

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE FORMATION OF CULTURAL COMPETENCIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract.

The article examines the importance of phraseological units in teaching Russian as a foreign language, their role in the formation of cultural competencies. Phraseological units, being part of the linguistic picture of the world, carry a deep cultural meaning, reflecting the peculiarities of the Russian-speaking mentality. They allow foreign students to immerse themselves in the cultural context and gain a deeper understanding of national traditions and worldview. The author emphasizes that successful mastery of phraseological units contributes to intercultural communication and improves the level of proficiency in the Russian language.

Key words: Phraseologisms, cultural competence, Russian as a foreign language, intercultural communication, linguistic picture of the world.

Introduction

The Russian language, like any other, is not just a means of communication, but also a carrier of cultural, historical and social codes. One of the most striking and unique aspects of the language is phraseological units, which are often difficult for students studying Russian as a foreign language (RFL) to understand and learn. These set expressions and phrases, despite their idiomatic nature, are the most important elements in the formation of cultural competence. Cultural competence is understood as the ability of a student not only to use the language for communication, but also to understand the cultural, historical and mental realities of native speakers.

Phraseologisms reflect centuries-old traditions, worldview and way of life of the people. Knowledge of phraseological units opens access to understanding the deep aspects of culture and language. For foreigners, this is not only the key to mastering the Russian language, but also a means of successful integration into the cultural space of native speakers.

Learning a language is always associated with mastering not only grammar and vocabulary, but also the cultural context in which the language exists. This is especially true when learning a foreign language, where students encounter a different cultural picture of the world than their own. In the process of learning Russian as a foreign language, phraseological units are particularly difficult - set expressions whose meaning cannot be understood based on a simple translation of the words that comprise them. Phraseological units require a deep knowledge of the language, history, culture and traditions of the people, as they are a kind of "capsules" of cultural information that are passed down from generation to generation and preserved in the language.

Phraseologisms are not only a means of transmitting information, but also an important element that

contributes to the formation of cultural competence. Cultural competence is understood as the ability of students to adequately perceive and interpret cultural codes and symbols contained in the language. This includes understanding the historical context, traditions, customs, mentality and worldview of native speakers.

Studying phraseological units is an important step towards deep mastery of the Russian language, as these set expressions reflect the centuries-old history and culture of the people, and allow one to better understand their worldview and values. Without knowledge of phraseological units, mastering the language remains superficial, as students are deprived of the opportunity to fully perceive all aspects of the national culture. Therefore, it is important not only to introduce phraseological units into the curriculum, but also to pay attention to their cultural significance, helping students to immerse themselves in the historical and social context of the use of certain expressions.

In addition, phraseological units play a key role in intercultural communication. Knowing them allows foreign students to interact more effectively with native speakers, avoid misunderstandings and embarrassments that may arise from incorrect use of set expressions. In intercultural communication, knowledge of phraseological units allows one to avoid cultural barriers and establish deeper and more mutually understanding relationships with native speakers. Thus, phraseological units are an integral part of both linguistic and cultural competence.

The introduction of phraseological units into the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language also contributes to the development of interdisciplinary connections, since their study requires knowledge in the fields of history, ethnography, cultural studies and linguistics. This makes the learning process more complex and multifaceted, which ultimately contributes to a deeper understanding of both the language itself and the culture of its speakers.

Phraseologisms as a reflection of national culture

Phraseologisms are expressions that have a specific meaning, often not corresponding to the meaning of their constituent words. Expressions such as "to play it safe", "to eat the dog", "to work carelessly" convey cultural codes that may be incomprehensible without knowledge of the historical and cultural context. For example, the expression "to play it safe" is associated with the tradition of making wooden spoons in Russia. Understanding such expressions requires knowledge not only of the language, but also of national traditions and features of Russian-language culture.

The ability to correctly use phraseological units in speech and understanding their cultural associations contribute to the development of cultural competence. Teachers working with foreign students should pay attention to explaining the etymology of phraseological units, as well as their historical and cultural significance.

The influence of phraseological units on the perception of the linguistic picture of the world

Each language forms its own unique picture of the world, which reflects the perception of native speakers. Phraseologisms are part of this picture and help to reveal the peculiarities of the mentality and worldview of the people. For example, such expressions as "the world is not without good people" or "to be in seventh heaven" convey ideas about happiness, kindness and social solidarity.

For international students, understanding and using these expressions is important not only from a lexical point of view, but also from a cultural integration point of view. Students begin to understand that language is not just a tool for communication, but also a way of expressing cultural values, moral norms and historical traditions of a people.

Phraseologisms reveal unique aspects of perception of the surrounding reality. For example, many phraseologisms in the Russian language are connected with natural phenomena, which reflects the importance of nature in the life of the Russian people: "with a gulkin nose", "to throw dust in the eyes", "on seven winds". Understanding such expressions helps foreigners to penetrate Russian culture and realize the importance of certain aspects of everyday life and life realities.

The role of phraseological units in intercultural communication

Phraseologisms, being a unique part of any language, are a complex and multi-layered phenomenon that requires a special approach to study. Particular attention in the study of phraseologisms is given to their cultural aspect, since it is through them that language conveys the cultural, historical and mental codes of the nation.

Intercultural communication requires not only linguistic competence, but also the ability to understand cultural norms and realities. Misunderstanding or incorrect use of phraseological units can lead to misunderstandings and even conflicts. For example, the expression "to work half-heartedly" in literal translation can confuse a foreigner if it is not explained to him that it means sloppy work.

Phraseologisms, when integrated into everyday speech, allow foreign students to better adapt to the Russian-speaking environment and communicate with native speakers at a deeper level. The correct use of phraseologisms in speech demonstrates a high level of language proficiency and also contributes to more successful interaction with native speakers.

To achieve a high level of proficiency in Russian, it is important to include phraseological units in educational materials and explain their meaning in the context of everyday communication. This helps to reduce the level of language barriers and increase mutual understanding between representatives of different cultures.

Each nation has its own unique cultural characteristics, which are reflected in the language. One of the most vivid means of expressing these characteristics is phraseological units. For example, in the Russian language you can find such expressions as "to set the tone", "it's in the bag", "it's within reach". These phraseological units cannot be understood without knowledge of the cultural context and traditions of the Russian people. "To set the tone" means to establish certain rules of behavior or manner of action, which is associated with musical traditions. "It's in the bag" is a phraseological unit that arose in a business context, when agreements were concluded by throwing money into a hat, which symbolized the completion of the deal.

These expressions show that phraseological units often have historical roots and are associated with certain stages of society's development, its traditions and customs. Therefore, it is important for foreign students not only to learn these expressions, but also to understand their cultural meaning in order to use them adequately in speech.

Phraseologisms play an important role in the process of intercultural communication. Knowledge and

correct use of phraseological units allows foreign students to better integrate into Russian-speaking society, to understand hidden meanings that may not be obvious at first glance. For example, the expressions "to hold a stone in one's bosom", "to sit in a puddle", "like water off a duck's back" have a deeply metaphorical meaning, and their incorrect use can cause misunderstandings or lead to culture shock.

Correct understanding of phraseological units also helps to avoid comical situations that may arise with literal translation. For example, the expression "to bear a burden" can be understood literally by a foreigner, although in Russian it has a figurative meaning "to bear responsibility". To avoid such misunderstandings, it is necessary to take into account the cultural features of phraseological units and their metaphorical meaning, which often does not coincide with the literal one.

Methods of Teaching Phraseological Units in Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language

In order for students to successfully master phraseological units, it is necessary to use a comprehensive approach to their teaching. It is important not only to provide translations and explanations of the meanings of phraseological expressions, but also to immerse students in the cultural context of their use. Teachers can use various methods to effectively study phraseological units:

Role-playing method . Including phraseological units in role-playing games allows students to apply them in practice, which helps them to remember and understand better. For example, teachers can ask students to act out a dialogue in which phraseological units are used, which helps students to see them in a real-life context of communication.

Text analysis . Reading fiction and analyzing texts that use phraseological units helps students understand their meaning and cultural context. This can be both classical Russian literature and modern texts that reflect everyday speech.

Watching movies and TV series . Modern media resources such as movies, TV series, and TV shows are also a great way to learn phraseological units. Teachers can encourage students to watch movie clips that use phraseological units and discuss their meaning in specific situations.

Knowledge of phraseological units has a direct impact on the success of foreign students' adaptation in the Russian-speaking environment. Phraseological units, like idiomatic expressions, are used in everyday speech and reflect the real life of society. Therefore, students who know and can correctly use phraseological units have the opportunity to interact more naturally with native speakers, which contributes to their rapid social adaptation.

Cultural adaptation involves not only mastering language norms, but also understanding cultural traditions, mental attitudes, and everyday habits of native speakers. Phraseologisms, being carriers of cultural information, help foreign students better navigate Russian-speaking society, understand its norms and expectations.

Conclusion.

Phraseologisms are an integral part of the language, and their study is necessary for the formation of cultural competence in foreign students. They help to better understand the cultural codes, traditions and mentality of Russian speakers, and also contribute to successful adaptation in the Russian-speaking environment. Teachers should pay special attention to explaining phraseologisms and their meaning in the cultural context in order to promote deep mastery of the language and intercultural communication. Phraseologisms are an important aspect of studying Russian as a foreign language, as they are complex linguistic constructions that carry deep cultural codes. They reflect the historical development of society, its traditions, customs and mentality. To successfully master the Russian language, foreign students need not only to know the grammar rules and vocabulary, but also to understand the cultural context in which the language exists.

Phraseologisms play a key role in the formation of cultural competence, as they contribute to a better understanding of the cultural realities, traditions and worldview of native speakers. The ability to correctly use phraseologisms in speech demonstrates a high level of language proficiency and contributes to successful intercultural communication.

To achieve a high level of proficiency in Russian as a foreign language, teachers should pay special attention to phraseological units, explaining their cultural meaning and context of use. This will allow students not only to improve their language skills, but also to penetrate deeper into the culture of native speakers, which ultimately contributes to successful integration into Russian-speaking society and intercultural communication.

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