

THE CONCEPTS “HOME” AND “FAMILY” IN ENGLISH PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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It is no coincidence that the concepts “home” and “family” are united, because home is in the traditional consciousness of all peoples, it is not only a structure or a roof over one’s head, but also a dwelling for the body and spirit. Therefore, in English, the word “home” is often used to designate a cozy, comfortable living environment, which logically includes the family. The word “home” Indo-European origin (cf. other Indian damas - “house”, Greek domos - “structure”, Latin domus - “house”, English dome - “dome” and German Dom - “dome, vault”, etc.). This indicates that at the linguistic level the of the concept “house” retains some common semantic content in a number of peoples. In addition to the meaning of “building” where one can live, the concept “house”, in dictionaries of different languages, carries the following meanings: dome or roof, buildings for living, residential building. Turning to explanatory dictionaries, we found out that the very first interpretation of the word “house” is precisely “a place to live.” Moreover, this is a phenomenon we observe by analyzing the semantics of the English words “house” and “home”.

The first meaning in the dictionary is “dwelling”, the second and subsequent meanings are “buildings for any organizations.”

Consequently, the meaning of the English “house” and “home” reflects the idea of a room for living, working or other pastime. This indicates that the materiality of this concept comes to the fore, that is, these are walls, a roof, an enclosed space.

Representing an independent closed space, limited from the outside world, the house resists openness, limitlessness, uncertainty and chaos of alien space and is a unique means of human protection. Namely, inside this space a person feels comfortable and safe: the walls protect from the wind, the roof from rain and snow. But in the “house” a person finds salvation not only from unfavorable natural phenomena, but also from emotional distress. That is, “house” personifies not only a physical assistant, but also a psychological one: *a house divided against itself cannot stand, an Englishman’s home is his castle.*

We often encounter this perception of the concept of “home” in English culture. We see love for one’s home - the best and most beloved place on Earth:

A cock is valiant on his own dunghill;

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

*East or west, home is best;
There is no place like home;
Charity begins at home;
Everybirdlikesitsownnestbest[1: 347]*

In the original Russian culture, the concepts “Родина/Motherland”, “роднаяземля/native land” and “дом/home” are very close. While in English culture it is “home” that is considered closer and dearer, but not “country” as a whole. The house is in its own way opposed to the country, which is perceived as more foreign, distant and dangerous. The concept “дом/home” in Russian culture is more extensive than in Anglo-Saxon culture. The diversity of borrowed cultures on the territory of one country, perhaps, causes a subconscious need to form a narrower idea of “one's home.”

Returning to the proposition that “house” guarantees a person reliable protection from external factors, we can assume that the concepts “house”, “home” and “house” describe not only standard features of the meaning “house”, such as “building”, “institution” ", but also "relationships". And these relationships, first of all, begin with the family:

*Hishatcovershisfamily;
The family is one of nature's masterpieces;*

The family is one of nature's masterpieces - “The family is one of nature’s masterpieces.” The house represents “one’s own” space, and it is inaccessible to anyone except the family; it is opposed to the “alien” surrounding world.

*Men make houses, women make homes;
A house is not a home[2: 421].*

These proverbs and sayings clearly show the differences between the concepts of “home” and “family” in English-speaking culture. There are analogues of these proverbs and sayings in the Russian language, which indicates the identity of the attitude towards this area of life. For example: “A man builds a house, a woman creates it”; “A building is not a house yet.” By itself the concept of “family” has a positive meaning, and, as a rule, is not used in a negative context. Family is always a kind of sacred foundation of human well-being. This can be seen in both Russian and English-speaking culture. Forexample, insuchproverbs:

*«Вся семья вместе, так и душа на месте»;
«В семье любовь да совет, так и нужды нет»;
«В дружной семье и в холод тепло».
Blood is thicker than water;
The family is a heaven in a heartless world;*

Charity begins at home;

As the tree, so the fruit;

The black crow thinks her own bird white [3:388].

“Every family has a black sheep”. It is important to note that the meaning that each culture attaches to the concept “family” has similar aspects. Thus, the Russian word “family” comes from the Old Slavonic *сьмий* - “servants, slaves, household members,” that is, it reveals the relationships of people who may not always be related by family ties. In addition, this word was used to express not even a tribal, but a territorial community of people. And nowadays we call family not only our relatives, but also people who are close to us spiritually, with whom we have something in common (work, study, hobbies), some kind of connecting thread, for example, with classmates, with work colleagues. This is unlikely to happen in English-speaking culture. However, in English the word “family” has a similar etymology to the Russian word family. It comes from the Latin “famulus”, which means “servant” (servant). As we see, in both Russian and English the word family originally refers to the meaning “servant”. This can be explained by the fact that the original purpose of the servants was to look after the house, keep it clean and tidy, and protect it from negative external influences. And over time, the person who arranged all the life and comfort in the house became a member of the corresponding family. To summarize, we can say that for the British, home and family are among the most important spiritual values. And there are no particular differences in attitudes towards such concepts as “home” and “family” in Russian-speaking and English-speaking cultures. For both Russians and English, home and family are among the most important spiritual values. From time immemorial and to this day, they are something that a person of any nationality will protect, strive to improve, value, and protect.

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