



PROBLEMS OF INTERFERENCE TRANSPOSITION IN THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN NATIONAL AUDIENCES

Submission Date: May 10, 2022, Accepted Date: May 20, 2022,

Published Date: May 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-03-05-07>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Fayzilat Shaxobovna Maqsudova

Teacher, Department Of Russian Language And Teaching Methods, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article considers the implementation of comparative analysis and description of the vocabulary of proverbs and sayings of the Russian and Uzbek languages and the identification of the field of speech interference. The comparative study of languages is increasingly attracting the attention of linguists, since the comparison of the same linguistic phenomenon in different languages makes it possible to more clearly and clearly reveal the essence of the phenomenon under study, to detect its specificity both in linguistic, systemic terms, and in speech, functional.

KEYWORDS

Grammar, interlinguas interference, proverb, sayings, language, transposition.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek and Russian languages, which are genetically related, are most in need of a consistent comparative typological study, as this makes it possible to comprehensively trace the commonality

and difference of these languages in their modern state. Until now, such work has been carried out in Uzbek linguistics mainly in terms of grammar. As regards the field of vocabulary, we are dealing only



with individual works, while the huge translated literature and various bilingual dictionaries are the most important source for comparative research. In this regard, a comparison of the lexical and semantic features of proverbs and sayings can become especially attractive, because it is in them that the national color and semantic monolith of the compared languages are most realistically reflected.

Interlingual interference is “cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages that occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of the fact that they know more languages than one”. It is important for teachers to understand this phenomenon “in order to determine an adequate strategy for teaching the target language”, thus realizing one of the leading methodological principles of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

The term "interference" (from the Latin *inter* (mutually, between each other) and (*influence, strike, intervene*) was borrowed by linguists from the field of exact sciences. It was first used by members of the Prague Linguistic Circle (1926-1953), but the most important impetus to the development of the study of this phenomenon was given by the invaluable scientific work "Language Contacts" by the American scientist Uriel Weinreich, in which he defines this concept. In his opinion, the consequence of contacting languages is often interference, that is, "cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages that occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of the fact that they know more languages than one.

We believe that interference is a negative phenomenon that hinders the acquisition of a second language. Interference arises because of differences and discrepancies between the systems of native and non-native languages. The similarities between the two languages facilitate the assimilation of individual elements of a non-native language. The principle of relying on the native language should be respected.

There is interlingua and intra-lingual interference.

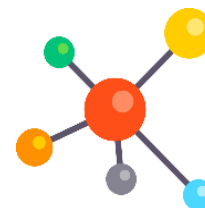
Intralinguistic interference is the replacement of linguistic units and the rules for handling them within one (in this case, the studied) language.

Transposition is the positive impact of knowledge, skills and abilities gained by students in their native language on mastering their non-native language.

Transposition is a more complex and diverse phenomenon, the manifestations of which depend on such factors as the level of knowledge, skills and abilities in the native language; the presence of identical or similar elements between the native and Russian languages; methods of using transposition in each specific case; on the nature of motivation in the performance of educational actions by students. The efficiency of using transposition is related to the implementation of all these factors. In fact, if the students do not have a solid knowledge of their native language, if the skills and abilities to operate with the facts of their native language have not been sufficiently formed, one cannot seriously talk about the possibility of a positive transfer. Apparently, the fact that transposition is used only sporadically in the practice of teaching the Russian language in national schools and universities is explained by the fact that the level of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in their native language is very low. It is known that common features can be characteristic both for all languages and for a separate family or group of languages. The universality of various properties of languages can manifest itself at the level of formal means of expressing grammatical categories (for example, paradigms of grammatical forms, and ways of forming words) or can cover the semantics of words and phrases.

The use of proverbs and phraseological units in speech makes speech natural, vivid and rich, helps to comprehensively understand the literary text, and helps to establish emotional contact between interlocutors.

Since proverbs and sayings are a precious treasury of the spiritual wealth of peoples, the problem of their



study is of an international nature.

Proverbs and sayings, being a small, natural works in their genre, are a multifaceted object of study.

The very definition that "proverbs and sayings are historically established, expressive, apt, extremely brief, lexically and grammatically relatively stable, common sayings", and that "They express generalization, observation in vivid images, are reproduced in the act of speech from memory in a finished form, with a certain meaning and vary according to the general laws of folklore, in specific historical and geographical conditions" explains the reason for turning to them both linguists and literary critics.

We should note that proverbs and sayings are used by writers for a specific artistic purpose and they can perform a variety of functions: they enrich works of art, make them popular, betraying a national coloring. It is the national wealth, originality, and philosophy, which is expressed by a proverb in a work of art, that gives reason to consider it very necessary and relevant to solve the problem of preserving the national color in translation. In addition, it is no less necessary to preserve precisely such national features of a work of art in translation, which characterize the individual style of the author of a work of art.

Let us analyze some Russian and Uzbek proverbs from this point of view.

The word is not a sparrow: if it flies out, you won't catch it.

Aytilgan so'z otilgan o'q.

Situation: "You can't take back what you said."

Burnt in milk, they blow on the water.

Og'zi kuygan qatiqni ham puflab ichadi ("burned mouth drinks, barks").

Situation: "one who has suffered from something becomes very careful."

My tongue is my enemy.

Til boshga yetadi. ("all the troubles on my head from the language").

Situation: "saying at the wrong time or in the wrong place hurts."

Two bears do not live in the same den.

Ikkita qo'shqorning boshi bir qozoga sig'mas. ("two sheep's heads do not fit into one cauldron").

Situation: "two people (equal in all respects) cannot be in the same place, position, etc."

You can't take a fish out of a pond without effort.

Erinmagan sherning ogzidan ham oladi ("he who is not lazy can get prey from the mouth of a lion").

Situation: "to achieve a positive result, you have to work hard."

The above proverbs in each case are united by the generality of situations. Proverbs differ most often in realities. Compare: sparrow (Russian) - bullet (Uzb.); two bears (Russian) - two rams (Uzb.); fish from the pond (Russian) - prey from the mouth of a lion (Uzb.).

Creating proverbs, each nation uses its own, specific realities. "It is in terms of realities, i.e. in the figurative structure of proverbs and sayings lies the difference between the sayings of different peoples, all their ethnic, geographical, historical and linguistic (in the sense of the "linguistic model of the world") specificity.

Along with this, quite numerous examples of proverbs are found in the compared languages, coinciding in their subject-figurative or logical structure.

The study of proverbs of a non-native language should



take into account, first of all, the common features that are characteristic of the proverbs of the compared languages, and the differences that are characteristic of them.

In many languages, there are expressions close in meaning that correspond in form and content. At the heart of each saying, based on worldly wisdom, are the features of the national mentality, character, and behavior. Comparing folk proverbs - the property of Uzbek folk thinking - with Russian equivalents, we can see the closeness of the worldview of the two peoples.

REFERENCES

1. Рожкова, Г.И. К лингвистическим основам методики преподавания русского языка иностранцам. Москва: Издательство МГУ, 2017. - 144 с.
2. 206. Мартынова, Е.Н. Пословицы и поговорки. М: Просвещение, 2017.-185 с.
3. Леонтьев, А.А. Некоторые проблемы обучения русскому языку как иностранному. - Москва, 2014. - 88 с.
4. Ковылина, Л.Н. Синтаксическая интерференция и способы ее изучения.: - Киев, 2013. - 24с.
5. Ismatullayeva, N. R. Translation of phraseological units in Chinese and Uzbek languages. In Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration (International conference). Beijing, PRC, June (Vol. 24, pp. 45-50).
6. Khudoyorovich, K. K., Rasuljanovna, I. N., Khalmuratovna, R. Z., & Eshkobilovna, K. D. (2020). The Issues of Word Choice in Fiction Translation. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(04).