

Family World In The Proverbs Of The Russian People

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Abstract

In this article, on the basis of reliable linguistic facts, the etymology of the concept of "family" in the Russian language is determined, its contents are revealed using various explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries. The basic literature of the scientific works of Russian and foreign scientists, specialists and researchers dealing with the problems of family history, family ties in the Russian ethnic group was studied. From the point of view of historical facts, family types are carefully analyzed. The proverbs of the Russian people devoted to the family and family relations are examined in detail. The meaning and significance of paremias dedicated to the family world of the Russian people are interpreted. A detailed analysis was made of Russian paremias with the components "family", "home", "log hut", "hut", "table" with the meaning "group of close relatives (husband, wife, parents, children, etc.) living together".

Keywords: Russian language, proverb, meaning, family, relatives, marriage, component, father, mother, children, home, hut, group.

INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial, for the Russian people, a strong and friendly family has been the greatest happiness, a sacred hearth in a person's life. The family is a society in which a person falls from the moment of his birth. With family support, a person begins to recognize the world around him, achieves his first goals, learns to walk, talk, behave correctly, understand what the disinterested love and devotion of his relatives are, forms his character.

"Despite its common use, the concept of the family is quite multifaceted, and its clear scientific definition is rather difficult. In different societies and cultures, the definition of family may differ in some ways. In addition, often the definition also depends on the area in relation to which this definition is given. There are many definitions of family. Each of them depends on specific historical, ethnic and socio-economic conditions, as well as on the specific objectives of the study" [1].

The interpretation of the word "family" and its origin suggests that lexicographers found it difficult to define it. Hence, different points of view regarding its meanings have arisen. Let's consider some of them.

The Russian word comes from other Russian. family "servants, household members, family; husband, wife", family "younger member of the family", Russian-church.-slav. seven "persona", semia (ancient Greek ἀνδράποδα), semin "slave, household" (XII century); cf.: Ukrainian sym'ya. Related Lit. šeimà, šeimyna "family, household", Latvian. sàime "family, household", other Prussian. seimīns m. "servants", Gothic. haims "village", OE German. heim "homeland", Greek. χῶμη "village"; other-in.-it. hīwo "husband", hīwa "wife", lat. cīvis "citizen", other Ind. čēvas "dear", çivás "friendly, kind". Slavyansk. sēmēja goes back to the designation of a territorial community, cf. value related syaber, *sębrъ and original I.-e. *kei- "to lie down". [2].

Methods. Trubachev, studying the history of Slavic terms of kinship, points to the preservation in the names of the family of those forms that go back to the ancient Indo-European root morphemes. At the same time, he revealed a significant number of new formations of an ambiguous nature. Among their first features, he refers to the use of ancient foundations in the creation of new terms, since it is impossible to argue about the prescription of the term

"family" itself. Before its appearance, the term "genus" was used [3].

V. Dahl's "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" does not contain a dictionary entry devoted to the word "family", but the interpretation of this word is given in the "Family" section. [four].

The word family in modern Russian is a polysemant. D.N. Ushakov fixed the word family in two meanings [5]. The authors of the "Dictionary of the Modern Russian Literary Language" note 4 main and several figurative meanings: "1. A group of close relatives (husband, wife, parents, children, etc.) living together. Peren. About a group, an organization of people united by friendship and common interests. 2. A group of animals, birds, consisting of a male, one or more females and cubs. A group of plants of the same species growing side by side, often sharing a common root, mycelium. Peren. A set of homogeneous, similar to one another objects, phenomena. 2. A group of related languages, united by a common origin. 4. Genus, generation[6].

The Dictionary of the Russian Language (1984) also records 4 meanings of the word family: two neutral, one figurative and one meaning as a linguistic term [7].

T.F. Efremova notes 5 direct and figurative meanings (with some interpretations) of the word family [8].

A more detailed interpretation of the analyzed concept is given in encyclopedic dictionaries: "A family is a small group based on marriage or consanguinity, whose members are connected by common life, mutual assistance, moral and legal responsibility.

We can talk about a consanguineous family, in which marital relations have only one limitation - belonging to different generations, about a group family (highlighted by us. - P.U.), which arose as a result of the prohibition of sexual relations not only between parents and children, but also between brothers and sisters and had endogamous (highlighted by us. - P.U.) (endogamy - a custom of marriages within a certain social group, characteristic of the primitive system. - P.U.) and exogamous (highlighted by us. - P.U.) (exogamy is a custom characteristic of the communal-tribal system that prohibited marriages within a certain social

group (for example, clan) - PU.) varieties, finally, about a paired family (highlighted by us. - P.U.), which assumed marriage relations only one man with one woman, but these relationships were still fragile and easily dissolved. One can even assume the existence of a dislocal paired family (highlighted by us. - P.U.), when each of the spouses lived in their own tribal group. <...>" [9]. According to the information prepared by the head of the sector for storing and issuing documents of the registry office department for the city of Kurgan of the registry office of the Kurgan region O.L. Kalinina, there are several types of family and its organization.

Depending on the forms of marriage: monogamous family - consisting of two partners; polygamous family - one of the spouses has several marriage partners. Depending on the number of children: a childless or infertile family; one-child family; small family; average family; the large family. Depending on the composition: a simple or nuclear family - consists of one generation, represented by parents (parent) with or without children. <...>. Depending on the place of a person in the family: parental - this is the family in which the person is born; reproductive - a family that a person creates himself. Depending on the sex of the spouses: same-sex family - two men or two women, jointly raising adopted children or children from previous (heterosexual) marriages; diverse family. Depending on the residence of the family: matrilocal - a young family living with the wife's parents; patrilocal - a family living together with the husband's parents; neolocal - the family moves to a dwelling remote from the place of residence of the parents. Depending on inheritance: patrilineal - patrilineal inheritance means that children take the father's surname (in Russia also patronymic) and property usually passes through the male line; matrilineal - inheritance through the female line [10].

Results. The meaning and meaning of proverbs and sayings about the family is that without love for one's relatives (if a person cannot love his family), he cannot count on the love of others, and it is she who determines the possibility of creating your own family, personal relationships. The family gives a person education, develops him as a person, forms his individuality. The unity and development of a creative individual personality is all a family, which

is why so many proverbs and sayings about the family were composed by the people.

The proverbs say that the family is the main thing in the life of every person, it is of great importance: The family is the support of happiness; Treasure family - be happy.

The proverbs emphasize the importance of the family - great, great, invaluable: In the family, death is good, in a foreign land, life is bad; In the family, even death is red; It's cramped for one, but it's cozy with a family.

The proverb openly speaks of the presence of flaws and shortcomings in every family: Everything happens in a family; The family is not without a fool; Every family has its black sheep; There is discord in the family, and the house is not happy. In these proverbs, the thought runs like a red thread: not everyone in the family is alike, not everyone is the same, one of the family members can differ sharply from relatives in character traits or appearance (often in a bad way). It is said with regret or condescension about someone who stands out in a family or team for his bad qualities. The proverbs emphasize that it is good to live in a family, that is, in it all troubles are easier to bear than alone, at home it is always better for a person than somewhere: In a family, the porridge is thicker; Some are feasting - the family is grieving; A family is strong when there is only one roof over it.

Edification also sounds in such proverbs as: In his family, everyone is big himself (everyone - i.e. father, uncle. Approx. V. I. Dahl); In his family, everyone is free; In his family and himself big; Five family, and seven highways.

The proverb calls for peace, for not harboring malice: A quarrel in one's family before the first sight.

In their family, they do everything for each other without benefit: In their family, what is the calculation; There is not much reckoning in my family.

Family members should live together: In the family, all for one and one for all; There is love and advice in the family, but there is no need. They are friends in the family - they do not grieve. Consent and harmony in the family is a treasure. The family is strong.

Friendly relations, full harmony in the native hearth - a guarantee of well-being: If the family is in

harmony, a treasure is not needed; Consonant family troubles bypass; A consonant family and grief does not take.

The family is a mirror, they look at it and draw conclusions: Look at the family, when you take a wife; Looking at the family, and they cook porridge.

Proverbs compare a good and a bad family, harmony and discord in them: A good family will add intelligence; Where there is a fool's family, there is its own land; Fool's family - their nest; Consent in the family - prosperity in the house, discord in the family - everything will disappear.

Discussions. The proverbs emphasize that the economic situation in different families is different: What is the family, such is the cooking. According to V. Dahl, "cooking" in the Arkhangelsk and Vologda dialects is "varevo", "cooking" in the meaning of "stew". Another meaning of the word is "a measure, the amount of which, for welding at a time" [11].

Proverbs do not ignore the problems of an unfriendly family: We are our own family, but everyone loves himself; The whole family is his own, but everyone loves himself.

The proverbs glorify the reverent attitude towards children and their significance for the family: A family without children is like a flower without a smell. In a good family, good children grow up. Twins in the family - and twice the happiness.

Proverbs confirm the need for all family members to be together: When the family is together - and the heart is in place; The family is together - and the heart is in place, the soul is in a handful.

According to the proverb, family quarrels should be resolved instantly: A quarrel in one's family is before the first sight.

There are proverbial expressions that are dedicated to the thought "friendly - not heavy": In the family, even death is red; In a friendly family and warm in the cold; A friendly family knows no sorrow.

The proverbs specifically stipulate that each family has its own internal rules that are incomprehensible to other families: One's own family is dark, and someone else's is a dense forest.

In proverbs, the presence of representatives of the older generation in the family is considered a

good deed: If an old man lives in a family, then there is a treasure in the family.

The word family is the dominant of the synonymic series: family, family, house, surname with the general meaning "a group of close relatives (husband, wife, their parents, children, etc.) living together. These synonyms differ in shades of meaning: "family is the main, most common word; the word family is used less frequently and mainly in everyday colloquial speech; the word house in cases where we are talking not only about the closest relatives, but also about all other household members living together, as one family; the word surname in the XIX. used mainly in relation to a noble, eminent family, in the modern language they are rarely used and usually with a playful connotation" [12].

In Russian, there are proverbs with the component house in the meaning of "family". The proverb believes that in a house where understanding and love reigns between relatives, in which all bad weather and troubles are not at all terrible: It is not the oven that warms the house, but love and harmony.

Some proverbs teach that in a house where a friendly and hard-working family lives, there is always prosperity, and where everyone thinks only about themselves, where there is no order and labor, there is always "empty", that is, there is nothing: the house is dense, but the lazy house is empty.

The meaning of paremia It is good to be away, but better at home is that despite the good reception at a party, the delicacies and amenities that are customary to provide guests are much better in a family, since there is a family hearth.

There is nothing dearer than a family in a person in the world, therefore the proverb says: Your home is not someone else's: you will not leave it.

Proverbs instruct: Only labor keeps the house; There is nothing to grieve about, who knows how to live at home; The bird is in the nest until autumn, and the children are in the house until the age.

In the paremiological fund of the Russian people there are proverbs with components hut (hut), hut, table with a semantic connotation of "family": The hut is cheerful with children; The hut of children is full, so it is happy in it; Each hut has its own rattles; Food tastes better at a communal table.

CONCLUSION. Thus, our analysis shows that proverbs quite convincingly and figuratively

characterize the family in its various manifestations. Proverbs as axioms state that the family is a hearth, comfort, support, fortress. They developed on the example of family life and relationships of many generations. Proverbs say what the atmosphere in the house can be, why help and respect are important, how happy and well-coordinated relationships are built on trust and mutual understanding. Paroemias teach that a family is not just relatives living together, they are people who are akin in interests, feelings, and attitudes to life, in that they help each other in the household, caring for children, and most importantly, they truly support each other in difficult life situations, to cherish the family, to be a mountain for her, to protect and protect them.

Proverbs tactfully help to cultivate in people love and respect for their family, which is a real value and wealth that a person can receive in his life.

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