

Informative Function Of Paremias With Component-Number In The Language Practices Of Youth: An Analysis Of English Language Materials

Liliya R. Sakaeva^{1*}, Marat A. Yahin², Deborah S. Mensah³, Evgeniya M. Nikolayeva⁴,

^{1*}Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia ,E-mail: liliyasakaeva@rambler.ru; ORCID: 0000-0002-3867-1489

²Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia,E-mail: Yakhinmarat94@gmail.com; ORCID: 0000-0003-4383-5086

³Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia,E-mail: elzoena@gmail.com

⁴Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, E-mail: Evgeniya.Nikolaeva@kpfu.ru; ORCID:0000-0002-0150-1611

Citation: Liliya R. Sakaeva,et.al (2024), Informative Function Of Paremias With Component-Number In The Language Practices Of Youth: An Analysis Of English Language Materials ,*Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(5), 14784-14787
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i5.7430

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

The picture of the linguistic world is the basis of language and culture. One of the components of the linguistic picture of the world is the phraseological picture of the world. The study of paremias includes but is not limited to its characteristics, origin and scope of use. There is an aspect of literature, psychology, anthropology, etc. in the study of paremias. The occasional treatment of numerals in English paremias allowed to distinguish the following groups: basic, quantitative, fractional, composite numerals. In the study of the frequency of use of paremia in the speech of young people, a survey was conducted. 57 young people aged 18 to 22 were involved in the experiment. They are asked to write the most commonly used paremias with numerical numbers - 1,2,3,4,7. So the experiment showed that young people could easily cope with the proverbs with numerical composites: 1,2,3,7. It took them a short time to reproduce the paremia with the component number 4. It turned out that the priority in the paremiological units of the participants was mostly positive value.

Keywords: language, paremia, number, youth, English, survey.

Introduction

The picture of the linguistic world is the basis of language and culture [Sakaeva 2019,2020]. With the development of the «anthropocentric paradigm» the study of linguistics by scientists pays special attention to the human factor. The study of human language has a focus on the relationship between language itself and thinking. The linguistic picture of the world may reflect not only differences in language but also differences in the worldview of different ethnic groups. Language is closely related to the formation of national spiritual power. In linguistics, the concept of a linguistic picture of the world refers to the way in which language shapes and reflects the cognitive processes and cultural perspectives of its speakers. This concept encompasses several key linguistic terminologies: Linguistic knowledge, culture, traditions, the environment, the natural landscape and other social factors influence the formation of a linguistic picture of the world.

Phraseological picture of the world implies one of the components of the linguistic picture of the world, which is expressed using phraseology, in which «each phraseological turn is an element of a strict system and performs certain functions in describing the reality of the surrounding reality» [Hairullina 1997].

J.O. Dobrovolsky believes that in the context of the study of the national-cultural specificity of the phraseological unit (PU), it seems appropriate to refer exclusively to the content plan, as the plan of expression of the units of different languages differs by definition. In terms of the content of phraseology, the current meaning and figurative component are highlighted, the study of which seems the most significant» [Dobrovolsky 1998].

Methodology

The field of paremiology encompasses not only the characteristics, origins, and scope of use of proverbs and sayings but also intersects with disciplines such as literature, psychology, and anthropology. Paremias draw

the interest of researchers, folklorists, and linguists across multiple academic domains. Paremiology became a subject of study in the works of V.I. Dahl, D.N. Ushakov, T.F. Yefremov, V.A. Voropayev, L.B. Savenkov, J.A. Podyukov, G.P. Permiakov, I.V. Gorban, E.A. Osheva, B. Mieder, T. Archer, V. Kin, D. Ferrero, K. Hervilia, C. Zhulduz, Д. Jankara, X. Ali and others. The study of the meanings of the numeral as part of the paremium is devoted to the works of A.E. Suprun, A.Y. Rozhansky, L.R. Sakayeva, M.A. Iakhin, O.M. Dolgokh, L.L. Bankov, etc., also in the works of Suprun A.E. and Lukin M.F.

Results

The term "numeral" refers to the part of speech that represents a specific counting system, encompassing a variety of words organized in a precise sequence. All numerals carry in themselves the quantitative value of the unit of the counting system (quantitative or ordinal), of course, a strict sequence of numerals, which they follow, provides for the change of each numeral from the previous one or the subsequent one by exactly one. The nominative function performed by numerals has its own distinctive feature, namely, to preserve the individuality of each number. The distinctive feature of the numeral system and its internal structure, shaped by historical developments, lies in its ability to generate an infinite set of numerical expressions from a minimal number of basic units and their combinations. This implies that simple numerals can combine to form more complex numerals.

In academic writing, quantitative numerals typically fulfill various syntactic roles, functioning as definitions, circumstances, and complements within sentences. When considering ordinal numerals, their primary functions are as definitions or predicates.

Numerals are unique among parts of speech in that they convey precise information without variability and are consistently utilized across most formal writing styles. For instance, in scientific and official business contexts, numerals are commonly represented by digits, often accompanied by their verbal counterparts. In journalistic writing, numerals serve as a significant tool for enhancing textual expression and emphasizing key meanings, thereby adding depth and vividness to the discourse.

This often happens when using numerals in a figurative way. However, it should be understood that numerals are not at all equal in the gradation of expressive congestion and may be deprived of their basic grammatical characteristics due to staying in a particular book style. In artistic writing, numerals contribute to the creation of a sense of authenticity and the illusion of reality within the text. They can function both as numeric symbols and as verbal notations, potentially altering their original significance. Consequently, the extensive use of numerals and their integration into the fabric of text and linguistic units—enhancing the fundamental characteristics of discourse—is influenced by the author's intent, the genre, and the volume of material.

Upon analyzing numerals in English paremias, we can categorize them into the following groups:

1. Specific Numbers: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten:

- One man's meat is another man's poison (One man's joy is another man's poison) [Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998]
- Three strokes and you're out (Three strokes and you speak) [Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Students, 2002]
- Nine times out of ten, honesty is the best policy (Nine out of ten times honesty is the best policy) [Longman Dictionary of English Idioms, 1979]

2. Quantitative Terms: Few, many, several:

- A few bad apples spoil the whole bunch (One bad apple will ruin the entire bunch) [Longman Dictionary of English Idioms, 1979]
- Many hands make light work (Many hands make the job easier) [Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Students, 2002]
- Several people have commented on his behavior (Several individuals have remarked on his behavior) [Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners, 2002]
- There are many ways to approach this problem (There are numerous methods to tackle this problem) [Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998]

3. Fractional Terms: Half, quarter, third, etc.:

Half a loaf is better than none (A partial benefit is better than none) [English Dictionary, 1979]

Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water (Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water) [Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998].

4. Ordinal Numbers: These include: first, second, third, fourth, etc.:

The early bird catches the worm (Early risers achieve success) [English Dictionary for Advanced Students, 2002]

Second thoughts are best (Reconsideration leads to better decisions) [Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998]

5. Numerical Compositions: Examples include: 22, 36, 79, etc

Two heads are better than twenty-two (Two heads are better than one) [Longman Dictionary of English Idioms, 1979]

The price of the car was thirty-six thousand dollars (The car cost thirty-six thousand dollars) [Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, 1998]

He was seventy-nine years old when he died (He passed away at seventy-nine) [Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners, 2002]

In a study by Iakhin (2021), 438 paremias containing numerical elements in the English language were analyzed. The following hierarchy was identified: 1, 2, 7, 4, 3, 9, 5, 6, 1000, 100.

To investigate the frequency of numeric paremias among young people, a survey was conducted involving 57 participants aged 18 to 22. They were asked to list commonly used paremias featuring the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7:

- **"One":** Young respondents associated "one" with the proverb *One man's meat is another man's poison* (What benefits one person may harm another). This proverb conveys the notion of relativity and uncertainty. Paremias featuring "one" often reflect the idea of unity and the inherent principles of singularity, thus carrying a generally positive connotation.
- **"Two":** Examples such as *Two heads are better than one* (Collaboration is more effective than individual effort) and *Two peas in a pod* (Very similar) reflect themes of cooperation and mutual support. The proverb *Two's company, three's a crowd* (Two is ideal, three can be excessive) emphasizes the value of intimate companionship. The number two symbolizes duality and the first appearance of contradiction.
- **"Three":** The proverb *Third time's a charm* (Success often comes after third attempts) suggests optimism and the expectation of success. Conversely, *Three's a crowd* (An additional person can be intrusive) indicates negative sentiments associated with excess.
- **"Four":** The proverb *Four walls make a house* (A complete structure provides security) implies stability and reliability, reflecting the number four's association with security and completeness.
- **"Seven":** This number is often linked to notions of perfection and mystical significance. Historically, seven is associated with various cultural and historical contexts, such as the seven wonders of the world and the seven layers of cosmic entities, the Egyptian pyramids, the hanging gardens of the Semiramid (Babylon), the Temple of Artemis (Ephesus), the statue of Zeus (the sculptor Fidius), the tomb of Mausoleum, the Lord of Caries and (Halicarnas), Colossus of Rhodes (Rhodes), marble lighthouse tower (Faros). The number seven is widely regarded as a symbol of luck and happiness. Respondents cited proverbs like *Seventh heaven* (Experiencing extreme happiness) and *Lucky number seven* (A number associated with good fortune) to illustrate these associations.

Conclusion

The results of the experiment revealed that young participants were adept at identifying and interpreting proverbs containing numerical composites such as 1, 2, 3, and 7. The time required for them to reproduce paremias featuring the numeral 4 was notably brief. This observation suggests that proverbs incorporating these numerals were readily accessible and comprehensible to the subjects. Furthermore, the study highlighted a predominance of positively valued paremias among the participants, reflecting a general tendency to associate numerical expressions with favorable connotations.

Overall, the investigation into paremias with numerical components proved to be both intellectually stimulating and culturally enriching. It facilitated an in-depth exploration of English linguistic and cultural heritage, encompassing historical traditions, social customs, and underlying values. This research not only provided valuable insights into the role of numerals in linguistic expression but also offered a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and historical contexts embedded within English paremias.

Acknowledgement

This paper was supported by the Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program» (Priority-2030).

Literature:

1. Sakaeva L.R. Classification of English and Russian concepts on construction industry | Clasificación de términos en inglés y ruso en la industria de la construcción - Yahin, M.A., Sakaeva, L.R., Bazarova, L.V.- *Utopia y Praxis Latinoamericana*, 2020, 25 (Extra10)
2. Sakaeva L.R. The relationship between the structure of english nanotechnology terms and the choice of corresponding methods of translation into Russian / Sakaeva, L.R., Yahin, M.A., Khusnutdinov, K.R. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 2019, 11(8 Special Issue).
3. Hairullina R.H. Picture of the world in phraseology : dis. ... Dr. Philol. - Ufa, 1997. - 334 p.
4. Dobrovolsky D.O. Comparative phraseology (in German language material) / D.O. Dobrovolsky, V.T. Malygin, L.B. Kokanina. - Vladimir : Vladimir ped. un-ta, 1990. - 80 p.
5. Cambridge International dictionary of idioms. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1998.
6. Longman Dictionary of English Idioms. – Longman : Longman Group Limited, 1979.
7. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. – London : Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2002.