



THE USAGE OF PAIR WORDS IN RUSSIAN LANGAUAGE

Usmonova Gulshod Madxatovna

Senior teacher of Termez state university, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Teaching, Learning Language, Methodology.

Received: 05.10.2024

Accepted: 10.10.2024

Published: 15.10.2024

Abstract: The method of teaching Russian language begins to teach language to students in primary school. The first method of teaching Russian language is practicing technique. Psychological and pedagogical laws of the learning process are like the needs of the society. At the beginning of these needs are communication tools. The communication tools define the ways of teaching Russian to students according to their language characteristics. The method of teaching Russian language consists of the literary parts of the language skills of students, the concepts of grammar, the change of language system over time (assimilation) and other parts of language science. Methodology; pedagogy, psychology and philosophy at the intersection of disciplines. These disciplines have a common interest.

INTRODUCTION

The most detailed description of the issues surrounding expressivity issues was first given by a French and Swiss linguist Charles Bally in his works, "French Stylistics" (1909), "Language and life"(1913),"Common linguistics and French language issues" (1932). V.V.Vinogradov, V.A.Zvegintsev, O.S.Akhmatova and others paid much attention to the evocative and expressive side of a language. E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, A.N.Gvozdev, A.D.Grigoriev, L.L.Kim devoted their works to this problem as well. The researches in this field covers a wide range of problems (V.G.Gak, M.N.Kozhina, A.Lukjanova, V.N.Teliya, T.A.Tripolskaya, V.K.Kharchenko, M.I.Cheremisina, V.I.Shakhovskiy and others) As for Yakut linguistics, the issue of expressivity issues has been studied since the nineties. (P.A.Sleptsov, P.S.Afanasiev, V.I.Likhanov and others).The Yakut standard language has rich expressive resources, especially in the language of fiction and the colloquial language. It was V.I. Likhanov who made the first specialised research into the expressivity category in Yakut linguistics. The paired words have a special place in a special vocabulary of the Yakut language's expressive fund. As it is noted in the

Yakut language Grammar: "The words of such type have not been studied enough. There are only some preparatory observations. So it is possible to make just some common remarks about such words. The paired words are widely used in poetry, fiction and in colloquial speech". (Grammar,1982: 113). In the Yakut language, any concept can be expressed using the paired words. As Kharitonov L.N. defines, "the paired words are a grammatically equal or parallel combination of two words, belonging to the same part of speech and representing one lexical item. (Kharitonov, 1947: 113) Depending on their lexical-semantic structure the paired words are divided into three kinds: 1. Combination words, consisting of two full words; this category can be further divided into the following subsets: a) The combination of synonyms; b) The combination of antonyms; c) The combination in which the general meaning is the sum of its components; e) the paired words-doublets. Such words normally express multiplicity. 2. Combination words in which the second component does not have a separate meaning and use; 3. Combination words in which the two components are not used separately; it is characteristic for the two component words to rhyme. rhyming of the two component is characteristic for such group. It is assumed, that "the meaning of a paired word to a greater extent depends on the meaning of its every component and the sense relation to each other. The amplitude of a paired word meaning seems to depend on the contrast degree of the two components' meanings. These two components are somehow the two opposite poles of a paired word sense range. Contrast type combination usually obtain collective generalizing meaning: хаар-самыыр, snow-rain (here these paired words mean precipitation as a whole). The combinations of a flat type, i.e. those which have similar meaning, also have a collective generalizing meaning. (Grammar,1982: 114). It is to be noted that the majority of the paired combinations that describe an animate object, has a collective generalizing meaning independently of their structure. In the combinations of synonyms and in those combinations, in which one component does not have its own meaning (especially verbs and adjectives), the second component almost always shows emphatic characteristic or action denoted by the first word of a pair. Different kinds of emotional emphatic and specification of the main component meaning exist in this process."The phonetic doublet in a paired word, despite the absence of its own independent meaning, has a certain semantic load in a combination. It gives an additional hint to the main component of the combination.(normally of an emphatic character)" (Grammar;1982, 115). As E.I. Ubryatova notes, "the parallelism in a shape of the paired combination members is caused by aspiration to assonance, which plays a very big role in some languages. The assonance is recognized as one of the main organizing moments of the paired words in these languages. (Ubryatova,1948: 300) E.I.Ubryatova also notes that the Yakut language, keeping many ancient characteristics, is tightly connected to ancient Turkic languages in formation of paired words. Paired words enable to create vertical and horizontal alliterations in the epic works as well as parallel constructions, which have much significance in the epic formulas. "In any paired word the second member of the pair clearly demonstrates an increment, quantitative or qualitative intensity of the first one and gives to the semantics of a combination the emphatic subtleties", i.e. all paired words contain expressive meaning. However, paired words make up an independent, special layer of evocative dictionary, and their research is among the further tasks of the Yakut linguistics". (Ubryatova,1948: 300) As the research shows, in olongkho "Njurgun, the Impetuous Warrior" by K.G. Orosin among the common quantity of the paired words, used in this olongkho, 36% are nouns,17% are verbs,25% are participles,12% are adverbs,10% are adjectives. Lexical and semantic analyses of the paired words revealed the following: 1. The paired words, used in this olongkho, are remarkable for their expressivity. Their general meaning is wider and richer than a simple valuated sum of their components. 2. In the olongkho being researched the phonetic doublets are encountered most of all in

the paired participles. The second component has a certain semantic load in a combination. It gives an additional hint of an emphatic character to the main component of the combination. («уруйдуу-уруйдуу»- glorifying-glorifying, «унаарыта-унаарыта»- holding out hands. 3. The paired adjectives, the first member of which is an emphatic prepositive, fixed to bases are encountered most of all in this olongkho. The morphological peculiarity of such adjectives is an emphatic particle, expressing uniqueness or special character of the feature. (кип-килэккий- very shiny) 4. The group of paired adjectives is the most various one. There are numerous onomatopoeic adverbs in this group, consisting of doubled and onomatopoeic uninflected words. The characteristic feature of this group is that the components are rhymed and the two components are not used separately. The paired onomatopoeic words are coupled with the verb, thus functioning as manner adverbs. When used with full verbs they function as adverbial modifier of manner.

REFERENCES

1. Alferova, A.D. (1911). *Rodnoy yazık v sredney škole*.
2. *Opit metodiki Babaytseva, V. (1997). Russkiy yazık. Moskva.*
3. Alaudinova, Dilnoza. "INGLIZ TILIDA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK VA LINGVODIDAKTIK XUSUSIYATLARI." *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences (2024): 430-433.*
4. KM, A., AbdulHussein, A. H., Edrees Fadhil, A., Abdalhuseen, R. A., Mahdi Saleh, H., Turki Edan, R., ... & Nigora Narimanovna, M. (2023). Systematic Review of Drug Nanocarriers in Breast Cancer Treatment: Focusing on Liposomes and Polymeric Nanoparticles. *Journal of Nanostructures, 13(4), 960-977.*
5. ALAUDINOVA, Dilnoza. "FRAZEOLOGIK BIRIKMALAR VA ULARNI TARJIMA QILISH USULLARI." *XALQ TA'LIMI 57.*
6. Kizi, Alaudinova Dilnoza Rustam. "Lexical errors and shortcomings in the translation process." *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies 3.10 (2023): 275-280.*