Women's Place in Finnish Proverbs from Childhood

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Summary/Abstract: The purpose of this article is to introduce some features of the relationship between proverbs and gender in Finnish folklore tradition. I focus on pedagogical speech using proverbs in the life-stories from the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The main interest is on bringing up children concentrating on the written memories and the everyday life of ordinary people. This deals with the private level of education in childhood memories. Kodin ilmapiiri oli lämmin ja tunsimme koko perhe olevamme yhä. Tuimme aina lasten kesken toinen toisiamme ja pienempää piti aina ohjata ja auttaa ja puolustaa. Äitini aina sanoi että heikompaa on aina autettava ja että köyhän ainoa pääoma on rehellisyys, rehtyys ja oikeamielisyys, ja kun kasvatte suuriksi niin pitäkää itsenne miehinä, joihin voi luottaa.

Eikä minunkaan ole sitten koskaan tarvinnut noista periaatteista luopua. "The atmosphere at home was gentle and all the family felt to be one and same. We children gave our support to each other and we were supposed to guide and help and defend the smaller ones. My mother always said that you have to always help those who are weak..."
and the only capital a poor person has is sincerity, honesty, and uprightness. When you'll be grown-ups, see that you still are those ones to whom others can trust. I have never given up those principles.'
Early Childhood Education and Care Policy in Finland. Background report prepared for the OECD Thematic Review. As from 1996, the parents of all children under school age have enjoyed the right to a day-care place provided by their local authority. Since August 1997, it has been possible for families to receive private child-care allowance for providing their children with private care. THE FINNISH system of early childhood education and care (ECEC) policy may be de-scribed with the concept of EduCare. It fulfils both the day-care needs of small children and the educational and instructional perspective. WOMEN STARTED to enter the labour market in Finland as a result of the change in the economic structure at the turn of the century and in the early 20th century.