



## MOTHER AND FATHER FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND HEBREW

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### Abstract:

The paper conducts a lingua-cultural analysis of figurative speech, focusing on idioms, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings that include the words *mother/mom* and *father/dad* in English, Russian, and Hebrew. The aim is to explore the concepts of mother and father in these languages. The study resulted in the compilation of tables and statistical data, covering approximately 205 expressions—100 in English, 65 in Russian, and 40 in Hebrew. The research employs descriptive, interpretive, and conceptual methods, as well as an analysis of dictionary definitions. The article delves into several key areas. It examines the quantitative relationship between expressions related to mothers and fathers, highlighting the unique role of parents, particularly mothers, in an individual's life. The study also explores expressions of unconditional and sometimes uncritical maternal love, alongside criticisms of overprotective maternal care in adulthood. Furthermore, it investigates differences in the portrayal of the mother's primary role across the three linguistic cultures and the interchangeability of gender in expressions. In addition, the paper discusses the use of humor, emotional exclamations, and curses involving the word mother as an intensifier, as well as variations in profanity with this word. The sources of these expressions include folk wisdom, Latin sayings, the Tanakh, the Old Testament, and quotes from literary and public figures.

**Keywords:** lingua-cultural analysis, figurative language, English, Russian, Hebrew, mother, father, Tanakh, Bible

### 1. Introduction

The article presents a comparative analysis of figurative language involving the terms *mother* and *father* in English, Russian, and Hebrew—structurally distant languages. Modern linguistics emphasizes that metaphorical and figurative language reflects how humans understand and communicate knowledge about the world and the relationships between things and phenomena (Lakoff, 1990). Figurative language goes beyond literal meanings and often embodies the cultural characteristics, mentality, and traditions of a nation. The study found a significant number of figurative expressions related to *mother* and *father* (MFE) across

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the three languages, indicating their importance in each culture. This research addresses a gap in the study of these concepts in Hebrew and offers a comparative perspective on their usage across English, Russian, and Hebrew. It also explores lesser-known expressions, their origins, and unique linguistic features.

## 2. Literature Review

Studying the concepts of mother and father helps us understand the relationship between the language and cultural context of the communities that speak these languages (Sharifyan 2017). Studies of the concept of mother have been conducted in Russian (Ibraimova 2021), English (Zakirova 2015, Lehman et al. 2017, Garibashvili et al. 2023), and in both Russian and English (Avanesyan 2012, Borisenko 2020). However, only in Borisenko's article are the concepts of mother and father considered together.

These studies, which primarily use familiar examples of figurative language, highlight the unique roles of mothers and fathers in human lives, especially emphasizing the important role of mothers in raising children. They focus on the unconditional love, warmth, and kindness of the mother, as well as the physical and behavioral similarities between the mother and her child. However, they also critically examine the issue of overprotective mothers, which can hinder the development of independence in adolescents or adults.

## 3. Material and Methods

The article's corpus includes approximately 205 figurative expressions, such as idioms, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings, featuring the words *mother/mom*, *мать/мама* (Russian), *אמא/אבא* (Hebrew), *father/dad*, *отец/папа* (Russian), and *אבא/אבא* (Hebrew). These expressions were sourced from explanatory, bilingual, phraseological, etymological, and electronic dictionaries.

To compare meanings and statistical data and create a linguacultural portrait, the expressions were organized into tables of equivalent expressions in two or three languages, as well as tables of ethnocultural expressions unique to each language.

The study employs methods of linguistic analysis within the frameworks of ethnolinguistics and contrastive linguistics, including descriptive, interpretive, and conceptual approaches, as well as the analysis of dictionary definitions.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Mother Expressions

According to research (Черных 1994), the English and the Russian word *mother* /*мать* share a common ancient origin, derived from the Indo-European root \**mātēr*-. The Hebrew word *אמא* (*ima*) also has similar phonetic qualities. This sound similarity is thought to originate from the baby babble \**mā*-. In English, Russian, and Hebrew, there are both literary and colloquial forms of the words for mother and father: *Mother/Father*; *мать/отец* (Russian); *אבא/אבא* (Hebrew) and *mom/dad*; *мама/nana*; *אבא/אמא*.

In biblical stories, Adam and Eve are considered the first people created by God, the progenitors of the human race. Thus, the figurative expressions of the words *father* and *mother* are used symbolically to mean the first cause, the beginning, or the source.

The term "Mother" in both English and Hebrew also signifies a person's native language, the language his mother spoke to him (*Mother Tongue*, **אִם שִׁפְתָא**), while in Russian, the equivalent phrase *родной язык*\* *native language* is related to the concept of birth. In English, the concept of motherland is associated with the mother, while in Hebrew it is linked to the fathers (**אֶרֶץ אֲבוֹת** \**Father's land*). In Russian, it is associated with the place of birth (*Родина*). The three significant roles of a mother—birth, upbringing, and nurturing—highlight her immense influence during the early stages of a person's life. The term *surrogate mother* /*суррогатная мать*/**אִם פּוֹנְדִיקָאִית** refers to a woman who carries another's child, fulfilling only the birth function, either voluntarily or for compensation.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasized that a mother is the first educator of a child. Figurative language often underscores the mother's leading role in nurturing, guiding, and educating a child during early childhood, which has a lasting impact on the individual's life (*to absorb with the mother's milk*). The importance of maternal spiritual support throughout life is such that if the mother is absent, it is beneficial for another person, a *Mother Figure* to provide similar guidance and support.

Maternal love is described in MFE as unconditional, passionate, and selfless. These expressions also emphasize the expectation that children honor and respect their parents (*Respect your Father and Mother*). The gravest form of immorality in all three language cultures is expressed through the metaphor *to sell one's mother*, symbolizing betrayal or exploiting a mother's interests for selfish gains.

The popular expression *Jewish mother* (A Yiddishe Mamme **אִם ייִדישע מאַמע**), transliterated from Yiddish, symbolizes a mother (today, any parent) who inspires her children to great achievements (Lehman et al. 2017).

Conversely, trilingual figurative expressions often criticize the over-dependence of some children on their mothers (*mama's boy*; *маменькин сынок* or *мамина дочка*). The metaphor of "Mother" extends to personify the Earth as a nourishing and life-giving force (*Mother Earth, Mother Nature*, **אִמָּא אֲדָמָה**) and is used in expressions denoting something foundational or abundant, such as *Motherlode, Motherboard, or Mother of pearl*/**אִם הַפְּנִינָה**.

A group of maternal proverbs follows the structure "X is the mother of something" (e.g., *Repetition is the mother of learning, Idleness is the mother of all vices, Anarchy is the mother of order*), indicating the source or beginning of something.

The word *mother* evokes the strongest emotions and is often used as a grammatical intensifier to express strong feelings like surprise, delight, indignation, or anger (e.g., *My mother! Dear mother!* **אִמָּא לֵה**). An oath involving the word *mother* is seen as a profound assertion of honesty (*I swear by my mother, Мамой клянусь, בְּאִמָּא שְׁלִי). Across all three languages, *mother* is associated with the warmest and most tender feelings, but it can also be used in offensive language and curse words. Such language can express various emotional states, negative judgments about people and situations, or disrespect and aggression (e.g., *F\*ck your mother; E\* твою мать; כּוֹס אִמָּק*).*

Hebrew has relatively few curse words, many of which are transliterations from Russian or Arabic expressions.

#### 4.2 *Father Expressions*

Mother are depicted as central figures in the personal and family sphere, while father are more often seen in public roles. A father is frequently portrayed as the head, ruler, and key figure not only within the family (*Father of the family*, *отец семейства*, *אב המשפחה*) but also as an initiator, pioneer, and leader of a large, complex organization such as a political institution or a nation (*Father of the nation*, *אב העומה*), and even the mafia (*Godfather*, *крестный отец*).

Fathers are associated with organization, responsibility, and reaping the benefits of success, as illustrated by John Kennedy's famous saying, "*Victory has many fathers, but defeat is an orphan.*"

In Christian doctrine, the Father is the first person of the Holy Trinity (*Father, Son, and Holy Spirit*). In prayers addressed to God (*Our Heavenly Father*), God is seen as an omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient authority, the creator of the material and spiritual worlds, all living beings, and the universe, and is likened to a father. In Judaism, God is referred to as *אבינו שבשמים* (*Our Heavenly Father*) or *אב רחום* (*Father of Mercy*), positioning him as a caring father to the Jewish people.

Death is euphemistically described as joining one's male ancestors (*Be collected to Fathers*, *Присоединиться к праотцам*).

Unlike the word *mother*, we did not note offensive expressions with the word *father*. Some expressions and proverbs with abstract concepts (such as repetition, idleness, anarchy, etc.) are structured with the formula: *X (abstract term) is the mother/father of something*, facilitating the creation of future statements of the same type.

In expressions about the decisive influence of childhood on a person's development, the words *mother* and *father* are used interchangeably (*The child is the father of the man*, *Learn at mother's knee*, *Absorb with mother's milk*). There are also expressions with fully interchangeable gender roles, denoting a creative source, origin, or founder (mother/father of something), the best example (*mother/father of all*), or a substitute (*Mother/Father Figure*, *דמות מ/אב*).

### 5. English ethnocultural expressions

Ethnocultural expressions can enrich various aspects of the concept of mother and father, offering new and original perspectives. For example, the question "*Do you kiss your mother with that mouth?*" suggests that the use of profanity is incompatible with a respectful and caring attitude towards one's mother.

The British metaphor *To be a mother*, referring to the one who pours the tea, emphasizes one of the main roles of the mother - caring for family members. The phrase "*A face only a mother could love*" humorously emphasizes the mother's unconditional love and acceptance of her child, despite his or her shortcomings. Even if the mother has no formal education, she can still be respected for her practicality and common sense, often referred to as the *mother's wit*.

The similarities between children and parents, both in appearance and behavior, are emphasized by expressions such as *Like father, like son* and *Like mother, like daughter*, which clearly draw gender parallels between father and mother, son and daughter.

Expressions such as *Mama's joy, Mama's angel, Daddy's delight, pride, princess* convey the happiness and pride parents feel for their beloved children.

Generational differences such as *When you were the twinkle in your father's eye* highlight how parents sometimes seem outdated to their children. The expression "a wise child knows his father" hints at efforts to achieve understanding between generations.

The humorous description of stormy weather at sea as *Mother Carey's hen*, as *the blackness over Bill's mother* expands the concept of *Mother Nature* by depicting humans as children dependent on nature.

Language culture evolves over time; for example, the proverb "*He who wants a daughter to win, must first start with the mother*" seems outdated, as today's adult children often make their own decisions about life partners, with less regard for the opinions of their parents.

Happy humor, alliteration, assonance, wordplay, rhyme, and musicality are used to express happy and affectionate attitudes toward parents. Examples include *Every mother's son and his mother* (implying inclusivity), *Robert is your father's brother* (implying that all is well), and *Your father is not a glassmaker* (implying the need to move to provide visibility to others).

## 6. Russian Ethnocultural Expressions

In Russian culture, the concept of the native country, or Родина, is closely tied to the place of one's birth, while in English and Hebrew, it is often associated with the mother.

Russian features many poetic expressions that emphasize the unique and irreplaceable role of parents in a person's life, highlighting that while material goods can be bought, parents cannot (*You can buy everything, but you can't buy a father and mother*).

Russian expressions also underscore the invaluable emotional support provided by mothers, often stating, *Нет лучше дружка, чем родная матушка*\* *There is no better friend than one's own mother*.

\**There is no one dearer than a mother*. In these figurative expressions, the mother's role in the early years of a child's life is considered much more significant than the father's, as illustrated by sayings like *Без отца дитя — полсироты, без матери дитя — полная сирота*\**Without a father - half an orphan, and without a mother - a complete orphan*.

Children are seen to mirror their father's attitude towards their mother, as captured in the phrase, *Как отец относится к матери, так и дети относятся к ней* \**As the father treats the mother, so the children treat her*. Maternal care is highly valued in Russian culture, with expressions like *Не та мать, что родила, а та, что вырастила*\**Not the mother who gave birth, but the one who raised/educated him* highlighting the importance of nurturing and upbringing. Maternal love is often likened to essential elements of nature, such as the sun, with sayings like *На солнышке тепло, от матери добро*\**It's warm with the sun, but good with mother*.

A Russian proverb condemns those who profit from war, comparing them to a mother, symbolizing the best and most favorable conditions: *Кому война, а кому мать родна*\**To some, war is like a mother*. The word *mother* is also synonymous with truth in expressions like *Резать*

*правду-матку в глаза*\*Cutting the truth in the eyes, underscoring the unchangeable nature of one's birth.

The word *mother* appears in humorous expressions as well. One such expression, *Как мать родила*\*How the mother gave birth, humorously reminds us that people are born naked and without finances. Another, *Я у мамы дурочка* \*I'm my mother's fool, is used to describe an absurd hairstyle or behavior, reflecting a humorous take on maternal influence.

In the 2010s, an ironic hashtag, *#Яженмать* \*I am a mother, emerged in Russia as a label for women with unfounded maternal claims. Another recent expression, *сын маминдой подруги*\*son of a mother's friend, refers to someone whose positive qualities are uncritically set as an example to others.

Russian lingua culture exhibits a wide range of emotional expressions, from warm and poetic statements about mothers to commonly used offensive language known as *МАТ* \*Moth, which often includes the word *mother* as an intensifier of negative sentiments. Examples include *Катись к чертовой матери*\*Go to devil mother, *Показать Кузькину мать*\*Show Kuzka's mother (a threat of severe punishment), and *язвить твою мать*\*curse your mother. Although this verbal aggression is not officially endorsed, it is prevalent in oral and written forms, especially among men. Some view it as a form of Russian folklore, word creation, and an integral part of the national character and modern culture.

## 7. Hebrew Ethnocultural Expressions

Most Hebrew ethnocultural proverbs about parents in a traditional family are taken from the Tanakh (the Hebrew Bible, 3rd-2nd centuries BCE) and the texts of the sages (1st-6th centuries CE). Later MFEs are distinguished by a relatively small number and the brevity characteristic of Hebrew in general.

In Hebrew, the homeland is defined as the father's land, unlike in English and Russian. One can conclude that the patriarchal view of the world is present in the ancient figurative language since the nickname of Israel *אֶרֶץ הָאָבוֹת* \*Land of Israel, as well as circumcision as a symbol of belonging to the people of Israel *בְּאוֹת בְּבְרִיתוֹ שֶׁל אֲבֹהֵינוּ* is associated with the word father.

Early proverbs presented Mother and Father as an organic, holistic image, two inseparable parts of the traditional family (*Respect your father and mother*), and featured by generalized words in the plural (*אבות, אמאות* \*fathers, mothers). The cognitive orientation of the Hebrew language culture is manifested in the fact that the main function of parents is to teach the child (*אבי מורי, אמי מורתי* \* My father/mother, my teacher) and therefore parents are like teachers. Cognition is considered a determining factor in human behavior: a good child who pleases his father is called a smart son, while a bad child who neglects his mother is called stupid (*בן חכם ישמח-אב וקסיל אדם בוזח אמו* \*a wise son pleases his father, while a foolish son neglects his mother). A relatively new expression implies that parents are responsible for their offspring a *אין אמא ואבא* \*No mother and father (product, situation of unknown origin and without a responsible person). In the metaphor *אם הקריאה* \*Mother of reading, the word mother emphasizes that the vowels are the most important thing in Hebrew reading.

The metaphor of the *פרקי אבות* \*Chapter of the Fathers, where the Fathers denote the ancestors, the Jewish sages, is the title of the first major written collection of Jewish oral traditions (*מסכת אבות, פרקי אבות*), which is a collection of wise writings on moral topics. Modern figurative language is connected with practical life, and in our days the metaphor *בית אבות* \*parental home (institutions for the elderly, or fathers in need of support and assistance) has appeared.

The following idioms expand on the meaning of the best representative, and responsible manager, caretaker: *אב בתורה* \*Av be Torah; *אב בית הדין* \*head of the rabbinical court, *אב הבית* \*mother/father of the household.

As we have noted before, curse words in Hebrew are taken from other languages, for example, the curse word *אלך טבני מט* \*Go to not your mother is a combination of a Hebrew verb and a Russian curse word, and most Hebrew speakers do not understand its meaning.

There are few humorous expressions with the words mother and father in Hebrew. The number of expressions with mother and father is the same, while in other languages there are more expressions with the word mother than with the word father.

## 8. Expressions Sources

Metaphorical and proverbial expressions often convey folk wisdom and have no identifiable author. The origins of these figurative expressions are diverse, with some of the oldest sources being the Tanakh and its Greek translation, known in English and Russian as the Old Testament (*Respect your Father and Mother*), as well as Latin proverbs (*Idleness is the mother of all vices*).

Notable literary figures have contributed to these expressions, such as William Shakespeare with *"Desire is a Father's Thought"* from Henry IV (1597), and William Wordsworth's *"Child is Man's Father"* from the poem "My Heart Leaps Up" (1802). The Russian writer Denis Fonvizin coined the phrase *Mama's boy* or *Mother's son* in his play "The Minor" (1782). Additionally, the phrase *"A son is a son until he marries, and a daughter is a daughter all her life"* comes from John Ray's Collection of English Proverbs (1678).

Public figures have also enriched linguistic culture with their aphorisms. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, a theorist of revolution and anarchism, is credited with saying, *"Anarchy is the mother of order"* (1848). Similarly, John F. Kennedy popularized the phrase *"Victory has a thousand fathers, but defeat is an orphan."*

## 9. Gender-Interchangeable Expressions

In many languages, expressions referring to common ancestors use both *Forefather Eve* and *Forefather Adam*. These languages often highlight the significant influence of both parents in early childhood on personality formation, as seen in phrases like *Learn about it at the knee of the mother, The Child is the father of man*. The words *mother* and *father* can be interchangeable in some MFEs, such as when referring to a person who acts as a parental figure (*mother/father figure*), a founder (*mother/father of something*), or an exemplary model (*mother/father of everything*).

In Hebrew, the term for a household manager can be gender-neutral, referring to either a man or a woman (*אם הבית* \*mother/father of the household). English also has parallel expressions: *Like mother, like daughter*, and *Like father, like son*.

## 10. Recommendations

In the future, there are plans to study expressions about family using the words "parents, son, daughter, brother," and "sister" to create a deep and broad linguacultural concept of family.

## 11. Conclusion

The linguacultural analysis of metaphorical and proverbial expressions (MFEs) in English, Russian, and Hebrew revealed bilingual and trilingual equivalents recognize the unique role of parents, particularly mothers, in a person's life, define the family functions of mothers and the social functions of fathers. MFEs reflect the communication challenges between parents and children, who do not understand or appreciate their parents' experiences and wisdom.

Russian lingua culture highly values a child's upbringing, maternal care, emotional lifelong connection, and support. Both English and Russian linguistic cultures often humorously critique unconditional and overprotective maternal love, especially when it hinders the development of independence in adulthood. English and Russian humorous MFEs, and witty wordplay demonstrate a loving attitude towards both parents. In Hebrew, the most important parental function is cognitive, and parents are seen as lifelong teachers. Overall, Russian and English have more maternal metaphors than paternal ones, whereas Hebrew has more paternal metaphors, highlighting the significance of these images in each linguistic culture. Some MFEs regarding the roles of fathers and mothers are gender-neutral or interchangeable.

The sources of MFEs include folk wisdom, the Tanakh and the Hebrew Bible, Latin proverbs, literature, and statements from public figures. The word *mother* serves as a trilingual intensifier for expressions of surprise, strong emotion, aggression, and even insult. Thus, the analysis of MFEs contributes to the linguistic picture of the world (Bartminski, 2005), helps create a portrait of the linguacultural community, and facilitates more effective intercultural communication and dialogue.

## Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

## About the Author

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(Wikimilon)

ויקימילון

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## Appendix

**Table 1: Equivalent Mother and Father Expressions**

Issue	English, Russian, and Hebrew Expressions
<b>Mother Beginning</b>	<p><b>Mother Tongue</b> Родной язык <b>שפת אם</b> A person's native or first language, the one they learned from their mother or family <i>Mother tongue</i> "one's native language"</p>
	<p><b>Mother Earth/ Nature</b> Мать Земля <b>אמא אדמה</b> A personification of the Earth as a nurturing and life-giving entity of the earth as the giver of life</p>
	<p><b>Foremother Eve</b> Праматерь Ева The Bible, the first woman, the ancestress, the progenitress of the human race</p>
	<p><b>Mother/Father Figure</b> דמות אם/אב authority taking the place of a mother, or father and can provide advice, support, care, guidance</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p><b>Learn about at mother's knee</b> Впитать /Всосать с молоком матери *Absorb with mother's milk learning or receiving guidance in childhood. <b>The child is the man's father</b> early experiences shaping adulthood [Wordsworth, poem, 1802].</p>
<b>Mother-Child Relations</b>	<p><b>Mother-love</b> материнская любовь <b>אהבת אם</b> deep, unconditional, and nurturing affection that a mother feels for her child</p>
	<p><b>אמא יהודייה</b>* A Yiddishe Mamme The Jewish Mother Еврейская мама any parent who inspires their children to inspires his children to achieve great things</p>
<b>Overdependence</b>	<p><b>Tied to mother's apron strings</b> Держаться за мамкину юбку <b>Hold on to your mother's skirt</b> overly dependent on or controlled by one's mother. <b>A mummy's/mother's son /boy</b> Маменькин сынок (D. Fonvizin, "The Minor") <b>Маменькина дочка</b> *<b>Mama's girl</b> pampered, spoiled boy or excessively attached to or dependent on his mother.</p>
<b>The source</b>	<p><b>Motherlode</b> материнская жила a place that has vast supplies of a mineral or other natural resource <b>Motherboard</b> לוח אם A printed electronic board that is the skeleton of a personal computer <b>Mother of pearl</b> אם הפנינה crystallized mineral compound that forms on the inner shell layer of certain mollusks</p>
	<p><b>Be the mother and father of all</b> The largest or most significant of its kind <b>האמא של סרטים</b></p>
	<p><b>Surrogate mother</b> Суррогатная мать /сурмать/ сурмама/ <b>אמא פונדקאית</b> a woman who bears the child of strangers for free or for a monetary reward</p>
	<p><b>(One) would sell (one's) (own) mother</b> Продать родную мать <b>שלו אמא את למכור</b> the highest degree of immorality and unscrupulousness</p>
	<p><b>Repetition is the mother of learning</b> Повторенье – мать учения the Latin proverb, practicing something repeatedly helps to reinforce knowledge and skills, making it easier to remember and master <b>Idleness is the mother of all vices</b> Праздность – мать всех пороков From idleness, the personality begins to degrade</p>
	<p><b>I swear on my mum's life</b> Мамой клянусь <b>באימא שלי</b> stressing that one is being honest</p>

<b>Swearing</b>	<p><b>My mother! Dear mother! My dear mom! Мать родная! Мамочка моя родная! Мать честная! *Honest mother!! אמלה</b>  exclamation, expression of astonishment, surprise, excitement  f*** your mother, motherf*ker e*твою мать קוס עמק  sexual intercourse with mother</p>
<b>Father</b>	<p><b>Our Heavenly Father Отец небесный</b>  <b>אבינו שבשמים</b>  <b>אב הרחמן/אב הרחמים/אב רחום * Father of Mercy אָבִינוּ מֶלֶכְתָּנוּ * Our King Father</b>  Appeal to God</p>
<b>The head, ruler</b>	<p><b>Father of the family Отец семейства אב המשפחה</b>  a man with a family, children; head of the family  <b>Father of the nation/people Отец нации / народа אב העומה</b>  a wise ruler who created or united the nation or people of the country  <b>Godfather крестный отец</b>  head of the mafia</p>
<b>Foundation</b>	<p><b>Founding father Отец-основатель אבות מיסדים</b>  A key figure, a pioneer of  an institution, country, or movement Founding fathers  <b>אבות מייסדים</b>  A powerful group of individuals came together to form a particular institution - usually  a political institution - and outline its ideology.</p>
	<p><b>Father on</b>  Continuing a legacy or tradition set by a father figure.  Из рук отца (по наследству)) – <b>From the hands of the father (by inheritance)</b></p>
	<p><b>Father knows best</b>  the wisdom and authority to make the best decisions <b>Поперёк батьки в пекло не суйся! * colloquial</b> Don't go into the fire ahead of your father  Across the daddy, don't go into hell!</p>
	<p><b>The sins of the father אבות סימן לבנים *The act of fathers marks for the boys</b>  a father's actions or sins affect his children Bible (Numbers 14:18): .  <b>Fathers ate unripe and sons' teeth darker Дети за отцов не отвечают אבות אכלו בוסר</b>  <b>ושיני בנים תקהנה בספר ירמיהו</b>  פסוק ב, פרק י"ח, ובספר יחזקאל פסוק כ"ח, פרק ל"א  בראשית רבה דברי חז"ל ב  Generation's wrongdoings will result in the punishment or suffering of the next.</p>
	<p><b>Forefather Adam אב קדמון</b>  The Bible, the first man, the ancestor, the progenitor of the human race</p>
	<p><b>Be gathered to (one's) fathers Отравиться к праотцам</b>  to die and join one's ancestors.</p>
	<p><b>Victory has many fathers, defeat is always an orphan( John Kennedy)</b>  <b>У победы множество отцов, поражение – всегда сирота</b>  <b>לניצחון יש הרבה אבות, תבוסה היא תמיד יתומה</b>  Success is often claimed by many, while failure is disowned.</p>
	<p><b>At my mother's Клянусь мамой שלי באמא שלי</b>  words of oath</p>
	<p><b>At my mother's Клянусь мамой שלי באמא שלי</b>  <b>אבא שלך לא זגג *Your dad's not a glass maker</b>  humor., hint to get out of the way said to someone who is in the way or obstructing the  view of the other</p>

**Table 2: English Ethnocultural Expressions**

	<b>English expressions and their meaning</b>
<b>Beginning Nurturing</b>	<b>The mother country</b> the homeland or place of origin;
	<b>Diligence is the mother of good luck</b> hard work and perseverance lead to success. <b>Experience is the mother/father of wisdom</b> wisdom is gained through life experiences <b>Desire is the father of thought</b> <b>Желание — отец мысли</b> (W. Shakespeare, "Henry IV") desires and hopes influence on opinions or beliefs
	<b>Mother Ship</b> Humorous/ /metaphorical, a central control or support system
	<b>Be mother</b> British, the person who pours the tea.
	<b>A face (that) only a mother could love:</b> not conventionally attractive.
	<b>(Do) you kiss your mother with that mouth?:</b> vulgar or inappropriate language.
<b>Mother-child Relations Overdependence</b>	<b>Mother's /Momma's/ joy, angel, pride, treasure, girl, princess</b> <b>Daddy's /Father's delight</b> the happiness and pride of mother/father to beloved son/daughter
<b>Admiration, adoration</b>	<b>A mummy's/mother's boy</b> A man or boy excessively attached to or dependent on his mother.
	<b>A mother hen</b> overprotective and caring toward their family members <b>A Mother Bear</b> A mother who fiercely protects and defends her children.
	<b>Your mother wears army boots</b> mother is unfeminine or masculine.
	<b>He that would the daughter win, must with the mother first begin.</b> <b>Беря в жены дочь, смотри на мать.</b> to win the affection of a woman's daughter, one must first gain the approval or favor of the woman herself.
<b>Father</b>	<b>It is a wise child who knows his father</b> children don't understand their parents well
	<b>When (one) was a twinkle in (one's) father's eye</b> a time before someone was conceived.
<b>Outdated</b>	<b>is not your father's</b> modern or updated
	<b>Beat back Father Time</b> To perform and achieve success like one was able to do in one's youth, despite the advancement of one's age.
	<b>Like father, like son /Like mother, like daughter</b> Son /daughter resembles or inherits traits from his father.
	<b>Your mum/your mother</b> the insulting person has qualities that attributed to someone
<b>Humor</b>	<b>Some mothers do have them</b> Humorous, eccentric, or unusual behavior.
	<b>Every mother's son /Every man Jack/ Tom, Dick, and Harry</b> every single person, emphasizing inclusivity <b>And his mother/ brother</b> Humor., a large number of people or almost everyone.

	<p><b>Mother Carey's chickens</b> sailors' nickname for storm petrels, or snowflakes</p> <p><b>Black over Bill's mother's</b> the weather is looking somewhat threatening or stormy.</p>
	<p><b>Robert's your father's brother</b> humorous, everything is fine</p>
	<p><b>A son is a son 'til he gets a wife, but a daughter is a daughter all her life.</b> (John Ray's 1678 Collection of English Proverbs) a married son will focus on his new family and pay less attention to his parents, unlike the daughter</p>

**Table 3: Russian Ethnocultural Expressions**

<b>The unique role of parents</b>	<p><b>Родина-мать * motherland</b> an allegorical image calling its sons to fight the enemy</p> <p><b>Родную мать никем не заменишь.*</b>No one can replace your own mother. The bond with one's mother is special and cannot be replaced by anyone else</p> <p><b>На свете все найдешь кроме отца и матери*</b>You will find everything in the world except father and mother. Parents are unique and irreplaceable in a person's life there is no substitute for parents</p> <p><b>Все купишь а отца-матери не купишь.*</b>You can buy everything but you can't buy father and mother. Material wealth cannot replace the value and love of parents.</p>
<b>Maternal Love</b>	<p><b>Нет милей родной матери.*</b>There is no one dearer than one's own mother. A mother holds a uniquely special place in a person's heart</p> <p><b>Нет лучше дружка, чем родная матушка*</b> There is no better friend than one's own mother.</p> <p><b>При солнышке тепло, а при матери добро.*</b>It's warm in the sun, and good in mother's presence.</p> <p><b>Для матери ребенок до ста лет дитенок*</b> For a mother, a child up to a hundred years old is a child.</p> <p><b>Сердце матери лучше солнца греет*</b>A mother's heart warms better than the sun.</p> <p><b>Птица радуется весне, а младенец — матери*</b> A bird rejoices in spring, and an infant in its mother.</p> <p><b>Материнская ласка конца не знает*</b> A mother's affection knows no end.</p> <p><b>Всякой матери милы свои дети*</b> Any mother finds her children dear</p> <p><b>Хоть дитя и криво, а отцу с матерью мило*</b> Even if a child is flawed, it's still dear to the father and mother;</p> <p><b>У матери дети — что на руке пальцы: за который не укуси, все больно*</b> For a mother, children are like fingers on a hand: bite any one of them, and it hurts.</p>
<b>Mother care and nursing</b>	<p><b>Не та мать, что родила, а та, что вырастила/ воспитала.*</b> <b>Not the mother who gave birth, but the one who raised a child.</b> The mother is the one who cares for the child, takes responsibility for his life and health, gives him all her love</p> <p><b>Без отца дитя — полсироты, без матери дитя — полная сирота.*</b>Without a father a child is half-orphaned without a mother a child is completely orphaned. The absence of a mother is felt more acutely than the absence of a father highlighting the vital role of a mother in a child's life</p>
	<p><b>Как отец относится с матери, так и дети относятся к ней.*</b>As a father treats his mother, so do the children treat her children forming their attitude towards their mother following the example of their father</p>

	<i>Беря в жены дочь, смотри на мать.*</i> When marrying your daughter, look at your mother The daughter copies her mother in many ways.
	Резать правду-матку (в глаза) <b>Cutting the truth (in the eyes) (speaking directly, frankly)</b> (высказываться прямо, откровенно) <b>В чём мать родила/ Как мать родила *What the mother gave birth in / How the mother gave birth</b> naked; beggar, poor
	<b>Сын маминой подруги *son of mother's friend</b> Humor., ironic, person whose positive qualities are set as an example for others
	<b>Я у мамы дурочка*</b> I'm my mother's fool <b>humor., about a woman's ridiculous hairstyle</b>
	<b>Кому война а кому мать родна *To some, war is like a mother.</b> while war brings suffering and hardship to many, some benefit from it, finding opportunities for profit, advancement, or other gains.
Swearings	<b>Мать твою за ногу *Damn you by the leg</b> exclamation of indignation, anger <b>Катиться к чёртовой матери Пошёл к чёртовой матери * Go to hell, get out, go away</b> Expression of anger, desire to get rid of someone <b>Показать кузькину мать *Show Kuzma's mother</b> the threat of severely punishing someone <b>мать-перемать * mother-per-mother</b> <b>язви твою мать* curse your mother</b>

**Table 4: Hebrew Ethnocultural Expressions**

<b>אֶרֶץ הָאֲבוֹת *The land of Israel</b> Nickname name of Israel
<b>בְּבְרִיתוֹ שֶׁל אַבְרָהָם אֲבִנּוֹ *In the covenant of Abraham our father</b> Circumcision as a symbol of belonging to the people of Israel
<b>אָבִי מוֹרֵי אִמִּי מוֹרְתִי *My father/ mother is a teacher</b> Parents are the first and the main teachers of the person
<b>שְׁמַע בְּנִי מוֹסֵר אָבִיךָ וְאַל־תִּטַּשׁ תּוֹרַת אִמְךָ (משלי א', ח') * My son, listen to your father's teachings and do not forget your mother's teachings (Proverbs 1:8)</b> the wisdom and guidance of both their parents
<b>בֶּן חָכָם יִשְׂמַח־אָב וּכְסִיל אָדָם בּוֹזֵה אִמּוֹ (משלי ט"ו, כ') * A wise son will make a father happy and a weak man despises his mother (Proverbs 15:20).</b> a wise son brings joy to his father, while a foolish or weak man shows disdain for his mother
<b>פְּרָקֵי אֲבוֹת/ מַסְכַּת אֲבוֹת * Chapters of ancestors/ mask of ancestors</b> The part of Mishna ( the first major written collection of Oral Torah, the Jewish oral traditions) deals with matters of morality and virtues, guiding how to live a righteous and ethical life, emphasizing values such as humility, justice, kindness, and the pursuit of wisdom.
<b>אֵם קְרִיָּאָה *Mother of reading</b> A letter in consonant writing systems (common in Semitic languages), that appears in a word in the position in which it indicates movement and is not used as a consonant as in its original role.
<b>אֵין אִמָּא וְאָבָא * There is no mother and father</b> A subject, a situation of unknown origin and responsible person
<b>בְּאִמָּא שְׁלִי *At my mother's</b> words of oath
<b>אָב בְּתוֹרָה *A great Torah connoisseur</b>

<b>אב הבית אם הבית</b> <b>house manager (man/woman)</b>
<b>אבות* בית</b> retirement home a residential facility that provides support services to elderly individuals



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