

On the Cultural Connotations of Proper Nouns in Russian Proverbs

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Abstract: As a Language with a Long History, Russian Has Absorbed the Essence in Many Countries during the Long Term Development. among Them, Russian Proverbs Also Show Their Unique Linguistic Charm in Language and Culture. in Fact, Most of the Proverbs in Russian Originate from Life and Have Very Distinct National Cultural Characteristics. the Slang of a Nation Usually Shows a Strong Sense of Life and a Profound Meaning. from the Russian Proverbs, We Can Understand the National Psychology, Living Habits, Historical Culture and Religious Beliefs of the Russian Nation. At the Same Time, Russian Proverbs Also Have Profound Educational Significance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

Language is the Most Important Tool for Human Beings to Understand the World. There Are Many Differences among Different Nationalities, Such as Geographical Environment, Living Conditions and So on. Their Understanding and Perception of the World Are Totally Different. as a Result, Cultures and Languages among Different Nationalities Are Gradually Formed (Zhang, 2018). the Record and Continuous Inheritance of National Culture Are Inseparable from Language Culture, Which Contains Different Nations' Different Perceptions of the World. in the Course of the Continuous Development of the Nation, There Have Been Many Important Figures and Places (Yang, 2017). Their Names or Names Are Usually Recorded in Oral or Written Form. the Names of These Individual Names or Things in the Language Are Proper Nouns (Li and Liu., 2017). as a Special Cultural Carrier, Proper Nouns Are Peculiar to a Nation. Russian Proper Nouns Are Characterized by Capital Letters. Proverbs, as the Cream of National Language, Are Short and Concise in Form, Concise in Language and Rich in Meaning, So They Can Go Back to Ancient Times. Proverbs Contain Profound National Language and Culture, Reflecting the Unique Geographical Location, History, Politics and Culture of the Nation (Zhao, 2017).

1.2 Purpose of Research

Most People, Places and Events Related to National History and Culture Are Retained in Proverbs in the Form of Proper Nouns. after Being Familiar with the Language and Culture of a Country or a Nation, We Will Have a Certain Understanding of Their Cultural Connotations. There Are Many Forms of Expression of Language and Culture. the Fixed Appellation of Something or Person Can Play a Great Role in the Culture of the Country or the Country. Due to the Influence of Historical Environment, Cultural Background, Customs and People's Conditions, Russian Proper Nouns Come into Being. Each Nation Has Its Own Unique History and Culture, Some of Which Are True Historical Events and Legends That Have Certain Educational Significance. Most Proverbs Are Derived from These Historical Events. Some Proverbs We Often Hear Have Some Historical Origins Behind Them. Therefore, the Proper Nouns Contained in Russian Proverbs Have Profound Meanings. through Careful and Profound Analysis, We Can Have a Deeper Understanding of the Cultural Connotation of Russia.

2. Historical and Cultural Aspects

For a long time, proverbs are short and refined in the form of events or characters, sums up

people's experience and lessons in life properly, and has been circulated to this day. Because of the difference of history and culture, the proverbs with national characteristics and the ability to record historical events are gradually derived, and the historical and cultural connotations of different countries are also produced. In general, proper nouns refer to the participants of an event and the place at that time (Zhang, 2017).

For example, Russian Proverbs "Вот тебе бабушка и Юрьев день", It means "this is over, there is no hope" (Lin, 2009). Among them, proverbs reflect the real historical fact that Russian peasants lost their personal freedom and gradually fell into poor serfs. "Юрьев день" It's for saints "Георгий" The Holy Religious Festival. Similar to this kind of festival, every year in Russia there will be a corresponding memorial ceremony. As early as the middle of the fifteenth century, there were rules requiring peasants to work from one landlord to another only one week before and after the festival, which was the only freedom for peasants at that time (Ma, 2012). This situation lasted until the end of the sixteenth century, when Czar Boris Godunov came to power, he forbade peasants to change their masters at any time, deprived them of their last freedom, and from then on Russian peasants were reduced to serfs.

3. Religious Beliefs

All along, religious belief is a historical phenomenon, but also a normal social phenomenon. Religious concepts can truly reflect the daily life of a nation (Han and Cui, 2004). Proverbs, as the cream of national language, are constantly adapting to the society while developing. They also leave a deep impression on the language process. It affects people's moral values, values and ideological height. The influence of religious belief on a nation's spiritual culture can be reflected in proverbs.

Easter in memory of the resurrection of Jesus Christ in Russia (Христов день/Пасха) There is a traditional custom of sending red eggs at Easter. Easter is an important Christian holiday. And God (Бог) As the supreme and omnipotent God worshipped by Christianity, it often appears in Russian proverbs, for example, Все мы под Богом ходим (Everyone lives under the will of God), В малом Бог и в великом Бог (God is everywhere) Жить - Богу служить (Life in the world, obey God) Wait, Frequently used in Russian proverbs Бог One word, It is the proper noun in Russian proverbs. It is frequently used because of the beliefs of the Russian people on the one hand, and on the other hand to express their national moral ideals in this way. Therefore, Easter is also valued in Russia. The custom of sending red eggs is related to the polytheism worship of Guro. Eggs have always been considered as a symbol of the germination of life. Red is usually considered as a vibrant color, so it is also considered as the color of the sun god (Wang, 2011).

4. Local Conditions and Human Relations

Generally speaking, proverbs embodying Russian customs and customs are mostly records of major events in the history of the Russian nation. They have profound historical origins and can fully reflect the human feelings of the Russian nation (Yu, 2014). Custom proverbs are simple words used in vocabulary organization, but they are vivid and rich in content. In the process of translation, if we do not understand the background of these proverbs, we can not understand the profound meaning contained in them, so we need translators to have certain knowledge of national culture. for example "В Тулу со своим самоваром не ездят" This is because tea cooker is an indispensable tool for Russians to drink tea everyday, and it is the center of tea cooker production. Proverbs describing the daily life of the Russian people, such as,, are translated into Chinese as This is a description of the old Russian rural people's life scene of taking turns to do housework, grinding and grazing.

Language expression can reflect and highlight the customs and habits of Hu and Russia. For example, the proverbs in Russian can show that the Russian people attach importance to traditional festivals. For example, many proverbs express the people's attention and careful operation for the Orthodox festivals. Eastern Orthodox Festival is also known as the "meat Festival". In this festival, people will make some cakes to celebrate the festival. Therefore, there are proverbs such as "do not

eat bread is not a festival” and “would like to pawn and sell all, and the meat Festival should also be like a little bit”, which reflects the Russian people's eating preference and traditional customs. There is also a Russian proverb about eating customs translated into Chinese as “when people are treated, they should be outspoken”(“Хлеб--соль ешь, а правду--режь.”), In this proverb “соль” and “хлеб” It's salt and bread. These two words were chosen because, according to the old Russian custom, it is the highest courtesy for the guests to receive wind and dust, and to present bread and salt. It can not only express the meaning that this is an important Russian food to share with guests, but also symbolize the Russian hospitality tradition. “It's as hot as a steam bath.” (Жарко, как в бане) This proverb also restores the traditional Russian lifestyle of taking a steam bath. This tradition is very interesting. People not only steam saunas in the steam bath, but also slap their bodies with birch branches to relax themselves. The sentence “suffocating sultry heat” vividly conveys the traditional Russian way of life. There are many proverbs about the customs and habits of Russians, which not only express the living habits of Russians, but also express their hobbies. The most common proverbs about drinking, hunting and fishing are everywhere. These are the portraits of Russian people's public life and express their love for life.

5. Conclusion

This paper studies the specific vocabulary of proverbs in Russian from three aspects: the characteristics of the Russian nation, religious beliefs, customs and history. These proverbs record and reflect the history of Russia and have historical origins. They not only record the major events of history, but also reflect the local conditions and customs at that time. Although the words used in proverbs are simple, they need to be deeply interpreted by experts and scholars. The culture behind them should be interpreted from these proper terms, so as to interpret the Russian humanities and psychology for Russian learners. In the future, the translation of proper nouns requires that learners take into account the national cultural connotations behind them in the translation of Russian proverbs, so that homesickness can be accurately translated and transmitted to the readers.

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