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Новая русская фразеология. Ву Валерий М. Мокиенко. Opole, Poland: Uniwersytet Opolski – Instytut Filologii Polkiej, 2003. Pp. xxx, 168 (paper).

Mokienko's most fascinating, valuable and exciting *New Russian Phraseology* is divided into three sections. The first, totaling 30 pages, is subdivided into four subject areas. It is titled *About Phraseological Neologisms*. This second section comprises a four-page list of abbreviations. The third and largest section of the work is the alphabetically organized dictionary.

The materials themselves comprise approximately 4000 new Russian idiomatic expressions, which were collected from 1960-1990 and were found in "...artistic literature, the current press and in other forms of the mass media "(i). Mokoienko further clarifies that much of the idiomatic material comes from the *Perestroika* and *Post-Perestroika* period, material which has not yet been printed in dictionaries (*To the Reader, i.*). The volume concludes with a fifteen-page compendium of *Литература*, "Literature," which includes "sources."

The aforementioned list of abbreviations must be examined by the reader with care. The list allows for identification of the origin of the idiom. However, abbreviations such as *прост.*, which in many dictionaries designates *просторечие*, "common parlance, popular speech," here translates *из речи проституток*, "from the speech of prostitutes." The great majority of abbreviations are immediately clear: *муз.* for *из сленга музыкантов*, "from musical slang"; *ст.-сл.* for *старославянское*, "Old Church Slavonic;" or *студ.* for *студенческий жаргон или сленг*, "student jargon or slang."

The *Dictionary* contains a fascinating wealth of information. The following are several short entries from the final letter of the alphabet, involving the word *ящик* or "box, chest, case, cabinet, drawer." For the non-specialist, I have translated these entries (p. 152).

ЯЩИК * ГОЛУБОЙ ЩИК.

Жарг. прост., шутил.-ирон. О телевизоре. <От перифразы **голубой экран**. Публ. - телевидение.

ЯЩИК ДЛЯ ДУРАКОВ.

Прост, ирон. или презр. О телевизоре.

ЯЩИК С ДРЯНЬЮ. *Жарг.*

Посылка с наркотиками. ББ, 302.

ЯЩИК С КИПЕШЕМ. *Жарг.*

Радиоприёмник; радиола. ББ, 302.

CABINET * BLE CABINET.

Popular speech, humorous, ironic. About television. <From a paraphrase **the blue screen**. Publicistic - television.

IDIOT BOX *Popular speech, ironic or contemptuous.* About television.

BOX (DRAWER) WITH GARBAGE. *Jargon. Package with narcotics.* ББ. 302.

BOILING (SEETHING) BOX. *Jargon.* Radio set, radiola. ББ. 302.

The final two of these euphemistic expressions contain the entry ББ, 302. ББ, 302 refers to the dictionary by D. S. Baldaev, V. K. Blko, and I. M. Isupov found on the facing page (p. 153), *Литература*, mentioned previously.

Although every language is replete with its borrowings, Russian contains some fascinating, contemporary examples, taken from “to ask” in English! Such borrowings often grate on the native ear.

АСК * ВЫХОДИТЬ/ ВЫЙТИ (ИДТИ/ ПОЙТИ) НА АСК.

Жарг. хиппи. Заняться выпрашиванием, попрошайничеством. ФЛ, 91; Рж, 14. < Аск. *Жарг. хиппи*, (от *англ* 'просить, спрашивать') – процесс выпрашивания денег у прохожих. Нач. 70 г. Обычно термин хиппи **аск** охватывает выпрашивание денег, а не милостыни вообще. Ср. **аскать** -попрошайничать, просить деньги у прохожих. Маз. 127; ФЛ, 91. Маз. 127; FL. 91

ASK * TO EXIT / GO OUT

(GO) ON AN *Hippy jargon.* To occupy one's self with solicitation begging. FL. 91; R. Zh 14 <Ask. *Hippy jargon.* (from the English **to ask** 'to request, to ask a question') - the process soliciting money from passers by. Bean in the 70s. Usually the hippy term **ask** implies the solicitation of money, but not graciously. Compare **to ask** [with 1st conj. infin. suffix] to beg (cadge) money from passers by. Маз. 127; FL. 91

ОБЛОМНЫЙ АСК. *Жарг. хиппи.* Безрезультатное выпрашивание. ФЛ, 91.

ТЕЛЕЖНЫЙ АСК. *Жарг. хиппи.* Выпрашивание под предлогом выдуманной истории.

Телега -вымышленный рассказ, неправдоподобная байка. ФЛ, 91.

ПОСЫЛАТЬ/ ПОСЛАТЬ НА АСК *кого. Жарг. хиппи.* Отправлять кого-л. на сбор милостыни, попрошайничество.

ЖИТЬ НА АСКЕ. *Жарг. хиппи.* 1. Жить попрошайничеством, нигде не работая. 2. Не иметь других средств к существованию, кроме попрошайничества. <Нач. 70 гг. Запесоцкий, Фаин 1990, с. 67; Рж, 14.

The number of fascinating subject/key word entries comprised by this dictionary is almost remarkable, given the brevity of this opus. Entries under the key word мозг and its plural мозги “brain, brains” number 21. As some of the examples below elucidate, “brains” runs the gamut from the jocular to the avuncular (pp 58-60).

МОЗГ * БИТЬ ПО ОЗГАМ *кого. Нов. прост.* Воздействовать на чей-л. разум, производить сильное впечатление на кого-л. НРЛ-82.

ДАВАТЬ/ ДАТЬ ПО МОЗГАМ *кому Прост.* 1. Бить, колотить кого-л. 2. Удивлять, ошарашивать кого-л. ФЛ, 105.

BROKEN OFF ASK *Hippy jargon* Fruitless solicitation. FL 91

CARTWHEEL ASK. *Hippy jargon* Soliciting under the guise of fictitious story.

Telega – a made-up story, an unlikely (improbable) cock-and-bull story. FL. 91.

TO SEND OUT ON AN ASK *someone. Hippy jargon* To send someone or other on a collection of alms, begging (cadging).

TO LIVE ON THE ASK. *Hippy jargon.* 1. To live by begging, not to work anywhere. 2. Not to have another means of existence, besides begging. <Began in the 70’s. Zapesotskij, Fajn, 1990, p. 67; Rzh. 14.

BRAIN *BEAT THE BRAINS of someone. *New, popular speech.* To influence someone’s mind, to produce a strong impression on someone. NRL-82.

TO BEAT *To someone’s BRAINS. Popular speech.* 1. To beat, to pound someone To surprise, to strike someone dumb. FL, 105

**КРУТИТЬ/ ПОКРУТИТЬ
МОЗГАМИ.** *Нов., прост.*
Думать, размышлять.
НРЛ-82.

**ШЕВЕЛИТЬ/ ПОШЕ-
ВЕЛИТЬ МОЗГАМИ
(МОЗГОЙ).** *Прост.*
Думать, соображать. Р-87, 221.

**ВДАЛБЛИВАТЬ/ ВДОЛ-
БИТЬ В МОЗГИ** *кому что.*
Прост, неодобр

УТКНУТЬ МОЗГИ *во что.*
Прост. Усиленно сосредото-
читься на решении какой-л.
проблемы. Активно,
настойчиво, часто насильно
заставлять запоминать,
заучивать что-л.; внушать
кому-л. что-л. <Осовре-
ненный вариант *разг.*
вдалбливать в голову. Ср.
Вкручи-вать мозги *кому*
2.

**ВКРУЧИВАТЬ/ ВКРУТИТЬ
МОЗГИ** *кому.* *Прост, неодобр.*
1. Попытаться обмануть кого-л.
(обычно -долгими и
отводящими внимание
разговорами). же, что
вдалбливать в мозги *кому что*

**ВПРАВЛЯТЬ/ ВПРАВИТЬ
МОЗГИ** *кому.* 1. *Прост.*
Заставлять кого-л.
образумиться, осознать свою
ошибку. <**Вправить** *зд.* -
вставить, ввести на своё место
(обычно -о вывихнутых
суставах, конечностях и т. п.).
2. *Прост. или жарг.* Ударять
кого-л. по голове, избивать. 3.

**TO TWIST WITH THE
BRAINS** *New, popular speech.*
To think (about), to ponder over.
NRL-82

**TO STIR WITH THE BRAIN/S
(TO USE ONE'S WITS).** *Popu-
lar speech.* To think (about), to
consider. R-87, 221.

**TO DRUM INTO THE
BRAINS** *of someone.* *Popular
speech. disapproval.*

TO BURY THE BRAINS in
something To intensely concen-
trate on a decision or some sort of
problem. Actively, persistently,
often forcibly to force to remem-
ber, to learn something; to suggest
something to someone <A modern
variant *colloquially*, **to drum into
the head.** Compare to twist
someone's brain, 2.

TO TWIST *someone's BRAIN*
Popular speech. disapproval. 1.
To try to deceive someone (usu-
ally – with the attention of
lengthy, branching conversations).
2. Also to twist *something into
someone's* brain.

TO TUCK INTO *someone's
BRAINS* 1. *Popular speech.* To
compel someone to come to one's
senses, to recognize his mistake
<**To tuck into**, *here*, to put one in
his place (usually - concerning
dislocated, articulated extremities
etc.) 2. *Popular speech or jargon.*
To hit someone on the head, to
beat up. 3. *Popular speech or jar-*

Прост, или жарг. Крепко ругать кого-л. ББ, 48.

ДОСТАВАТЬ/ ДОСТАТЬ МОЗГИ; МОЗГИ СТАВАТЬ/ ДОСТАТЬ МОЗГИ [из кого]. *Нов. жарг.* Выведывать, выпытывать что-л., допытываться до чего-л. НРЛ-78.

ЗАКАПЫВАТЬ/ ЗАКАПАТЬ МОЗГИ кому. *Прост, неодобр.* Пытаться обмануть кого-л. (обычно -долгими и отводящими внимание разговорами). <Выражение - контаминация оборотов **капать на мозги** и **засирать мозги** (см.).

КАПАТЬ НА МОЗГИ кому. *Прост, ирон. или неодобр.* 1. Нудно, настойчиво и долго поучать кого-л., читать кому-л. нравоучения. НСЗ-80 < В основе выражения -образ тюремной камеры-одиночки, где с потолка раздражающе мерно каплет вода.

КОМПОСТИРОВАТЬ (КОПОССИ-РОВАТЬ) МОЗГИ кому *Прост, или жарг ирон* бманывать, вводить в заблуждение, дурачить кого-л. См. **засирать мозги**. НРЛ-78; Б, 65; ББ, 110-111.

гон. To forcefully swear at someone. ББ, 48.

TO GET someone's BRAINS *New, jargon.* To worm out to try to discover something, to try to elicit something. NRL-78.

TO BEGIN TO SPOT someone's BRAINS *Popular speech, disapproval.* To try to deceive someone (usually – with the attention of lengthy, branching conversations). <An expression – contamination of the phrases **To drip onto the brains** and **to dirty the brains** (see).

TO DRIP ON someone's BRAINS. *Popular speech, ironic, disapproval.* 1. Tediously, persistently, and at length to instruct someone, to read someone moral admonitions. NSZ-80. <On the basis of the expression – image of a prison cell where there annoyingly, rhythmically drips water.

TO PUNCH someone's BRAINS *Popular speech or jargon, ironic.* To deceive, to mislead, to dupe someone. See **to beat the brains**. NPL-78; ББ, 110-111.

Employing the keyword *мозг*, “brain;” the reader can quickly gleam how Valerii Mokienko presents new idiom/s, yet manages to connect new parlance with standard language usage. In the entry **ДОСТАВАТЬ/ ДОСТАТЬ МОЗГИ, МОЗГИ ДОСТАВАТЬ/ ДОСТАТЬ МОЗГИ**, “**TO GET someone's BRAINS**,” the verb forms were often used during the Soviet pe-

riod in the sense of “to obtain / to get” of virtually anything – tickets to events and so forth. Similarly, in the entry КОМПОСТИРОВАТЬ (КОПОССИРОВАТЬ) МОЗГИ “TO PUNCH *someone’s* BRAINS,” employs a commonly used verb “to punch,” in the sense of “to punch bus tickets.” These alternate, allegorical verb meanings simply evidence linguistic change typical of virtually any language.

Mokienko’s dictionary contains a fascinating collection of truly *new* and very exciting phraseology. Although other reference publications may make the claim to containing a new bank of phraseological innovation, few such publications succeed as well as this *New Russian Phraseology*. As complex, difficult to document, and ever changing as Russian or any other language may be in the creation of new phraseology, Mokienko’s superb collection exemplifies his carefully organized research. Not only does this dictionary contain truly new information, it is fascinating simply to read!

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