

**ROUTINE OBJECTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PAREMIAS: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES**

*А.А. Деканчук, Е.А. Смирнова, 1 курс  
Научный руководитель – Л.А. Изотова, преподаватель  
Полесский государственный университет*

Any nation has a huge number of proverbs and sayings, the subject of which covers all spheres of life: birth and death, wealth and poverty, friendship and enmity, love for the Motherland, family values, human relationships, interaction between man and nature, attitude to work and many other topics. What is more, the correct inclusion of proverbs and sayings in speech makes it brighter, more expressive and emphasizes the witty and flexibility of the speaker's thinking. In other words, the proverbs and sayings reflect the wisdom of people, their experience, history, ideals, worldview and traditions.

Meanwhile, the content of many proverbs and sayings is associated with various objects, such as clothes, food, money and routine objects, for example, umbrellas. We have decided to figure out the number of English and Russian proverbs and sayings devoted to such a routine object as an umbrella and make a comparative analysis of these paremias in both languages in order to find some similarities and differences in their meaning.

While the etymology of this word is concerned, we must admit that the word "umbrella" typically refers to a device used for protection from rain. The word "parasol" usually refers to an item designed to protect from the sun. The word "umbrella" evolved from the Latin "umbella" (an umbel is a flat-topped rounded flower) or "umbra", meaning shaded or shadow. In Britain, umbrellas were sometimes referred to as "gamps" named after Mrs.Gamp in the novel "Martin Chuzzlewit" by Ch.Dickens as Mrs.Gamp's character was well known for carrying an umbrella. "Brolly" is a slang word for umbrellas, used often in Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Kenya [1].

What is more, the actual origin of the umbrella is so ancient as to be lost. It is likely that the umbrella turned from a primitive shelter of leaves carried by some ancient people. In all written records, the oldest reference to a collapsible umbrella dates to the year 21 AD. The first lightweight folding umbrella in Europe was introduced in 1710 by a Paris merchant named J.Marius. In the early 1750s an Englishman named J.Hanway, recently returned from a trip to France, began to wear an umbrella around the rainy streets of London.

In addition, the image of this object can be found in construction and architecture, prose and poetry, music and cinema as well as photography and painting. The most famous example used in prose is Mary Poppins, a series of eight children's books written by P.Travers. Other books where this object is used are "My Yellow Umbrella" by Ch.Robertson, "Un-Brella" by S.Franson and "Merchant of Umbrel-

las” by F.Malka. There are many examples of the use of the umbrella in films, for example, “Blue Umbrella”, “Umbrella Man”, “Singing in the Rain” and “Lost in Translation”. One can’t help admiring the wonderful songs about umbrellas, for instance, “Let a Smile Be Your Umbrella” by P.Como and Rihanna’s “Umbrella”.

There is something fascinating about umbrellas in art and photography because they provide a clear contrast between the elements and the viewer. Besides, the use of umbrellas in architecture has become a reality. Umbrellas are widely used in sculptures in different cities around the world, for example, “Girl with an Umbrella” and “the Lady with a Dog” in Minsk, “Two Lovers under an Umbrella” in St. Petersburg and so on.

However, there are a lot of proverbs and sayings in the English language including different objects in general and an umbrella in particular. They can be divided into several groups. The first group reflects the relationship between people.

The first proverb is “*Two lovers in the rain have no need of an umbrella*” says that if people are captured, carried away by some business or another person, such as, for example, their beloved, then they do not care what is happening around. The Russian equivalent of this proverb is “Влюблённые часов не наблюдают” [2].

The second proverb is “*A friend’s someone who lends you an umbrella on a rainy day*”. It means that a true friend is one who will always be there when you need someone; when everyone else leaves you in your life, the ones that step in and help you are your real friends. This proverb says that you learn who your real friends are in times of trouble. And the Russian equivalent is “Для милого дружка и серёжка из ушка”.

The third proverb is “*If a man from humble beginnings gets rich, he will carry his umbrella at midnight*”. A poor person who does not occupy a high position often behaves modestly and unnoticed. Others may not know his true character, habits and inclinations. Therefore, if a poor person suddenly becomes rich, rises up the career ladder, then people around him can observe significant changes in his character, lifestyle. But sometimes, on the contrary, a person reveals his abilities and talents. And the Russian equivalent is: “Дай человеку власть и увидишь его истинное лицо. Многие люди после взлёта забывают с кем ползали... и какими были...”.

The second group is mostly devoted to social and routine problems.

For example, “*Prepare the umbrella before it rains*” and “*An umbrella is needed on a rainy day*”. It says that you need to do everything on time, prepare everything in advance. This is done in order not to get into a mess. The equivalents of these proverbs in Russian are the following: “Готовь сани с лета, а телегу с зимы”, “Дорого яичко к Христову дню”, “Готовь ложку к обеду”.

Another proverb is “*There is no use in carrying an umbrella if your shoes are leaking*”. This proverb indicates that it is too late to take an umbrella if you are already wet and your shoes are leaking. So, it is like closing the barn door after the horses have escaped. In other words, you’re already late or have missed something really important. Russian proverbs are “Без порток, а в шляпе” and “Без ума голова — ногам пагуба”.

Moreover, we have found a lot of references to umbrellas in quotes said by famous people.

So, a famous Scottish writer R.Stevenson once said: “*Umbrellas, like faces, acquire a certain sympathy with the individual who carries them*”. The equivalent in Russian is “Не место красит человека, а человек место”.

J.Lowell, an American romantic poet, critic and diplomat said: “*Compromise makes a good umbrella, but a poor roof, it is temporary expedient, often wise in party politics, almost sure to be unwise in statesmanship*”. The equivalents of this quote in Russian are the following proverbs: “Худой мир лучше доброй ссоры”, “Неверное решение в случае, если приходится жертвовать принципами”, “Искусство так делить пирог, чтобы каждый верил, будто именно он получил больший кусок”, “Невольню уступишь - как на горло наступят”.

A Polish-American novelist J.Kosinski said: “*Going around under an umbrella interferes with one’s looking up at the sky*”. The equivalent in Russian is “За деревьями леса не видать”.

M.Muratildan, Turkish playwright and thinker said: “*An umbrella with many holes is better than no umbrella!*” Russian proverbs are “Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе”, “Ближняя соломка лучше дальнего сенца” and “Лучше мало, чем совсем ничего”.

Having analyzed English proverbs and sayings containing the word “umbrella” we must underline that being translated into Russian this concept in paremias is either lost or replaced by another word. Therefore, these proverbs and sayings cannot be translated literally but require some interpretation.

To sum up, we should admit that to know people’s culture and values, one should study their proverbs existing in a particular language. The analysis of the essence, content and structure of proverbs, characteristic of their expressiveness and brevity reveal specifics of people mentality, their mind and identity [3]. Proverbs and sayings play many roles in society. The most common role that they play is to educate. Proverbs and sayings are the source of folk wisdom, means of expressing national character and culture specificity. People express their beliefs, customs, habits, knowledge, morals and describe cultural norms, traditions and certain rules of behavior in their proverbs. Moreover, most often tossed around as expert advice in conversation, the innate role is to educate people on what might happen if they do something. They also reinforce a community’s values and colloquial language. Proverbs can inspire someone in need of a kind word and help them make decisions for their lives.

#### **Список использованных источников**

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