*, Мінск, Выд-ва БДУ ім.У.І. Леніна.

Elena MAIUC
Minsk State Linguistic University