

The Significance of the Family in Russian Proverbs: Linguistic and Cultural Aspect

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Abstract: *The article pays special attention to linguoculturology. The ideas about the role of husband and wife in Russian proverbs are considered.*

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The linguistic picture of the world of each people is a reflection of the national mentality of the people. The concept as a mental entity contains national-specific features correlated with the worldview, culture, customs, beliefs, fantasy and history of the people.

Any nation is characterized by its own mentality, it is considered a personal feature of civilization that distinguishes it from other national formations.

The mentality is usually called a set of features of thinking, perception of reality and decision-making, characteristic of a particular nation or people. That is, this is a part of the worldview, which is not individual for a person, but common to a large number of people belonging to the same ethnic or social group. The mentality combines views on the world, points of view on various events and phenomena, values, religious and behavioral norms, moral and ethical guidelines.

Culture, acting as a regulator of social life, includes, among other things, a number of generally accepted norms and ideas about marriage and the family, which determine the behavior that is usually expected from family members in various situations. Thus, norms have developed relating to the choice of partners (including courtship and the taboo on incest), to the performance of the roles of husband / wife [2, p.125].

In the process of studying the family, a controversial interpretation of its problems is revealed: some authors argue that the institution of the family reveals obvious symptoms of decline, disintegration and will soon cease to exist, because has lost its significance, others, on the contrary, believe that there is no crisis in the family, that nothing threatens it, and it will exist forever. Between these extreme points of view there are many other opinions. Perhaps because the family is a rather complex object of study, since, firmly inscribed in the practice of everyday life, it appears as a kind of “universal fact”.

In the family, a person is brought up, becomes a person, receives primary knowledge about the world around him.

It is known that a person only becomes a person when from his youth he learns the language and, together with it, the culture of his own people. All the subtleties of the culture of the people are reflected in their language, which is specific and unique, as it captures the world and the person in it in different ways.

Language is the most complex thing. E. Benveniste wrote several decades ago: “The properties of the language are so peculiar that one can, in essence, speak of the presence of not one, but several structures in the language, any of which could serve as the basis for the emergence of a holistic linguistics.” Language is a multidimensional phenomenon formed in human society: it is both a system and an anti-system, both an activity and a product of this activity, both spirit and matter, and a spontaneously developing object and an ordered self-regulating phenomenon, it is both arbitrary and produced, etc. [3, p.187].

Exploring any language, a person also masters several national qualities, traditions and culture of its speakers. Language is closely connected with culture: it grows into it, develops in it and expresses it.

Based on this idea, a new science arose - linguoculturology, which can be considered an independent branch of linguistics, which took shape in the 90s of the XX century.

Linguoculturology contains its own subject and language and culture, which are in dialogue, interaction, while culturology studies the self-consciousness of a person in relation to nature, society, history, art and other areas of his social and cultural life, and linguistics evaluates the worldview, which is reflected and strengthened in language in the form of mental models of the language picture of the world.

Linguoculturology is interested in what elements of culture and how are reflected, stored, transmitted and formed with the help of language. One of these components is a gender-sociocultural construct that accumulates ideas about masculinity and femininity that are characteristic of society in a certain period of its formation.

For a long time, man has been accumulating wisdom and skill, mastering this world. And most fully all the knowledge acquired by a person is reflected in proverbs, which can help to clearly consider the customs, moral and spiritual qualities, various national traits and values characteristic of a person of the past. The system of values, social morality, ethics, attitude to the world, to other peoples is displayed in proverbs.

Proverbs, being a cultural component of any nation and the basis of linguistics, provide an opportunity not only to delve into Russian culture, but also to study the features of the Russian language.

Proverbs and sayings, passed down from generation to generation, have become not just a cultural phenomenon that characterizes a particular nationality. These sayings directly formed the awareness of the world and affect self-perception.

“Husband and wife” is the core of family life, in proverbs they are always together: “A husband without a wife is like a goose without water; A husband without a wife is like a horse without a bridle; The husband is the head, the wife is the soul; Husband and wife are more than brother and

sister; Husband and wife are one soul; A husband to a wife is a father, a wife to her husband is a crown; The husband is strong according to his wife, and the wife is strong according to her husband; The husband is not a boot: you can't take it off your feet. [1, p.144].

So, from Russian proverbs we get an idea of the role of husband and wife in the family:

1) The husband is the head of the family, and the wife is his faithful companion in life. Such is the family way of life: The husband is the builder of the house, the drive away of poverty. The husband is in the house that the head is on the church. The husband is the head, the wife is the neck, wherever she wants, she will turn there. A good wife and an honest husband. Husband to wife is father, wife to husband is crown.

2) Between husband and wife in the family, a clear division of family responsibilities is necessary: the husband feeds the whole family, and the wife helps him: A man in the family is like a mother in a hut. A husband is like a crow, but all his wife is defense. The husband carry a tug, and the wife wears a shirt.

3) A husband and wife have a common destiny and a common life based on love and trust, on compliance with the requirements of morality and morality, spouses should always be united and overcome difficulties together: Husband and wife are one soul. Husband and wife are one Satan. The husband is strong according to his wife, and the wife is strong according to her husband. A husband without a wife is like a goose without water. A husband without a wife is like a horse without a bridle. Where there is a husband, there is a wife. The wife loved her husband, she bought a place in prison!

4) The main condition for a happy family life is joint efforts: Married - rich; singles are poor. Better with a husband than with a stranger. A wife is good as a husband. The lonely life of a family is considered a tragedy: Without a wife, without a cat, without a husband, without a dog. To achieve a happy life, they say: In the old days there were kings: Demyan, Constantine and Solomon. They were meek, humble and quiet in front of Jesus Christ, so my husband (name) would be quiet, meek and humble in front of his wife (or in front of his mother), did not rage over his wife (name) (prayer) [4. p. 158].

In the Russian family, the relationship between husband and wife is regulated by common Christian traditions. Religiosity is considered a necessary element in the family life of the Russian people, including in all spiritual life: God created a person similar to himself. Man and woman, husband and wife, must be united throughout life. The divine connection between husband and wife is a symbol of the connection between God and people.

In this way, family and family values are important elements of culture. When studying the culture of any country, it becomes obvious that there is a close connection between the language, the national way of life and the norms of behavior in society. Assimilation of the language and faith, control of one's own actions and behavior, vision of the picture of the world, knowledge of the elements of culture, family values allow one to become a spiritual and moral person. Culture also includes a number of generally accepted norms and ideas about marriage and the family. Relations between husband and wife are regulated by common Christian traditions presented in Russian proverbs.

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