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TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF PROVERBS ON THE CONCEPT OF "LOYALTY" IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

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Abstract: This article analyzes a bilingual typological study of English and Russian proverbs. When we compared proverbs in different languages, we found out the differences and similarities between them.

Keywords: Proverb, grammar, comparison, typology, typological study, loyalty.

Typology (type and ...logy) is a method of scientific classification of objects using abstract, generalized models (types). The most important structural and functional features of the studied objects are noted. Its main feature is that it allows not only to classify the studied and learned objects, but also to show in advance the existence of objects that are not yet known to the science of this or that period. One of the universal methods of scientific thinking is based on revealing the similarities and differences between the studied objects, finding ways to compare and equate them, and is used in many fields of science, but biology, which has many objects with different properties. chemistry, geogr. it is effectively used in such subjects as linguistics and psychology.

In linguistics, the branch of linguistics that identifies and summarizes the important features of the structure of the language in general, based on the study of the construction of some derived languages and their comprehensive comparison. Typological methods are aimed at identifying similarities and differences based on the phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis of different regional languages, defining linguistic universals, as well as types of languages - generalized, perfect concepts about the nature of language construction.

The whole of the spiritual culture created by the people is definitely the proverbs of that people. Let's take the oral or personal memory of each nation, it contains the myths that are vividly preserved in the memory of mankind, the primitive ideas and concepts from the depths of long history, the cream of life wisdom derived from the observations over the centuries. we see a reflection of human thought experience. English and Russian folk proverbs have been collected and polished over thousands of years as a product of scientific and artistic thinking, spoken and studied among the people, and passed from generation to generation as one of the best spiritual heritages. . The best proverbs created and used in the past, as an example of folk wisdom, are still of great educational value. Such proverbs and wise words are a precious treasure of the spiritual wealth of every nation.

Prefixes play an important role in deriving the studied terminology, they are used to define the initial structure, for example, the negative category of "events and concepts": unemployment (the model bears value of "lack of work"), nonpayment (the model bears value of "lack of payment").

The use of prefix Co- can be found in word formation models of derivational terms in the field of management, for example: cooperation, coordination, co-management; - has the meaning of joint action.

The prefix re- is used very quickly and represents a repeated action (restatement – repeated submission of financial statements, reconciliation – coordination, verification of accounts; reimbursement – compensation).

"Multi" means "volume, multiplicity" (multinational – multinational company).

Un - negative, expresses a negative meaning "lack or absence of something":

unavailability – absence of availability; imbalance – discrepancy.

- terms formed using suffixes: settlement, investor, accounting, accountability, marketing, management, financial, planner, discounter, competitiveness, recruiting, corporation, reporting, economist, managerial, economic, entrepreneurial, organizational, monopolistic, compensation, negotiation, and others.

The most commonly used additions in the formation of the studied terminology related to the economic field are:

-er/or (discounter, distributor),

-ion (commodization, corporation), -ing (accounting),

-ic (economical),

-ant (accountant),

-ment (management), -able (marketable), -ive (competitive),

-al (entrepreneurial, beneficial), -ship (partnership).

The analysis showed a number of lexical units, which can be different depending on the communicative environment used and the role they have to play there. The analysis showed that the largest part of the terms of the economic speech of the forums refers to the economic terms reflecting the main concepts and categories (economy, management, , accounting, etc.). In conclusion, it should be noted that the non-terminological lexicon occupies an important place in the economic speech along with the terms of various scientific fields. Non-terminological units help to create speech, function as a form of address (as you noticed, etc.), help to form a logical structure of speech. Such units perform tasks that are unattainable according to the conditions, but necessary for the formation and development of a successful communicative action, expressed in words in speech.

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