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person is able to enlist the tradition of the ancestors to support his position, or even to argue a legal case [12]. Proverbs can also be used to simply make a conversation or discussion more lively. In many parts of the world, the use of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator.

Thus today proverbs are viewed by many as a stock of instructions to determine a person's behaviour in various situations: in family life, in society, in business and so on. Proverbs are to be found in all spheres of human existence in different forms, so much so that there is even a Dictionary of Proverbs in American Country Music Hits. The importance of such a collection is explained by W. Mieder:

<<...vocalized music in particular attempts to communicate certain basic human experiences and emotions, and we know only too well that the strength of proverbs lies exactly in being able to generalize universal rites of passage into a generally accepted statement. No matter what problem might be touched upon in a song – be it a broken heart, a declaration of love, an explanation of a feeling, the expression of a wish, or whatever – a proverb will often come to mind as already made cliché which can summarize the complex nature of our thoughts and feeling>> [1, p. 338].

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VIOLENCE IN A FAMILY

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The article is dedicated to the very important problem of violence in the family, its roots, reasons and cultural peculiarities. The social phenomenon of violence in general and family violence in particular requires special attention in today's world, so naturally to know how to deal with the problem it is vital to know everything about it. The information presented in the article can lead to further research in the field.

Violent actions of family members against each other have existed in all societies and at all times, but not always they were regarded as a social problem. Loss of former social guidelines and conflict of values, uncertainty of the future, instability of the social-economic situation, the decline in the standard of living, as well as the need to make unconventional decisions have always promoted increase and a more intense manifestation of aggressiveness and cruelty in general and in family life in particular.

Abuse -1) application by a particular social group of various forms of power against other groups with the purpose to acquire or keep up the economic and political supremacy, or to gain certain privileges. In the law it is physical (bodily injuries, beatings) or mental (threat of) impact of one person on another [1, p. 864].

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Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as the intentional use of physical force or power, whether real or in the form of threats directed against himself, against another person, group of persons or a community, which results in (or has a high likelihood of) injury, death, psychological trauma, developmental, or other kinds of damage.

From the psychological point of view **violence** is seen as a form of neurotic protest of a person against different pressing stress factors and social conditions to which it difficult to adapt [2, p. 45].

Nowadays there are two classifications of types of violence:

The first typology is based on the nature of violent acts, and includes such types of violence as:

• *Physical abuse*, which is a direct or indirect impact on the victim, with the aim of causing physical harm, as expressed in the beating, injury, serious bodily damage, beating, pushing, jabs, spanking, slaps etc.

• *Sexual violence*, which is the violent actions when a person by force, threat or deception is forced against their own will to any form of sexual relations.

• *Psychological violence*, which is psychological harm to human health, through insults, intimidation, threats, blackmail, control, and etc.

• *Economic violence,* which is financial pressure, which may manifest itself in prohibition to study, work, complete control over income, withdrawal of financial support.

The second classification focuses on the characteristics of the object of violence. Such characteristics may include age (for example, violence against children or the elderly people), sex (violence against women), health status (violence against the disabled or incapacitated), relationships (family violence, incest), ethnicity, social status, occupation and other [3].

Any violence is threatening. But even more frightening it is when the violence is perpetrated by near-anddear, e.g. spouse. The problem of domestic violence now is actual all over the world. Family violence is now seen as aggressive and hostile actions against family members, which may cause harm, injury, humiliation or sometimes death. Objects as, as well as, the perpetrators of domestic violence can be any member of the family [4, p. 176].

There are three types of family violence: by parents towards children; by one spouse to the other; by children and grandchildren to elderly relatives. Most frequent violent actions are those by family members to children, women, the elderly and the disabled. The men in the family are more likely to experience psychological violence.

Registering cases of violence can be hampered because it is difficult to refer some of the acts of violence to criminal acts. If the existing problems of family relations (not originally associated with violence) are not eliminated, violence becomes chronic or cyclical. There are two main approaches to the problem of preventing domestic violence: **restorative** aimed at resolving the conflict and the preservation of the family, including moderated trials and compulsory medical and psychological guidance; and the **punitive** approach aimeda breaking the cycle of violence by termination of the relationship between the conflicting parties. Nowadays the punitive approach dominates.

Persons who are experiencing now, or have suffered in the past, any sort of domestic violence, often suffer from related psychological disorders, the most common of which are the syndrome of acquired helplessness (the so-called "battered wife syndrome"). People may be more likely to commit suicide, to have eating disorders, alcohol problems, drug addiction, asocial way of life, pathological hoarding.

It is usually considered that the victim in a couple is always a woman. But many families see the reverse – female ridicule, abuse, insult, the scornful attitude to the partner. If in the most obvious cases of physical brutality, of course, men (are concerned as physically the stronger), in the issues of psychological violence, some women are not inferior to men. To really change the situation, it is important to be aware of all forms of violent relationships between people, that they apply, without realizing it [5]. In the theory and practice of social work at the present time there are several different approaches to the explanation of the reasons for the occurrence of violence in the family. These are psychological tension, stress and situational factors: alcohol, drug intoxication, financial difficulties, etc.

It is in the family that the foundations of our personality lie, attitudes and habits, moral and volitional qualities. And the first upon whom a child, and then a teenager build their behavioral patterns, actions, attitudes, thoughts, are the parents. The immoral behaviour of some of them, the irresponsible attitude to their civic duty, and ultimately, criminal activities are spiritually cripple children and, in the end may push then to crime. If parents use negative forms of discipline (i.e., physical punishment), their children are more likely to use violence to resolve their own conflicts. Parents are the most influential people in their children's lives, and children's

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behaviours are often a reflection of their observations and imitation of parental behaviours. Children's early life experiences, which are in large part provided by their families, set the stage for how they will develop the ability to think, feel, trust, and relate to others [11]. Violence in the family generates a number of social problems such as the rising number of divorces and single-parent families, child neglect and juvenile delinquency.

The awareness of the extent of domestic violence has led to the understanding of the necessity of studying the causes, dynamics, and consequences of this negative phenomenon. Permanent rough handling can encourage women's equal response to violent actions in relation to their husbands, partners, etc. But in general such response is much less common, and in a less serious manner and, as a rule done, in self-defense. The situation is now changing, however, and women are increasingly resorting to violence. Different forms of psychological violence are becoming very common in family relations. The majority of men and women accept rudeness in relationships as a norm of family communication.

Most of the patterns of our conduct are developed by imitation. Children and adolescents who have witnessed domestic violence, adopt appropriate gender behavioral patterns and reproduce them in the next generation. Thus, the scenes of violence against the mother observed even in infancy may in a child lead both to the formation of the propensity to alcoholism and drug addiction, and to aggressive behaviour in adulthood so. Violence in families often leads to violence in later life.

The state sees it necessary to take measures to improve activities aimed at preventing violence. Belarus is the first country on the post-Soviet area, where the law was adopted on 10 November 2008, the Law "On the principles of crime prevention". Belarusian law maintains that family is one of the greatest values created by mankind throughout history. No nation, no cultural community can exist without family. Its positive development, preservation and strengthening are points of acute interest for the state and society; a strong, reliable family is represented by any person irrespective of age. "Your behavior is the most crucial thing. Do not think that you only bring up your children, when you speak to them or teach them, or direct them. You do it at every moment of your life, even when you are not at home" (A.S. Makarenko) [4, p. 176].

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