Analysis of the Translation and Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning of Negation by Examples of Chechen Proverbs

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Abstract: Proverbs have been considered as special patterns, displaying sometimes hidden meaning or suggesting morality derived from a particular example. With the help of these paremic units, proverbs, convey feelings, state of mind, or behavior. The article examines some ways of expressing implicit negation, as well as methods of interpreting it using examples of Chechen proverbs. The main results of the study consist in describing the mechanism of recognizing implicit meaning and identifying typical cases of implicit negation, their translation and interpretation. The relevance of the study of this topic lies in the change and diversity of approaches to conveying implicit disagreement, contradiction or refutation. The subject of the study is the general meaning of the statements, which is formed taking into account the orientation to the linguistic context. The aim of the article is to identify implicit (implicit) negation in various speech manifestations of lexical units. Research methods: Chechen proverbs on the topic of research and ways of translation into Russian and interpretation of implicit meaning.

1   INTRODUCTION

Recently, the study of linguistic negation has been very popular among linguists. Detecting meaning, the speaker includes consideration of both explicit and implicit information. Denial is a central means of conveying information in the communication process. Charles Caleb Colton, an English writer and collector, once stated, "knowledge is twofold and consists not only in affirming what is true, but also in denying what is false."

There are a number of measurement criteria by which we can classify negative expressions into groups. We distinguish between negation in asserted meaning (explicit) and negation in unasserted content (implicit). Explicit information, is information that is explicitly expressed by lexical units and grammatical forms. It is part of the surface structural form.

The main role of implicit negation is also to convey the negative meaning of an utterance. The meaning of implicit-negative expressions in proverbs is usually inferred from the context itself, and thus we need to analyze the meaning of the sentence before we can give an interpretation.

The issue of implicitness has been one of the foundations of pragmatics, as evidenced by the concepts of implicature, presumption, and the act of indirect language, which have been at the center of pragmatic questions for many years (Linguistic Encyclopaedic Dictionary, 1990).

Speaking of negation, we can highlight the fact that any negative statement is a peculiar form of reproducing reality in the performance of logical connections between objects. Human thinking cannot be realized without any logical operations of negation, without verbal acts of objection, protest, disagreement, and the establishment of differences between objects. Based on this theory, it is possible to assert that negation is the basis of one of the most important categories of human cognition. S.D. Katznelson writes that a description of any language cannot be complete unless it reflects the implicit categories of language and other elements of "hidden" grammar (Katsnelson, 1972).

Interpretation of proverbs is constructed as follows. When a proverb is uttered, the surface meaning of the utterance is usually irrelevant to the

situation or conversation at hand. However, thanks to the presumption of optimal relevance, the meaning of the proverb is not lost.

Potential meanings are potential implicatures that may arise in context.

In fact, because the form is conventional (conditional), like the idiom, the relevant meaning is likely to be readily apparent to the listener in the form of explication.

That is, saying the proverb will lead to the explication, which is the underlying meaning of the proverb.

Consider the following proverb:

Don't judge a book by its cover.

Relevance theory argues that communicative utterances carry meaning through explicatures and implicatures, which are related (but not identical) to what is explicit and what is implied in the utterance (Anikin, 1984).

This proverb is recognizable as a saying that applies not only to books. Do not judge (something or someone) by its appearance.

The basic meaning is an explication of the proverb because it is a conventionalized meaning in the lexicon.

When one listens to a proverb, it is the implication that is usually the most meaningful part of what is being communicated. Even though there are several more or less broad concepts of phraseology, scholars agree that proverbs form a special class among phraseological units.

2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the process of translation, proverbs considered as phraseological units or, better said, independent texts, undergo various kinds of reorganization, transformation or modification.

As noted by prof. I.Yu. Aliroev: "In no other genre (as in proverbs and sayings) is the diversity of folk life reflected with such brevity, strength and accuracy: truth and lies, joy and sorrow, victory and defeat, wisdom and stupidity" (Aliroev, 2001)

Our article is a study in the field of cognitive linguistics and examines implicit meaning with negation in Chechen proverbs. The material in this article may contribute to the problem of the relationship between language and thought and may be of some interest to linguists, psycholinguists, specialists in logic and philosophy.

Proverbs and sayings most clearly illustrate the image, life and geographical location, and the history and tradition of a particular community united by one culture (Baisultanov, 2007).

And the interpretation of proverbs has no basic meaning as part of its model, and each of the points of view presented gives context an important role in the interpretation of proverbs.

A proverb has many uses, which is one of the reasons why a particular proverb may remain in the language for generations.

It is much more important for the listener to understand the strong implicature conveyed in a particular context.

The use of a wide range of translation techniques such as structural-semantic transformations, content transformations and in-depth transformations makes it possible to translate the national colouring of Chechen proverbs into Russian and to preserve their national-language specificity.

The problem of our further research lies in revealing the communicative and functional characteristics of negative utterances and constructions with "non-mainstream" implicit (hidden, implicit, implicit) means of language, combined with the expression of other functional-semantic categories.

As domestic and foreign researchers write, the laws governing the functioning of language means in various spheres of communication cannot be immutable, especially in such cases when we are talking about semantic intertwining, the interpenetrability of different functional styles, the absence of clear boundaries in the stylistic coloring of different units. All this affects the variability of the principles of linguistic selection for the creation of a particular text (Razinkina, 1989).

According to V.Yu. Gireeva, not a grammatical principle is for proverbs and sayings are differentiating, but interacting (Gireev, 1980).

The more widespread and generally accepted definition of negation among linguists is that proposed by A. M. Peshkovsky, which consists in "expression through all possible linguistic means" (Peshkovsky, 1956).

In accordance with the structure and semantic specificity of negation, it is the representation of cognition by the means of language that is peculiar to us. And to the question, is there a language in the world in which there are no forms of negation? We answer that there is no language in which no form of negation is found. This fact, according to V.A. Plungian, predetermines the role of negation as one of the components of the so-called "universal grammar set" (Plungian, 2011).

Proverbs are functionally limited by the framework of a certain content structure. This is due to the implicit nature of implicit negation, which allows us to avoid direct negation or denial, which can sometimes be offensive to the interlocutor. Implicit negation makes the process of communication "smoother," because with it, the people involved in the communication indirectly express denial or contradiction.

Implicit negative statements occur through a number of words that do not actually carry negation in their semantic meaning, but in some cases of affirmative statements they may still contain negative meaning expressing disagreement or rejection, which do not actually express negation in their meanings, but are evaluative lexical units and may express a weak degree of reality or realization of a feature of an event or fact (Table 1).

3 CONCLUSIONS

In natural language, there is a rich selection of ways and means that we can use to classify explicit negative statements.

If we express negation through implicit privatives, then the meaning of the whole idea of the manifestation of negation, occurs in the complete absence of its formal expression.

Implicit negation is a method by which people

Table 1: Implicit opposition of different visions of objects and events of the world.

Example	Translation	Interpretation
1. Далла хууш дерг — нахана ца хиъча ца долу	What God knows cannot be hidden from people	The point of this example is that sooner or later everything will be revealed, nothing will remain secret. (The meaning of this example is that sooner or later everything will be revealed)
2. Довха худар даа а дац атта	It's not easy to eat hot porridge, either.	This example expresses the unreality of accomplishing an event without any effort.
3. Барзах кхийринчу 1уьнан жа ца дебна	The shepherd, who was afraid of the wolf, had no flock to multiply.	The point of this example is the impossibility of doing something without taking the risk of trying it.
4. Б1аьргана гинарг тешаме ду, лергана хезначул	What the eye sees is truer than what the ear hears.	This example speaks of the implicit negative meaning that there is no truth in what one hears until one sees and is convinced of it for oneself. (Russian equivalent - better to see once than to hear a hundred times).
5. Ненан оьг1азло ло санна ю: дуккха а дог1а, амма сиха деша	A mother's resentment is like the snow that goes on long, but melts quickly.	This example refers to the mother's inability to hold a grudge against her child for long; that is, the mother's grudge passes quickly, as does the melting snow.
6. Хаза йо1 тиша коч йоьхча а, товш хуьлу.	Beautiful girl and in an old dress is good.	The point of this example is that it is not the clothes that make a person beautiful (Russian equivalent - beauty cannot be spoiled by anything).
7. Кхеравелча хиндерг, кхера ца велча а хир ду	What's destined to come true whether you're afraid or not.	This example tells us that we should not fear any action, because everything is already decided, and fear or fearlessness have no effect on the outcome of an action. Like - What must be must be.
8. Нанас берана тохале, шен куьга к1ела г1айба буьллу	Before hitting the child, the mother puts a pillow under his palm.	This example denies hurting her child, even if the mother does hit her child (i.e., the mother cannot hurt her child enough for the child to suffer).
9. Да левинчо нана а юхку	He who deceives his father will sell his mother.	Talk about betrayal, about meanness, about the inability to be faithful or loyal to anyone.
9. Да-нана цалеринарг наха а ца лерина	Whoever disrespected his parents disrespected people.	The possibility of being recognized is denied, while he himself did not recognize the most related people (i.e., the person humiliated himself).
11. Ненан дов до1а	Mother's scolding – prayer.	The negative attitude of the mother towards her child is denied, but rather, on the contrary, it protects from the bad.
12. К1елахь г1ура йоцуш, 1ам т1ехь ша бийр бац.	Without permafrost at the bottom, the lake will not be covered in ice.	This example expresses the meaning that nothing happens without a reason. (Russian equivalent: There is no smoke without fire).

can convey their opinions when they disagree or do not fully agree with their interlocutor, but without directly voicing their disagreement or rejection. It can be considered as a process by which compromise is achieved while avoiding dispute, aggression, and disagreement (Musaeva, 2012).

A number of the above examples show that in proverbs implicit negation differs in its composition as a whole from traditional negation. In particular, it is generated by the base in its structure of semantic negation.

So, having analyzed the material, we argue that there is no need for direct markers of negativity to express implicit negation. However, implicit information is part of the meaning intended to be understood by the interlocutor.

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