

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONNOTATIONS OF IMAGES OF WOMEN IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Proverbs and sayings are a storehouse of folk wisdom, a reflection of the worldview of the people, a set of rules of conduct. Russian proverbs and sayings about a man and a woman have been analyzed, the author of the article has identified the stereotypical ideas of the Russian people about male and female qualities and compared them.

Keywords: oral folk art, proverbs and sayings, negative connotation, positive connotation, folklore genre.

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs and sayings are a widespread genre of oral folk art. It has long been noticed that the wisdom and spirit of the people are manifested in its proverbs and sayings, and the knowledge of proverbs and sayings of a particular people contributes not only to a better knowledge of the language, but also to a better understanding of the way of thinking and character of the people. Proverbs rightfully occupy a special place in the folklore genre of literature of any language. These short sayings aptly, colorfully, but at the same time quite succinctly characterize people, nature and other phenomena.

Synonyms are formed from the combination of the Greek words syn "together" + onoma "name", which is an important means of increasing the effectiveness of speech, a clearer, more vivid, logical and diverse expression of thought. In the existing scientific literature, it is reflected that synonymous words in the working definition belong to the same category, are written, pronounced differently, but have the same or similar meanings.

Comparison of proverbs and sayings of different people shows how much these people have in common, which, in turn, contributes to their better understanding and rapprochement. The proverbs and sayings reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas related to work, people's way of life. The correct and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings gives speech a unique originality and special expressiveness.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

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. Vezhbitskaya, 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.

ANALYSIS

Proverbs are rarely calm. They, like the people who created them, are angry, sad, laugh, cry, have fun, groan, moan, shout, scare, warn, teach, resent – in a word, they have as many feelings as they have in the people – the creator of proverbs [Syreyshchikova 1952: 43].

Proverbs advise, recommend, express concerns, warn, warn, soothe, ridicule, etc. There are situations when proverbs are consulted, as wise people are consulted. Proverbs make a positive or negative assessment of behavior, action, situation. [Shansky 1985:34].

Comparing the status of men and women, it can be seen that the Russian ethnos defines the status of men in society as higher, and the status of women as lower: «Курице не быть петухом, а бабе мужиком» (A chicken should not be a rooster, but a woman should be a man), «От нашего ребра нам не ждать добра» (We can't expect any good from our rib). Proverbs and sayings of the Russian language clearly divide affairs into male and female, prescribe what men should do, and what are women's duties: «Муж молоти пшеницу, а жена пеки паляницы» (Husband thresh wheat, and wife bake bread). Folk wisdom says that everyone should know their place: «Мужик да собака всегда во дворе, а баба да кошка завсегда в избе». (A man and a dog are always in the yard, and a woman and a cat are always in the hut). And in the Russian language there is a saying that says about the dominant role of men in the family: «Муж голова – жена шея». (Husband head - wife neck). Despite the fact that the roles for men and women are defined, many Russian proverbs and sayings talk about the contradictions that exist between a man and a woman, that these are completely different values: «Мужик тянет в одну сторону, баба в другую», «Муж своё, жена своё». (A man pulls in one direction, a woman in the other, Her husband, her wife.)

DISCUSSION

Consider the proverbs and sayings that speak about a woman, creating her many-sided contradictory image. First, let's try to consider them with a positive connotation. In the case of the right choice, a man finds family happiness and peace: «С доброй женой горе – полгоря, а радость в двойне». (With a good wife, grief does not seem like grief, but joy will be double.)

The desired qualities inherent in an ideal wife are vividly reflected: «Доброю женою и муж честен». (With a good wife, and the husband is honest).

There are also proverbs and sayings that contain some recommendations on how to treat a woman in general, and especially in family life (certain norms, what a woman should and should not be). We can safely say that these proverbs are like a mirror of everyday folk wisdom: «Шей шубу теплее, а жену выбирай добрее». «Чем умнее жена, тем сильнее семья». (Sew a warmer fur coat, and choose a kinder wife. The smarter the wife, the stronger the family).

They also paid attention to the external characteristics of a woman:

«Возраст мужчины – его дух, возраст женщины – ее лицо». (A man's age is his spirit, a woman's age is her face), «Каждому своя милая – самая красивая»

(Everyone has their own sweetheart – the most beautiful). The largest number of language units with a negative connotation is devoted to the psychological aspect of character.

In turn, the most numerous units of this section reflect female deceit and deceit: «Бабы вранье и на свинье не объедешь». (A woman's deception and you can't go around on a pig.)

The next most marked trait of the female character is stubbornness and waywardness: «Стели бабе вдоль, она меряет поперек» (If a woman is laid along, she measures across).

The next place in terms of usage is occupied by proverbs and sayings about female variability and unpredictability: «Пока баба с печи летит, семьдесят дум передумает» (While the woman is flying from the oven, seventy dumas will change his mind).

The talkativeness of a woman has long given rise to ridicule and well-aimed witticisms: «Бабий язык, куда не завались, достанет» (A woman's tongue will get you wherever you are).

Ostentatious tearfulness was an effective tool in relationships and critical situations: «Баба слезами беде помогает» (A woman helps trouble with tears). Excessive emotionality is called as one of the reasons for the imperfection of women's thinking: «Женское сердце, что котел кипит» (A woman's heart is boiling like a cauldron).

In the sociological category, aspects of the type of socially significant activity and communication with others were most fully reflected.

Proverbs reflect the failure of a woman as a creator in the broadest sense of the word: «Бабы хоромы не долго живут». (Women's mansions do not live long.)

Also interesting is the aspect that reflects the relationship of men to a woman (not ideal, but such as she is). Tellingly, both proverbs and sayings demonstrate a rather cyclical judgement: «Курица не птица, баба не человек» (A chicken is not a bird, a woman is not a person).

The category of morality is also dominated by units with a negative connotation. The main characteristics of a woman in this category are selfishness, infidelity and debauchery: «Муж в тюрьме, а женщина в сурьме» (The husband is in prison, and the woman is in antimony).

Russian language analysis shows that negative connotation prevails in the units describing the image of a woman as part of the picture of the Russian world, which is confirmed by the description of her vices and a distinctly negative attitude towards her in proverbs and sayings based on the extralinguistic experience of Russians. Thus, in the proverbs under consideration, dedicated to the image of a woman, a positive connotation is much less common.

Let's consider what a man looks like in the proverbs and sayings of the Russian people. In the culture of the Russian people, honor and respect are paid to a hardworking and economic man: «Муж – дому строитель, нищете отгонитель» (The husband builds a house and drives away poverty), «Лень мужика не кормит» (Laziness does not feed a man.). Description of the character of a Russian man is complemented by qualities such as pugnacity: «Сила мужчины в кулаках, а женщины – в слезах» (A man's strength is in his fists, and a woman's strength is in tears), makes decisions slowly, but fast in work: «Русский мужик долго запрягает, да быстро скачет» (A Russian peasant harnesses for a long time, but jumps fast); trustfulness: «Мужик задним умом крепок». (The man is strong in hindsight.). The luck of a man and his abilities and skills have always been appreciated: «Не хитер парень, да удачлив,

не казист, да таланен» (Not a cunning guy, but lucky, invisible, but talented.) Many proverbs and sayings of the Russian language speak about the role of women in family life: «У плохой бабы муж на печи лежит, а хорошая сгонит» (A bad woman's husband is lying on the stove, and a good woman will drive him off the stove) «С доброй женой горе – полгоря, а радость вдвойне». (With a good wife, grief is half a mountain, and joy is twice as much.) In general, the images of a woman - wife and a man - husband occupy a large place in the folklore of both peoples. Folk wisdom says that a woman should get married, start a family, this is her main purpose in life, this is her beauty and strength, this is what the Russian language paremies say: «Не та счастливая, что у отца, а что у мужа» (Not the happy one that my father has, but that of my husband), «Без мужа жена – всегда сирота». (Without a husband, a wife is always an orphan.) Having a husband is a protection for a woman from all the hardships of life. It doesn't matter if the husband is small and ugly - the main thing is that he is: «Муженек хоть всего с кулачок, да за мужниной головой». (Although the husband is small, but he is). An unmarried man in Russian culture is considered an exception to the rule, this is a person deprived of family happiness: «Что гусь без воды, то мужик без жены» (a man without a wife is like a goose without water), «Не женат – не человек» (Not married – not a person). Which qualities of the wife and husband are praised, and which are condemned? Among the positive qualities of a wife noted in Russian proverbs and sayings, loyalty, intelligence, kindness: «Три друга: отец, да мать, да верная жена» (Three friends: father, yes mother, yes faithful wife), «Умная жена, как нищему сума» (A smart wife, like a beggar's bag). Values of a married woman - wealth and health: «Муж любит жену богатую, а тещу тороватую» (A husband loves a rich wife, and a mother-in-law loves a generous one), «Будь жена хоть коза, лишь бы золотые рога». (Even if the wife was a goat, if only she had golden horns.). It should be noted that Russian paroemias also speak about the opposite attitude to a rich wife, that often her money does not bring happiness: «Жены богатой лучше не брать, чем ей мужем владеть». (It is better not to take a rich wife, so that she does not own her husband.) A similar ambivalent attitude can be traced in the parodies about beautiful wives. More often in proverbs and sayings there is a prejudice to beware of beautiful women when choosing a wife: «Жену выбирай не глазами, а ушами». (Choose your wife not with your eyes, but with your ears). There are a lot of paroemias in the Russian language-tips on how to behave to a husband and how to look after his wife: «На чужих жен не заглядывайся, а за своею пригляди!» (Don't look at other people's wives, but look after your own!).

The wife should also keep an eye on the married: «Сегодня клянется до гроба, а завтра гляди в оба»; (Today he swears to the grave, and tomorrow keep your eyes open), «Муж хоть и не гожд, но чужую – не трождь» (Although the husband is not nice, but he should not look at someone else's).

CONCLUSION

Thus, positive qualities for a man are diligence and restraint in speech. Russian men are also characterized by slowness in business, gullibility, pugnacity, hope for good luck. The main characteristic of the Russian woman is her thrift and economy, it is the woman who is the guarantor of peace and well-being in the family. In Russian parodies, the talkativeness of a woman is noted, sometimes her quarrelsome or malicious character, but her kindness, beauty,

intelligence, loyalty, wealth are highly valued. The proverbs of the Russian people discuss the need for marriage, issues of family loyalty and the relationship of spouses.

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