Studying Phraseology as One of the Methods of Teaching the Russian Language

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Abstract: The article examines phraseology from a methodological point of view. The study of phraseological units in accordance with lexico-semantic fields is one of the effective methods of teaching the Russian language.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological fund, lexico-semantic field, LSF, antonym, intercultural interaction, linguistic and cultural communication.

Introduction

A phraseological unit is a lexically indivisible, stable in its composition and structure, a phrase that is integral in meaning, reproduced in the form of a ready-made speech unit. The phraseological component reproduces and forms the cultural and national worldview, because phraseological units are the most vivid carriers of cultural information. The study of phraseology is a necessary link in the assimilation of the language, in improving the culture of speech.

The problem of studying phraseology at school is currently very relevant. Pupils of Uzbek schools have a poor command of the phraseology of the Russian language, usually they do not use phraseological units (PU) correctly in their oral and written statements.

Main Part

When teaching Uzbek schoolchildren the Russian language, it is also necessary to remember the problem of intercultural interaction, since phraseology to a greater extent reflects the peculiarities of the national mentality and, as a result, performs the function of linguistic and cultural communication. It is in phraseology that the processes of intercultural interaction are carried out with the greatest intensity. Ignorance of phraseology impoverishes speech, makes it inexpressive, makes communication difficult, and prevents the correct understanding of fiction and special literature.

The topic of methods of teaching the Russian language is relevant today, as it is not yet fully understood. Many scientific works are devoted to this issue (S.A. Vishnyakov, I.V. Starodumov, F.A. Gabdulkhakov). But scientists have not been able to fully study the lexical-semantic relations of phraseological units, stable and winged expressions of the Russian language and the possibility of their translation. Therefore, the study of the peculiarities of the phraseology of the Russian language in teaching Uzbek schoolchildren the Russian language is a demanded task.

For a deep mastery of phraseology in the Uzbek audience, it is important to study phraseology based on the ideographic principle, namely, on specific topics, conceptual fields. Consider the problem on the example of phraseological units-antonyms.

It is known that in the lexical system of the modern Russian language, many words are interconnected not only by synonymous, but also by antonymic relations. In this case, words are combined with each other according to the opposite meanings that are characteristic of them, into closed pairs (good - bad, true - false).
Phraseologisms, as well as independent words, can enter into both synonymous and antonymic relations with each other. So, for example, to the stable expression "run headlong" you can pick up the lexically opposite expression "turtle step" - to walk or run slowly. But here, too, the same regularity is observed as with the antonymy of words: there are fewer phraseological units-antonyms than phraseological units-synonyms.

I.M. Sheina proposes to consider linguistic phenomena from the point of view of lexico-semantic fields, arguing that "the field is the main structure that organizes the thesaurus of the language."

In our study, we give several examples of phraseological units-antonyms that convey the flavor of Russian language culture. As examples, we have selected 11 lexico-semantic fields (LSF), each of which contains several phraseological antonyms:

1. LSF "good / bad person":

   A man with a capital letter is the devil in the flesh
   Good soul - black soul
   Like a dog in the manger - the soul is wide open

2. LSF "knowledgeable / ignorant person":

   The Walking Encyclopedia - Pick Up the Tops
   Know like the back of your hand - understand like a pig in oranges
   Play first fiddle - be on the sidelines

3. LSF "smart / stupid person":

   Mind Chamber; head cooks - without a king in the head
   Seven spans in the forehead - he will invent gunpowder
   The head cooks - without a king in the head
   Mind chamber - stoerosovy club

4. LSF "cunning / simple-hearted person":

   On your mind - holy simplicity
   Lisa Patrikeevna - an open soul
   Show cards - put on a mask
   In the eyes - behind the eyes

5. LSF "hostile / friendly relations":

   Like a cat with a dog - soul to soul
   Can't stand the spirit - you can't spill it with water
   Like a fish in water - like in someone else's plate
   Tear seven skins - like the apple of an eye
   Like a dog in the manger - both ours and yours

6. LSF "tall / short person":

   Kolomna verst - two inches from a pot
   Uncle, get a sparrow - a meter with a cap
   Like heaven and earth - two pair of boots
   White bone - from rags to riches
7. LSF "talk / be silent":
Scratch your tongue - be silent like a fish
Tongue without bones - as if the tongue was swallowed
The demon pulled the tongue - keep your mouth shut
Talk too much - you can't pull it out with ticks

8. LSF "skillful / inept person":
Golden hands - hands grow from the wrong place
Jack of all trades - master jack-of-all-trades
Big cone - small fry
Go uphill - be stranded
Take the bull by the horns - pull the bagpipe

9. LSF "good / bad work":
Rolling up sleeves - later sleeves
Tirelessly - beat the buckets
go straight - go crooked
Find a way out of the impasse - to put to a standstill
Spinning like a squirrel in a wheel - like a sleepy fly

10. LSF "easy / hard":
Like clockwork - below average pleasure
As there is nothing to do - at least beat your head against the wall
Take by the gills - lower your nose

11. LSF "useful / useless":
Cash cow - like a goat's milk
Manna from heaven - like a dead poultice
Cut the Gordian knot - break firewood

Conclusion
The ideographic approach to the systematization and semantization of phraseology is one of the priority ways of teaching Russian to Uzbek schoolchildren. Linguo-culturological analysis of phraseological units from the point of view of lexicosemantic fields, in which oppositions are also observed, will serve for a better understanding of the Russian mentality, features of the picture of the world in the representation of Russian speakers.

Reference
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