

The Concept of "Mother Image" in Russian Proverbs and Sayings

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the linguistic and cultural study of the concept of "mother" in the proverbs and sayings of the Russian people, in which national traditions and the system of moral values are most vividly and emotionally reflected.

Keywords: folk proverb, saying, mother, symbol of protection, culture of the Russian people.

I. Introduction

A proverb, a saying or a phraseological turn is not just a saying. These short sayings aptly, colorfully, but at the same time quite succinctly characterize people, nature and other phenomena.

Over the centuries, they were created, supplemented, honed, transmitted, reinterpreted by the people and became the "winged word" that gives special sharpness, expressiveness and emotionality to each individual language.

Not every saying became a proverb, phraseology or saying, but only the one that most closely and accurately carried the way of life and thoughts of an entire nation. It was such sayings that firmly occupied their place in the language, became understandable to everyone and could exist for centuries, passing from century to century from generation to generation.

Behind every proverb, phraseology or saying is the experience of generations who created them and passed them on to the next generation. These expressions do not argue, do not prove or assert something - they simply carry the truth.

Another great Russian writer N. A. Dobrolyubov said that "folk proverbs and sayings ... serve as a reflection of the people's mind, character, beliefs, views ..." [2;4].

II. Literature review

In recent decades, new directions and approaches to the study of linguistic material have been dynamically developing in linguistics, one of which is the linguoculturological approach, which is followed by such scientists as V.A. Maslova, Yu.S. Stepanov, A.A. Zalevskaya, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Zh. Weisgerber, A. Vezhbtskaya, E.M. Vereshchagin, L. Wittgenstein, V. Humboldt, Y.N. Karaulov, V.G. Kostomarov, V.V. Krasnykh, A.A. Leontiev, A.D. Shmelev, L.V. Shcherba, etc. V. Maslova has repeatedly stressed that it is necessary to analyze language in close connection with other disciplines, the main of which can be called linguoculturology. The study of a language with a linguoculturological approach allows us to identify the specifics of linguistic consciousness and communicative behavior of speakers of a particular culture, to establish the features of the distribution of signs of certain concepts embodied in the language

III. Analysis

Mother... is the dearest and closest person, a guardian angel, a symbol of happiness and security for every person.

Russian Russian paroemias about family, family principles, traditions and methods of education, having analyzed a sufficient number of them, we can safely say that the key figure for Russian culture is the "mother".

A mother is the most precious thing a person has.

There is no kinder friend than your own mother (Нет роднее дружка, чем родная матушка); You can't replace your own mother with anyone (Родную мать никем не заменишь); Without a father – half an orphan, and without a mother – a round orphan; (Без отца – наполовину сироту, а без матери – круглая сирота); A mother feeds her children as the earth feeds people (Мать кормит детей, как земля – людей);

IV. Discussion

"Mother" is a symbol of protection, reliability and tranquility.

A mother's prayer from the bottom of the sea takes out (Материнская молитва со днаморя вынимает); A mother's heart warms better than the sun (Сердце матери лучше солнца греет); As it is warm near the sun, so it is good near the mother (Присолнышке тепло, при матушке добро); Even blind puppy crawls to his mother (Слепой щенок и тот к матери ползет); To live with my mother is to know neither boredom nor grief (С матерью жить – ни скуки, ни горя не знать).

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The proverbs of the Russian people perfectly trace the fact that every mother loves her child unresponsively, madly throughout her life, sometimes not seeing any flaws in him.

For a mother, a child up to a hundred years old is a baby (Для мамышки ребенок до ста лет дитенок); For every mother, her child is the sweetest (Всякой матери свое дитя мило); A mother's heart warms better than the sun (Сердце матери лучше солнца греет); Even though your child is humpbacked, but he is cute for you

(Свое дитя и горбато, да мило); Even though the child is crooked, but for the mother and father he is cute (Хоть дитя и криво, а отцу с матерью мило); Who praises the girl? Father and mother (Кто девочку хвалит? Отец да мать); The child is thin, but for the father and mother he is cute (Дитя худенько, а отцу-матери миленько).

A good mother, though she loves her children with mad love, but brings them up in strictness and without too much pampering.

Maternal anger, that spring snow: and a lot of it falls, but it will soon melt (Материнский гнев, что весенний снег: и много его выпадает, да скоро тает); Unreasonable guardianship is worse than homelessness (Неразумная опека хуже беспризорности); What you bring up in childhood, you will lean on in old age (Что в детстве воспитаешь, на то в старости и обопреешься); What you teach a child to, you will get it from him (К чему ребенка приучишь, то от него и получишь); In a good family, good children grow up (В хорошей семье хорошие дети растут); Who indulges children, then sheds a tear (Кто детям потакает, тот потом слезу проливает).

Also in Russian proverbs there is an idea that a daughter is often similar to her mother in appearance, behavior, and character.

If you want to know what the bride will be like in many years, look at her mother (Если хочешь узнать, какой будет невеста через много лет, посмотри на ее мать); A cone from a fir tree falls not far (Шишка от ели недалеко падает); What is the mother, such are the children (Какова матка, таковы и детки).

Also, the proverbs trace the need for respect for their own and other people's mothers.

When a mother is offended on earth, God cries in heaven (Когда мать на земле обижают, Бог на небе плачет); An affectionate calf is fed by two cows

(Ласковый теленок двух маток сосет); A mother cries for her daughter, and her daughter jumps at the dances (Мать по дочке плачет, а дочь на танцах скачет); Who respects his mother – will not scold someone else's one (Кто свою мать уважает – чужую не обругает).

In the aspect of education and upbringing of children, a huge role is also given to the mother.

In Russian: If you know how to give birth to a child, also be able to teach him (Умел дитя родить – умей и научить); What he didn't absorb with his mother's milk, it won't come with cow's milk (Что с молоком матери не впитал, с коровьим не придет); Smart mother is the wealth of the family (Умная мать – богатство семьи); If the father loves the children, it is good for the mother, but if not, then it is the end for the mother (Детки хороши отцу, матери – венец; худы отцу, матери – конец); Absorb with mother's milk (Впитывать с молоком матери); A bad fisherman means bad nets, a bad mother means bad children (Дурной рыбак – дурные сети, дурная мать – дурные дети).

There are proverbs that carry an element of mockery towards a person who is too attached to his mother.

In Russian: Mommy's daughter (Маменькина дочка); Mommy's boy (Маменькин сыночек); Hold on to mother's skirt (Держаться за материнюбку).

It is possible to trace the word "mother" in proverbs and sayings not only when denoting kinship relations, but to denote the aspect of the original source, origin.

In Russian: The dark night is the thief's own mother (Темна ночь вору родная мать); To the worker, the earth is his mother (Труженику земля – мать родная); Repetition is the mother of learning (Повторенье – мать ученья); Moscow is a mother to some, and a stepmother to others (Москва – кому мать, а кому – мачеха).

The considered proverbs, sayings and phraseological units allow us to conclude that, in general, various positive characteristics are devoted to motherhood, which can only be imagined in a person. A mother in a parody is the most precious thing a person has, it is a unique person in the life of each of us.

Mother is a symbol of kindness, care, affection, reliability, protection and salvation, a person who gives care, affection and support.

V. Conclusion

In the culture of the Russian people there is a theme of the importance and significance of the role of the mother in the aspect of teaching and raising children. Only too strong attachment to the mother, some kind of infantilism are negatively evaluated. The negative element is carried by the images of a stepmother and unrelated children.

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