



World Conference on "Integrated and Life-long Education of Modernity"

Non-equivalent Vocabulary of the Russian Language

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Abstract. The study of non-equivalent language units in classes in Russian as a foreign language corresponds to modern educational standards, which recommend developing not only linguistic, communicative competence, but also cultural competence. Therefore, teaching Russian as a foreign language should take place in line with the linguocultural concept.

Key words: Vocabulary, character, words, language, non-equivalent vocabulary.

Non-equivalent words of a particular language are carriers and keepers of cultural knowledge, therefore, the study of non-equivalent vocabulary in the classroom in Russian as a foreign language is a process that is both complex and significant, since foreign students learn not only the lexical meaning of a new word, but also receive cultural information unknown to them. Non-equivalent vocabulary, or non-equivalent language units, is the subject of research in such a scientific direction as linguistic and cultural studies. Linguistic and cultural studies, in turn, is an integral part of linguoculturology, therefore they are also its subject of study [5]. Non-equivalent language units is a term introduced by E. M. Vereshchagin and V. G. Kostomarov. According to scientists, these are "designations of phenomena specific to a particular culture (accordion, matryoshka, bast shoes, samovar), which are the product of a cumulative (accumulative, fixing the experience of native speakers) language function and can be considered as receptacles of background knowledge, that is, knowledge present in the minds of the speakers" [Cit. Quoted from: Ibid., p. 7]. Differences between languages are due to differences in cultures, and they are most easily demonstrated on the material of lexical units and phraseological units, since the nominative means of a language are most directly related to extralinguistic reality. From the point of view of scientists, non-equivalent vocabulary is words that cannot be semantized with the help of translation (they do not have stable correspondences in other languages, do not have semantic correspondences in the content system characteristic of another language), that is, "words whose content plan cannot be compared with any foreign lexical concepts" [3, p. 56]. Therefore, the concept of "non-equivalent vocabulary" includes not only the absence of an equivalent, but also the reason for this absence - "a reflection of the word of a specific material and spiritual culture" [Ibid., p. 58]. Non-equivalent vocabulary refers to linguistic units with national cultural significance that creates the national flavor of the text. These are words denoting the realities of a particular national culture. Realities are objects or phenomena of material culture that are characteristic of the life (everyday life, culture, social and historical development) of one people and alien to another. Non-equivalent language

units can be divided into several subgroups: - proper names: Konyok-Gorbunok, Sivka-Burka, Ivanushka the Fool, Firebird, Tulpar (Bash.), Akbuzat (Bash.), Ural-Batyr (Bash.), Shurale (bash.); - clothes, shoes, jewelry: caftan, bast shoes, galoshes, skullcap (bash.), turban (bash.); - buildings and objects of traditional (folk) life: a hut, a hut, a tower, a fork, a poker, a bench, a chest, a bathhouse, a sleigh, a yoke, a samovar, a yurt (tower); - traditions, holidays, rituals: Maslenitsa, Easter, Christmas, Sabantuy (bash.), Kurban (bash.); - musical instruments: harp, accordion, balalaika, kurai (bash.), kubyz (bash.); - mythological and fabulous creatures: miracle yudo, bun, brownie, devil, goblin, mermaid, water, ghoul, batyr (bash.), shaitan (bash.); - food and drinks: cabbage soup, porridge, borscht, kvass, koumiss (bash.), ayran (bash.), short (bash.), katyk (bash.), bishbarmak (bash.), boursak (bash.); - words from folklore: parsley, buffoon, mummers, carols; - religious terms and concepts: icon, cross, sacrament, dormition, unction, mullah (bash.), mosque (bash.), nikah (bash.); - folk games, toys: matryoshka, bast shoes, burners, round dance, blind man's buff [7, p. 27]. There are several features in the process of teaching non-equivalent vocabulary. Firstly, there is no such stage as the translation of a word into the native language of foreign students. This is due to the fact that non-equivalent words do not have stable correspondences in other languages. Secondly, it is impossible to carry out work on the selection of synonyms, since they are absent for the same reason. Acquaintance with a new word, the equivalent of which is not in the native language of foreign listeners, should begin with a detailed explanation of its lexical meaning in Russian. This should be an interesting little story. Let's consider this approach on the example of non-equivalent words from the lexical-semantic group "Folk games, toys". Matryoshka is a Russian wooden toy in the form of a doll receipt. Several smaller nesting dolls are put inside the nesting dolls, arranging them according to their height. The name "matryoshka" comes from the diminutive form of the Russian female name Matryona, which was widespread in the past among the peasantry. Each nesting doll is an image of a girl or woman in Russian national clothes: in a sundress, with a scarf on her head. Her clothes are decorated with bright flowers, in her hands she holds a basket, or a bird, or a bouquet of flowers. All the dolls that make up one toy are similar, but differ from each other in some detail. One toy usually consists of 3-4 dolls; round dance - a Russian folk game (in which young people usually took part), similar to a complex action consisting of movement (dance), song, music and the ability to present one or another work. In addition, each participant had to know the sequence of singing and dance movements in the round dance. The word "khorovod" is a native Russian word, formed by adding the words "choir" - a group dance with singing and "lead"; lapta is a Russian folk team game with a ball and a bat. The players of one team hit the ball as far as possible with a bat and, during its flight, run across the playing field and back, the players of the other team try to catch the ball and hit one of the opponents with it; burners is a Russian folk game in which the one who "burns" (he is in front) catches other participants who run away from him in turn in pairs. This game got its name from the song: "Burn, burn clearly so that it doesn't go out ... One, two, don't crow, run like fire," which accompanies it [6].

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World Conference on "Integrated and Life-long Education of Modernity"

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