

## REPRESENTATION OF THE RUSSIAN LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN PROVERBS WITH THE CONCEPT OF "HONOR"

Bektursinova Aysultan Marat qizi

Lecturer of the Department of Russian Language and Literature  
Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

ORCID: 0000-0002-3727-967X

[ayka19\\_94@mail.ru](mailto:ayka19_94@mail.ru)

### Abstract

This article is devoted to the analysis of the Russian linguistic picture of the world, which finds its representation in a small genre of oral folklore - proverbs. Proverbs with the concept of "honor" were chosen as the research material.

**Keywords:** Proverb, linguistic picture of the world, honor, concept, mentality, cognitive linguistics.

### Introduction

The linguistic picture of the world is a kind of model of reality reflected in the language. It is formed through the prism of the cultural, historical and social experience of the people. Each language has a unique picture of the world, which captures the peculiarities of the perception of the world by its speakers. This phenomenon manifests itself in vocabulary, phraseology, grammar and stylistic features of the language. The linguistic picture of the world performs two main functions: cognitive (reflection and structuring of knowledge about the world) and communicative (ensuring the transfer of this knowledge). Features of the linguistic picture of the world are most clearly expressed in set expressions, proverbs and sayings, which serve as laconic carriers of cultural and moral values. The study of the linguistic picture of the world allows us to better understand how people comprehend the main categories of existence, such as time, space, good, evil, honor and others. In the Russian language, the concept of "honor" occupies a central place as a reflection of moral and ethical standards.

## Materials and Methods

As the object of the study, we chose proverbs with the concept of "honor", deeply reflecting the linguistic picture of the world and national mentality. In the course of the study, the methods of philological analysis, semantic analysis, cognitive analysis were used.

## Results

Proverbs are one of the most vivid expressions of the linguistic picture of the world, as they record folk wisdom, life values and experience. Each proverb is a kind of miniature model of the world, reflecting key ideas about morality, human relations and social norms. Russian proverbs often contain deep meaning concerning the categories of good and evil, justice, labor, love and honor. The concept of "honor" in proverbs emphasizes the importance of a person's moral qualities, his reputation and obligations to society. Proverbs not only convey these ideas, but also form cultural norms, regulating behavior through moral lessons. The analysis of proverbs allows us to trace how the linguistic picture of the world relates to the values that are important for a particular culture.

## Discussion

A concept is a mental formation that reflects significant elements of human experience expressed through linguistic means. In linguistics, a concept is considered as a unit of collective consciousness associated with the value system of a particular culture. The concept of "honor" in Russian culture has deep roots and reflects ideas about dignity, moral obligations, social status and respect. This concept has both individual and social meaning, combining personal qualities and social expectations. "Honor" in Russian is often associated with self-respect, valor, responsibility to oneself and society. Proverbs with this concept express cultural attitudes related to correct behavior and moral choice. They help to understand how people understand and pass on ideas about virtue, reputation and social norms through generations [1].

The study of the linguistic picture of the world in the mainstream of Russian studies began in the 19th century, when philologists such as A. A. Potebnya focused on the relationship between language and thinking. Potebnya argued that language not only reflects, but also shapes the worldview of the people. In the 20th century, the study of the linguistic picture of the world was developed

thanks to the works of V. V. Vinogradov, who studied phraseological units as key elements of linguistic consciousness. Later, Yu. S. Stepanov proposed a conceptual approach to the linguistic picture of the world, introducing the concept of cultural dominants. Modern scholars such as N. D. Arutyunova, A. V. Vezhbitskaya and E. S. Kubryakova paid attention to the cognitive aspects of studying language and culture. Their works contributed to the understanding of concepts as mental categories that unite language, thinking and culture. The study of proverbs and sayings became an important direction in the study of national characteristics of the linguistic picture of the world, including the concept of "honor".

1. «Береги платье снову, а честь смолоду». This proverb teaches us to take care of our reputation from an early age, like new clothes that can easily be ruined.
2. «Честь дороже жизни». It emphasizes the high value of honor, which is placed above physical existence.
3. «Без чести — что без головы». The proverb states that the absence of honor makes life meaningless.
4. «Кто честь хранит, того и народ чтит». It reflects the connection between personal honor and public recognition.
5. «Не красна изба углами, а красна пирогами, так и человек честью». Here, an analogy is drawn between a house and a person: it is not the external attributes that are important, but the inner essence.
6. «Честью дорожи — не потеряешь души». The proverb connects honor with spiritual value.
7. «Честь отца — детям венец». This phrase emphasizes the hereditary nature of a good name.
8. «Честному человеку везде дорога». It is said that honor opens the way to success.
9. «Честь — камень, его не сломать». Honor is compared to something firm and unshakable.
10. «Деньги наживешь, а честь — нет». The proverb says that honor is irreplaceable.
11. «Не в силе честь, а в правде». The importance of honesty and justice is emphasized here

12. «Кто свою честь бережет, тот чужой не тронет». A reminder of mutual respect.
13. «Честью дорожи — семью береги». Honor is associated with responsibility to loved ones.
14. «Честный человек в беде не оставит». It is shown that honor is not only a reputation, but also actions. It is shown that honor is not only a reputation, but also actions.
15. «Честь не купишь — её добывают». It is emphasized that honor requires effort and action.
16. «Честью жертвуют только подлецы». Condemnation of dishonest behavior.
17. «Честь — зеркало души». The proverb says that honor reflects a person's inner world.
18. «Честный человек и в бедности богат». Honor is considered the highest value.
19. «Где честь — там правда». Reflects the inextricable link between honor and truth.
20. «Честь — это светильник жизни». A poetic comparison emphasizing the significance.
21. «Легче потерять честь, чем вернуть». A warning against frivolous actions.
22. «Честь — не одежда, её не сменишь». The irreversibility of loss is emphasized.
23. «Кто без чести живет, тот без совести спит». The proverb connects honor with moral responsibility.
24. «Не сотвори чести ложью». A reminder of the importance of honesty.
25. «Честный человек и врага уважает». Indicates the breadth of the soul. Indicates the breadth of the soul [2].

## Conclusion

Proverbs with the concept of "honor" are an important part of the Russian linguistic picture of the world. They not only capture ideas about honor as a key value, but also form moral guidelines. The analysis shows that honor is considered as the basis of a person's moral character, associated with truth, kindness and responsibility. Proverbs pass these values from generation to generation, emphasizing their relevance and significance. The study of the

linguistic picture of the world through the prism of proverbs helps to better understand the cultural traditions and worldview of the Russian people.

## References

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