Ethno-Specific Phraseological Expressions of Etiquette in Russian Fiction

Mikhalchuk, Tamara
Mogilev, Belarus
Tel: -375 222 227578
e-mail: mikhalchukt@mail.ru

As a result of infinite repetition in typical situations speech etiquette has been embodied in stereotypes, set-phrases and conversational modes. The nature of any language can be heard in nationally-specific, vivid, phraseologized etiquette phrases widely used in everyday speech and particularly in the language of literature.
According to the definition of MY. Mihelson and V.Y. Telya, phrases taken by the writers from folk speech (not only greetings, mentioned by V.Y. Telya, but farewell phrases, requests, phrases of agreement, disagreement and other speech etiquette phrases) belong to phraseologized speech etiquette. For the descriptions we have selected language units that follow three common features: vividness, expressiveness and permanence of usage.
The Russian language has preserved national peculiarities of the communication of the past, which is linguistically much richer, more vivid and more "etiquette," than it is now. Some vivid nationally-specific symbolic etiquette expressions of different social groups of Russian population are recorded in the works of the Russian writers of the nineteenth century. They are jargon phrases of St. Petersburg, colloquial expressions of city dwellers, common speech of peasants and soldiers.
The folk etiquette of different regions of Russia is presented exceptionally vividly in the works of
D.N.Mamin-Sibirjak (Sibiria), P. Bajov (the Urals), A.N.Ostrovsky (Moscow merchants) The distinctive feature of etiquette phraseologized phrases is their outstanding vividness, accuracy precision and humor. In our opinion, nationally-specific phrases are phraseologized phrases in general sense. Phrases in which the national-cultural component exists in authentic words belong here, phrases evoking perplexity in foreigners, who consider them inappropriate in speech, phrases whose cultural relevant component can be explained by their belonging to different semiotic codes, first of all to folklore, myths, beliefs.