

Syntax of Russian Proverbs

Israilova Gulnara Mamadzhanovna

Lecturer: Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ABSTRACT

In this article, the main characteristic of the syntax of Russian proverbs is studied. The main definitions are given, the moment about the proverb as a genre is considered. The main features of the grammatical structure and the phonetic nature of Russian proverbs are indicated. In addition, the main features of Russian proverbs have been studied, which primarily include: brevity of presentation, clear expression of thought, fairly widespread use in everyday speech, the use of well-known clichés, the invariability of the composition and order of the constituent parts of the proverb, reproduction in colloquial speech, usually in ready-made .. Also, the work contains proverbs of various types, which are classified according to syntactic constructions. Proverbs with the presence of a simple sentence in them are considered; compound and compound with a subordinate place; non-union complex sentence; dash; colons. The proverbs presented in the classifications are analyzed according to their syntactic constructions. The article fully examines and studies the main aspects of the proverbs of the Russian language with their main features, important features of various kinds and classifications according to syntactic constructions.

KEYWORDS: *classification, definition, syntactic constructions, features, proverbs, grammatical structure, phonetic character, aspects, sayings, language.*

Language is considered the main and most basic means of communication between people. It is language that is in some way a tool for transmitting one's own thoughts. With the help of language, people manage to fully understand each other, since it expresses absolutely all the thoughts and feelings of a person. It is important to note here that words can have very different semantic load, which is essential in communication. Semantics manifests itself in a particularly striking way in the structural units of the language. For the most part, they include such aphorisms as proverbs, sayings, popular expressions, etc. This is determined by the fact that it is in them that the semantic meaning is an integral and most important part of such expressions. The article is devoted to the actual consideration and study of proverbs.

First of all, it is important to find out what a proverb actually is. The following definition is given in Ozhegov's dictionary: "A proverb is a short folk saying with instructive content, a folk aphorism." It is also worth noting that proverbs contain centuries-old wisdom that has passed through dozens of generations. These sayings call on a person to think about their actions, teach love, care, the desire for self-improvement and development. Proverbs do not lose their relevance, their use is often found in modern speech of people.

Proverbs are one of the most curious genres of folklore. This genre in a special way expresses the thoughts, feelings, wisdom and experience of the Russian people. Proverbs are considered and studied by many experts in this field, but many points still remain incomprehensible and mysterious.

Various techniques used in proverbs make it possible to generalize expressions, practically raise the proverb to the level of a metaphor. In other words, turn the proverb into the so-called typical

equivalent of a literally infinite number of situations. You can also talk about the so-called "proverb style", which exists almost out of time: traditionalism is such an important feature of it that the very idea of the "origins" of these expressions seems to be a contradictory moment.

In a separate way, it is worth highlighting Russian proverbs and considering their features. Russian proverbs are formed in a special way, they have their own characteristic structure. In terms of semantic load, these expressions have the ability to convey a lot of accurate thoughts, wisdom and experience. We will study the main features of the linguistic nature of Russian proverbs from the point of view of the grammatical structure, lexical and phonetic aspects.

Features of the grammatical structure:

Frequent use of compound nominal predicate

Frequent use of the imperative

Applying syntactic parallelism

Frequent use of figurative language

Frequent use of evaluative vocabulary

Frequent use of the language game

Phonetic features:

The use of a variety of sound repetitions (for example, alliteration, assonance, consonance, rhyme, etc.)

Accurate syllabo-tonic drawing

In addition, the main features of proverbs, which are phraseological units of the Russian language, include: conciseness and brevity of the expression, clarity of thought, fairly widespread use in everyday speech, the use of clichés, the invariability of the composition and order of the constituent parts of the proverb, reproduction in colloquial speech, usually in finished form, stability of expression, figurativeness and expressiveness.

Proverbs can include a variety of means of the Russian language. With their help, there is the best expression of accurate thoughts, wisdom, which have a specific semantic load. Proverbs can be simple sentences, compound and complex, as well as non-union sentences. In addition, proverbs may include dashes or colons. Below are given and analyzed some proverbs, consisting of different sentences and means of the Russian language.

Simple sentences in proverbs:

God saves man, who saves himself

Fight fire with fire

There is safety in numbers

Do not open your mouth at someone else's loaf

This type of proverb, consisting of a simple sentence, is most common. Many proverbs, which are simple sentences, are used in speech more often than expressions of any other type.

Complex sentence:

The father is a fisherman, and the children look into the water.

The battle is red with courage, and the friend with friendship.

The foolish will judge, but the wise will judge.

The pot is laughing over the cauldron, and both are black.

An attempt is not torture, but demand is not a problem.

Started for health, and ended for peace.

As in sentences, the union in proverbs can connect statements of a homogeneous type. Compound sentences with the union “and” and the connecting union “yes” often express temporary relationships with the meaning of simultaneity and sequence. In addition, conditional-investigative relations can be attached to the meaning of the temporal sequence in compound sentences with the union “yes”.

Complex sentence with a subordinate clause:

Where an apple falls, an apple tree will grow.

Where the heart flies, there the cloud looks.

Where the rose grows, it is not appreciated.

The brave will find where the timid loses.

The subordinate clause can be placed before the main clause. This type of technique is used directly to enhance the semantic meaning of the subordinate clause. Especially often this can be noticed in proverbs, since the method of amplification in these expressions plays a directly significant role.

Associative compound sentence:

They carry the hare's legs, feed the wolf's teeth, protect the fox's tail.

Seven times measure cut once.

Hands will overcome one, knowledge - a thousand.

A lonely tree is afraid of the wind, a lonely man is afraid of people.

Make a fool pray to God, he will hurt his forehead.

Each mountain has its own slope; each person has his own temper.

To the knower it is light; to the ignorant it is dark.

A non-union complex sentence can also often be found in proverbs. This type of sentence in proverbs is defined by the fact that its parts are interconnected by means of intonation without the presence of any conjunctions and allied words, as, for example, occurs in compound or complex sentences.

Dash proverbs:

You can't build a bridge out of words - you need logs.

Repetition is the mother of learning.

To be afraid of wolves - do not go into the forest.

The wolf dragged - they dragged the wolf.

Pick a flower and its beauty will fade.

With the world on a thread - a beggar's shirt.

If you chase someone else, you will lose yours.

They cut the forest - the chips fly.

The quieter you go, the further you'll get.

If you like to ride - love to carry sleds.

If you want to eat kalachi, don't sit on the stove.

The word is not a sparrow, it will fly out - you will not catch it.

Proverb - flower, proverb - berry

Early laughter - late tears.

A dash is placed between sentences that are not connected by conjunctions if the second sentence contains a result or conclusion from what is said in the first. In other words, the dash is in some way a connecting sign. With its help, parts of the proverb are connected, this is carried out directly to accurately describe the expression. By means of a dash, the first part is explained by the second, making the expression completely complete.

With colon:

Everything is in order: a sleigh in Kazan, a collar in the bazaar.

Dear mother Moscow: you can't buy for gold; you can't take it by force.

Maternal anger is like spring snow: and a lot of it will fall, but it will soon melt.

True virtue is like a river: the deeper it is, the less it makes noise.

Who has what taste: who loves melon, and who loves watermelon.

The colon is also quite common in proverbs. After the colon in the proverb, its first part is literally revealed, explaining and supplementing it. Actually, the need for a colon in proverbs is due to the same thing as the presence of a dash in such expressions.

Thus, having considered and studied the main features of Russian proverbs, we can conclude that proverbs are extremely diverse, and the topic of their study has been and will be relevant. There are many different proverbs that reveal completely different topics. In this paper, specific classifications were given in accordance with syntactic constructions, after which their description was given. Thus, proverbs in their construction can be different. Some consist of a simple sentence, others of a compound sentence, and some are formed with a dash or colon. But each of the proverbs carries a special semantic load, with the help of which all thoughts given for reflection are transmitted. In conclusion, it is worth saying that the proverbs of the Russian language are one of the parts of the cultural heritage of the whole people, who passed on these expressions from generation to generation. This is an important value component of Russian folklore.

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