

GENDER STEREOTYPES “MALE” “FEMALE” IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH PROVERBS

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Gender stereotypes accompany us during the whole life. Even on the first meetings our mind make “dossier of obligations”, according to the sex of people. It becomes the psychological base of embranchment society and its numbers. And in most cases it is negative. Moreover, it damages people`s confidence and increases the level of cruelty to each other. Any society is characterized by the certain set of stereotypes. The most widespread determination of stereotypes is "gender stereotypes - presentations in society about the social roles of men and women, their psychological and physiology features" [1, p. 78]. The division of society into two gender groups - men and women – conditioned creation of specific models of behavior, formed gender stereotypes. Afterwards in the process of communication they were transformed as a result of mutual influence into men and women in the process of socialization [2]. Moral gender stereotypes are formed by natural and artificial methods:

1) Natural method - in this case a stereotype is formed through experience. This process reflects the corresponding historical national and cultural forms of public consciousness.

2) Artificial method comes true through any type of propaganda, both at the level of consciousness and at the level of subconscious processes [3].

Gender stereotypes are formed during the whole person’s life, beginning from the childhood. As a result they are one of the main parts of forming the opinion and perception of the surrounding world, and that is why it is indissolubly related to the basic stages of person’s existence.

Gender stereotypes are widely represented in proverbs. In addition, we can trace not only the reflections of gender stereotypes in proverbs, but also their transformation in the process of historical and social development of the society. Very brightly gender stereotypes appear both in the Ukrainian and English proverbs. The force of proverb is caused by the specific effect, which appears as a result of the syntactic and lexical form which exists to fasten some meaning. Due to the combination in proverbs of such features as: conciseness of suggestion, the use of analogies, alliteration, assonance, rhyme and other voice mechanisms, proverbs are simple to remember and remain. It is possible to talk about it as "style of proverb". For example:

Women of are wacky, women are vain; they'd rather be pretty than have a good brain;
Бабі дорога - від печі до порога.

In these proverbs we can see combination of rhyme, assonance, use of analogy and conciseness of proportion. [4]. It explains that proverbs always will be actual and widespread phenomenon of mankind’s folklore.

First, let's look at proverbs that are similar in meaning and purpose. For example:

1. *Доньку сватати - за матінкою волочитися.*

He that would the daughter win must with the mother first begin.

2. *Материнська ласка кінця не знає.*

A mother's love never ages.

3. *Гусак та баба - торг, дві гуски, дві баби - ярмарок.*
Where three women and geese, there are wants no noise.

4. *У баби волосся довге, а розум короткий.*
Women have long hair and short brains.

We can notice that certain proverbs have similar construction. This indicates the coincidence of folklore and thinking of two different nations. Now let's consider proverbs with different view on similar idea.

1. *Бабина мова – чортове помело.*
A woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail.

2. *Чи не чекає баба попуту, сама все скаже. Що вода в решеті.*
A sieve will hold water better than a woman's mouth a secret.

Both pairs of proverbs differently talk about woman talkativeness.

3. *Вона вже іншого (третього) чоловіка доношує.*
Take head of a person marked and a widow thrice married.

Both proverbs claim the same idea: do not marry such widow.

4. *Дав чоловік дружині волю - не бути добру.*
It's a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock.

Here such idea is represented in such a way: it is bad, when a wife is the main person in a house.

5. *Дружина чоловіка не б'є, а під свій норів веде.*
Чоловік - голова, дружина - душа.

Man is the head, but woman turns it.

Proverbs underline the ability of woman to do everything as she wants [5]. Analyzing sense of proverbs and sayings in the Ukrainian and English languages we at once can see many general signs in the philosophical understanding of human life, in moral reference-points and estimations of such different nations. The comparative analysis of these proverbs of two people gives an opportunity to get clearer picture about their national character features and mentality. Firstly, the artistic originality of proverbs approaches them. Secondly, similar structure of the English and Ukrainian proverbs can be mentioned. Proverbs usually consist of two parts: general judgement and "additions, interpretations, edifications". Clear composition is supported by a rhythmic line-up.

Conclusion. So, the theme "Gender stereotypes "male" "female" in Ukrainian and English proverbs" is relevant, because exactly proverb is a simple and concrete saying, which includes all problems of society and is inalienable part of culture of every nation. Given the above, we can conclude that modern students are able to explore the meaning and style of proverbs to learn more about the difference between these two nations and improve their speech level in order to be able to communicate intelligently and become highly qualified people in the future.

References:

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