



SPECIFIC ASPECT OF STUDYING RUSSIAN APHORISMS

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Abstract: *The issue of studying this topic is relevant for both teachers and students due to the frequent use of these language units in oral and written speech, while being difficult to understand with a superficial study. In the process of educational work, attention is drawn to the importance of a comparative analysis of phraseological units and aphorisms in Russian and in the native language for foreign students in terms of etymology, connotation, semantics, frequency of use, the appropriateness of their use in a given speech situation.*

Key words: *aphorism, phraseological units, semantics, ellipsis, poem.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu mavzuni o'rganish masalasi o'qituvchi va talabalar uchun ham dolzarb bo'lib, bu til birliklarining og'zaki va yozma nutqda tez-tez ishlatilishi, yuzaki o'rganish bilan tushunish qiyin. O'quv-tarbiyaviy ish jarayonida chet ellik talabalar uchun rus tili va ona tilidagi frazeologik birliklar va aforizmlarni etimologiyasi, konnotatsiyasi, semantikasi, qo'llanish chastotasi va ularning maqsadga muvofiqligi nuqtai nazaridan qiyosiy tahlil qilish muhimligiga e'tibor qaratiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *aforizm, frazeologik birliklar, semantika, ellipsis, she'r.*

Аннотация: *Вопрос изучения данной темы актуален как для преподавателей, так и для студентов в связи с частым употреблением данных языковых единиц в устной и письменной речи, при этом труднопонимаемых при поверхностном изучении. В процессе воспитательной работы обращается внимание на важность сравнительного анализа фразеологизмов и афоризмов в русском и в родном языке для иностранных студентов с точки зрения этимологии, коннотации, семантики, частотности употребления, целесообразности их употребления. в данной речевой ситуации.*

Ключевые слова: *афоризм, фразеологизмы, семантика, эллипсис, стихотворение.*

An aphorism is a broad phrase that, in a clear and original way, conveys a particular general idea. The actual word comes from the antiquated Greek αφορισμός - "short sentence" - and is related with the action word αφορίζω - "limit", "discrete", "banish". Hippocrates was the first to introduce the term "aphorism." In the 4th century BC, he called his work a treatise on diseases and the art of treating them. In the preface, he wrote: Life is short, workmanship is seemingly perpetual." The term "aphorism" had a long history of being specifically associated with medicine, but it wasn't until the 16th century that it came to mean a moral saying. In Russian books, "maxim" is first seen as in the "Word reference of the Russian Foundation" of 1789: "A



short rule, whose reality depends on experience and thinking, and which in short words contains a ton of significance.” And they are called subspecies – “The truisms of clinical science depend on tests. Hippocratic Sayings” and “Educational Adages”. Also, in 1816, the main assortment “Maxims, or Chose Considerations from Different Scholars ...”, gathered via Carl von Stricken, was distributed in St. Petersburg. Axioms have existed since antiquated times, being brought into the world in the personalities of counterparts as savvy platitudes on everlasting subjects. For what reason is life given (“What is going on with life? Serve others and accomplish something beneficial”, Aristotle), how to prevail in it (“Acknowledge the unavoidable with pride”, Seneca), what is love (“Love escapes from the individuals who seek after her, and the individuals who take off, hurl themselves on the neck”, Shakespeare), what is going on with companionship (“In the structure of human bliss, fellowship raises walls, and love frames a vault”, Kozma Prutkov), how to overcome evil (“There is just a single way stopped evil - accomplish something useful to underhanded individuals, Leo Tolstoy) and be cheerful (“Joy is when your thought process, say and do is as one”, Mahatma Gandhi). Basic rules for quoting are the followings:

1. The quote must match the text of the work.

2. Punctuation marks in the quote must be reproduced accurately. If you do not have the text of the work at hand (examination to the university), then you should place the signs in accordance with the rules of punctuation.

3. If you do not quote all the words of the passage, then an ellipsis is put in place of the missing words. In this case, it is necessary to check whether the meaning of the quote is distorted.

Options for including a quote in the text of a Russian essay can be different:

- “Я знаю в жизни только два действительные несчастья: угрызение совести и болезнь”,-говорит князь “Андрей Пьеру.

- Князь Андрей говорит Пьеру, что знает в жизни только два действительные несчастья: угрызение совести и болезнь”.

For this situation, direct discourse should be changed over into circuitous discourse, and the cited text is composed with a lowercase letter.

4. Accentuation in composition citations harmonizes with accentuation in direct discourse.

5. An ellipsis is placed after a colon and before a quote that is not written from the beginning, such as:

Сам Раскольников говорит Лужину по поводу его рассуждений: “...доведите до последствия, что вы давеча проповедовали, и выйдет, что людей можно резать...”

6. You can not retell the poetic text in your own words (Pushkin writes that he loves Peter's creation).

7. A poetic text can be quoted in two ways:



A. Observing the graphic appearance of the stanza, for example: “Wonderful picture...” A. Fet - winter landscape.

The poet's emotions are expressed in this poem as a result of contemplating nature's beauty:

Чудная картина,
Как ты мне родна:
Белая равнина,
Полная луна...

In this case, the text is given without quotes.

B. One or two lines can be quoted “per line”, for example: “Чудная картина” А. Фета - зимний пейзаж. The poet’s emotions are expressed in this poem as a result of contemplating nature’s beauty:

“Чудная картина, // Как ты мне родна...”

In this case, quotes are required.

8. If the work is about one author or one poetic work, the name of the author and the title of the poem are not indicated after the quotation. There is no need to indicate the name of the poet and in the case when it precedes the quotation or is called after it, for example:

A. Fet writes:

Чудная картина,
Как ты мне родна:
Белая равнина,
Полная луна...

9. If the works of different poets are quoted, the name of the author should be put in brackets after the quote, both poems depict a winter landscape:

Чудная картина,
Как ты мне родна:
Белая равнина,
Полная луна... (A. Fet).
Мчатся тучи,
вьются тучи;
Невидимкою луна
Освещает снег летучий;
Мутно небо, ночь мутна... (A.Pushkin).

The same design rules apply when it comes to different poems by the same author. The titles of the verses are given under the quotation in parentheses and in quotation marks, for example:

Под голубыми небесами
Великолепными коврами,
Блестя на солнце, снег лежит...(“Winter morning”)



Мчатся тучи,
вьются тучи;
Невидимкою луна
Освещает снег летучий;
Мутно небо, ночь мутна... ("Demons").

On the right side of the sheet, the epigraph is drawn without quotation marks. A dot is not placed after the author's surname and initials, which are not enclosed in brackets.

10. In the event that the citation isn't given in full, then, at that point, the oversight is shown by an ellipsis, which is put:

- to indicate that the quote is not given at the beginning of the sentence, either before or after opening quotes that are unrelated to the author's text in terms of syntax: L.N. Tolstoy composed: "... In art, simplicity, conciseness, and clarity are the highest forms of perfection;

- when a portion of the text contained within a quotation is omitted in the middle: A.A. Fadeev recalled when discussing the advantages of folk poetry's language: Reading fairy tales, listening to folk speech, studying proverbs, and reading authors with all the richness of Russian speech were all recommended by our Russian classics, which is not a coincidence;

- after the statement (before the end statements), when the cited sentence isn't given as far as possible: Talking with regards to the way of life of oral discourse, A.P. Chekhov composed: " In point of fact, for an intelligent person, bad speech ought to be regarded as indecent as not being able to read or write..." If the quote is not an independent sentence, a full stop is placed after the ellipsis at the end: "The beauty, magnificence, strength, and richness of the Russian language is evident enough from books written in previous centuries..." wrote M.V. Lomonosov. If the quote with the ellipsis is an independent sentence, no period is placed after it: Belinsky, V. G., wrote: All parts in Onegin are articulated naturally..."

The use of a proverbs is unusual because the actual wording becomes a pattern that suggests contextual extensions of meaning without the need for new words. To put it another way, new information is poured into the proverb itself. The primary meaning of a proverb, as expressed in its actual form, restricts the range of possible meaning extensions, or the completion of the form. Because of this, we might think of the proverb as a way of thinking. So it is in each other case at some other degree of etymological examination. Even though they serve the same purpose, abstract formulas provide a wider range of practical application possibilities than concrete words. By phrases a, almost every good writer will employ language idioms.

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