

MEANS OF EXPRESSION USING PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS, IN SCHOOLS WITH THE UZBEK LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

U. E. Ataev

Teacher, Department of Russian Language and Literature
Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

ABSTRACT

One of the difficult tasks is the ability to use and understand Russian proverbs and sayings in speech, for Uzbek schoolchildren. This article shows some ways of using proverbs and sayings in teaching Russian in schools with Uzbek language of instruction.

Keywords: development; proverb; saying; folklore, language; foreign languages; aspects of language, learning.

Oral folk art is a bright element of people's self-expression. After all, only oral folk art is considered, no matter what nationality you were not easily assimilated and interesting, since they reflect the way of life of the people, are a bright and expressive source when studying the language, culture and identity of a particular people. In teaching the Russian language to schoolchildren, the use of proverbs and sayings is appropriate during the formation, knowledge in such areas as lexical, grammatical and phonetic skills of this language is covered and thereby enriched.

One of the most ancient genres of folklore is considered to be proverbs and sayings accumulated over many centuries, they express the mind and experience of the people. According to these apt expressions, one can judge the values of the people. Proverbs were not recorded anywhere, but were passed from mouth to mouth, their main feature is brevity and accuracy. In ancient times, in schools, children learned to write short formulas of folk wisdom - proverbs with a stick on raw clay tablets. Almost every nation has them. So useful life experience was passed down from generation to generation.

For example, the proverb "If you love to ride, love to carry sleds" explains that a person's life cannot consist only of pleasures and amusements - every easy moment of play, joy, enjoyment is preceded by a lot of hard work. The proverb "The word is not a sparrow, it will fly out - you won't catch it" says that we need to be attentive to what we say to other people, first think about what needs to be said, and only then say it out loud, so that we never regret an inappropriate phrase that could offend another person. As you can see, most of the proverbs have a direct and figurative meaning. The themes of proverbs are very diverse.

Every nation created proverbs in their native language. Very often, proverbs that have arisen in different languages express the same ideological meaning, although they sound different at the same time.

If you translate proverbs and sayings from one language to another language, proverbs are not translated verbatim. This is because whole stable expressions have been formed in each language, which are absent in another language.

The so-called winged words and expressions are close to proverbs - short phrases from the works of writers, philosophers, as well as from myths, movies, and other works of art.

It is necessary to distinguish from a proverb a saying that once, perhaps, was part of a proverb, and then began to exist independently. For example, the saying "The word is not a sparrow" was once part of the proverb "The word is not a sparrow, you will not catch it"; the saying "A fly in the ointment in a barrel of honey" was formed from the proverb "A fly in the ointment spoils a barrel of honey".

As you can see, the proverb contains a complete judgment, it has an instructive conclusion, a generalization of what has been said.

The proverb is part of the judgment, it gives a bright, accurate assessment of an event or a person, but does not contain edification, teaching.

A great connoisseur of proverbs and sayings V. Dahl wrote: "A proverb, by popular definition, is a flower, and a proverb is a berry; and this is true." As one of the genres of folklore, the proverb has all its main features, which manifest themselves in it in a special way. The collectivity of creativity is more pronounced in proverbs, they are more widely used in speech. Sayings are closely related to proverbs. Like proverbs, sayings belong to small genres of folklore. In most cases, they are even more concise than proverbs. Like proverbs, sayings are not specially performed, but are used in live colloquial speech in accordance with the situation. sayings differ significantly from proverbs both in the nature of the content, and in form, and in the functions performed in speech.

Generalizations and conclusions on the most diverse life phenomena are expressed in the proverbs: "Learning is light, not learning is darkness", "The truth of the eye is colic", "As it turns out, so it turns out". V. I. Dahl considers the proverb as a product of an exclusively folk communication environment: "What proverbs and sayings need to go to people, no one will argue about this, there is no proverb in an educated and enlightened society.

High society does not accept ready-made proverbs, because these are pictures of a life alien to it, and not its language; and one should not compose one's own, perhaps out of politeness and social decency: a proverb stabs not in the eyebrow, but right in the eye." The difference between sayings and proverbs is clearly seen from the following examples. "Miracles in a sieve" is a saying, and "Miracles: there are a lot of holes in the sieve, but there is nowhere to get out" is a proverb. "A wolf in sheep's clothing" is a saying, and "To know a wolf in sheep's clothing" is a proverb. The generalizing universal nature of the content of proverbs and the specific content of sayings, they are used only in connection with certain persons and their actions, are signs that distinguish between proverbs and sayings. Expressive means play a huge role in teaching both Russian and a foreign language. K.D.Ushinsky spoke about the need to develop a child's linguistic flair, which helps him to select linguistic means for figurative utterance.

As a writer, he highly appreciated the importance of fiction and oral folk art. Already in its very name, the proverb contains a direct indication of the attitude to oral speech. Years are not a hindrance and that times are constantly changing, the need of the people to perpetuate their wisdom does not become less. "Proverbs and sayings give an opportunity to penetrate into another system of thinking, to get acquainted with another system of values. The deep content of proverbs and sayings not only develops students' thinking, but also has an educational effect. Russian Russian language teaching has a very great methodological and practical value of using proverbs and sayings," O.I. Paley wrote about the influence of proverbs and sayings in Russian language teaching.

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