



## **KOKOSHNIK IN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS**

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<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 <b>Published:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	This article describes in detail the study of "cognitive schemes" inherent in the Russian mentality for understanding everything that happens in the world and its meaning in proverbs and sayings containing the name of the headdress - kokoshnik - in proverbs and sayings.

**Keywords:** Kokoshnik, cognitive scheme, proverb, saying, stereotype.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Usually, the word "clothes" now means everything that a person wears, a piece of clothing, a jacket. Everything except the hat, belt, gloves and shoes. That is, some things made of fabric, leather, fur that were worn or covered the body. If you add hats, belts, gloves, shoes, jewelry, then another word is borrowed, and therefore vague - similar to "suit"[18].

The attitude to clothing among the people has always been cautious, from which proverbs and sayings with the image of a costume have grown[14]. Folk costumes in traditional culture have a multifaceted semantics - functional, hierarchical, aesthetic, moral, spiritual, mystical, religious, enriched with symbolic content.

Kokoshnik - a light fan made of thick paper, a metal ribbon or a hat or crown sewn to a barber; it consists of the head and hem removed, or the head and hair dipped down behind the band[13].

The base is made of damascus and velvet, calico, glued or woven fabric, cardboard and cardboard on a solid basis[4]. The top is decorated with a comb ornament: artificial or fresh flowers, brocade, braid, beads, beads, freshwater pearls (from the 16th century mined on Lake Ilmen), gold thread, foil, glass, for the richest - precious stones.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY:**

Proverbs and sayings contain "cognitive schemes" inherent in the Russian mentality for understanding everything that happens in the world and its meaning.

Proverbs in their main function - moral and preventive in nature - figuratively express the value meanings of culture, sharpening them in the form of a prescription; Compare: "Take care of your clothes again and respect them from your youth"; "They meet by their clothes, and the mind follows them[12]." Proverbs are figurative condensers of formed social values; see: "They can see who it is by the shirt"; "boots don't fit"; "Do not wear a scarf on your face, wipe yourself with gloves!" According to proverbs, the inner qualities and characteristics of a person are more important than his appearance. Compare: "The hand is not stupid, gold is not wise." By creating parallel constructions, the images of costumes "experience" other situations, develop common rules, establishing universal priorities in the hierarchy of values[15].

The kokoshnik tightly covered the head, covered the hair, braided it into two braids and decorated it with a wreath or a bunch[19]. "The kokoshnik played an important role in the artistic structure of the Russian national costume, crowning the monumental forms of festive women's costumes, emphasizing the face and emphasizing the solemnity of the positions worn by richly decorated kokoshniks[11].

"Usually, the kokoshnik was worn on holidays, on weekdays it was limited to wearing a warrior. Unlike the kichka and magpie, which were worn only by married women, the kokoshnik could be worn by unmarried women as well (although some ethnographers dispute this statement)[16]. Kirsanova points out that "kokoshnik" over time, they began to call the traditional headdress with a high headband and a veil, even if it was worn by an unmarried girl[5].

The kokoshnik tightly covered the head, covering the hair, braided into two braids and styled in a wreath or bun. "In the artistic structure of the Russian national costume, the kokoshnik played a significant role, crowning the monumental forms of a festive women's costume, accentuating the face, emphasizing the solemnity of those situations in which richly decorated kokoshniks were put on."

### **RESULTS:**

Kokoshniks have become more popular in Russia in the 21st century thanks to enthusiastic reenactors. One of the most famous contemporary coconut makers is Johannes Nikadimus, who turned to this topic in 2015 and updated

it over the years through active educational activities, collaborations with fashion photographers, jewelry houses and filmmakers[10].

Riddles with images of costumes are clearly anthropomorphic. The theme of clothing and fashion in proverbs is associated with the aesthetic theme in traditional culture, the preservation of the foundations of culture, its renewal[21].

Proverbs and sayings teach customs and traditions, warning against indulgence in dress and fashion; images of costumes in puzzles evoke aesthetic experiences; the riddle does not involve judgment, but excess and pretension can be described with humor and irony[9].

Linguistic and cultural analysis reveals the cultural appeal of clothing signs to stereotypes, symbols, cultural representations, reveals the most ancient mythological layer in the poetics of proverbs[6].

### DISCUSSION:

The proverb is perhaps the first brilliant manifestation of folk art. In it, as in frost, were all the active forces of folk culture[17]. That is why, as if comparing his creative direction with proverbs, all great people were amazed at the wisdom and beauty, the figurative power of proverbs[20].

A proverb is a short parable; rotation expression. Proverbs, in addition to their direct meaning, contain an allegorical meaning, more important than what is directly expressed in them.

A proverb replaces individual words or even groups of words. A proverb is a purposeful expression, part of a sentence, part of an expression. A proverb replaces individual words or even groups of words[8].

### CONCLUSION:

In a word, proverbs, sayings and riddles vividly show the peculiarities of folk thinking, folk worldview. The images of proverbs, parables, riddles are rooted in archaic, mythological beliefs, the beginnings of culture, and therefore the metaphorical "language" of proverbs reveals a lot in common.

However, the images of clothing are not in the form of folklore "lexicon", but in the given form with characteristic differences in one genre or another. In proverbs and parables, the clothing metaphor is used to express important meanings learned from experience in various situations[7].

The clothing images of proverbs and sayings correspond to the symbols of the cultural dress code, which reveals the meaning of the value categories expressed in symbols, and is a method of encoding cultural meanings. The costume metaphor in puzzles draws attention to the features of the denotation, awakening the search for advice.

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