

METHODOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN TEACHING THE GENDER CATEGORY OF NOUNS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

Annotation. The most significant attribute expressing the category of the gender in Russian language is a communication agreement. But when learning Russian language to non-Russian students such kind of information is clearly not enough. It confirms the actuality of the article topic. In the teaching of Russian as a foreign language, exercises are important in the technique of teaching process.

Key words. The gender category, masculine, feminine, neuter, gender characteristics, exercises, speech exercises, nouns, collocation, aspects, educational and methodical literature, technique of teaching.

The gender category in Russian language is not only of nouns divided into three grammatical classes of gender : masculine, feminine and neuter, but also appears as a means of grammatical dependence on phrases and sentences. In the teaching of Russian as a foreign language the gender category is more difficult. Because there is no gender category in Uzbek language.

Students whose mother tongue is Uzbek, at the beginning of their acquaintance with the expression of the category of gender in the Russian language should be given the idea that gender characteristics are manifested not only in their original form - in the nominative case: they are inherent in the whole paradigm of the word as a whole.

In the teaching of Russian as a foreign language, exercises are important in the technique of teaching process. N.I. Ges argues that it is impossible to define a single system of exercises when learning a language. Different approaches are used to classify exercises, which include language and speech exercises, instructional and creative, analytical and synthetic, preparation and speech exercises, communicative and so on.

V.V.Davidova and Elkonina emphasize four aspects for shaping students' learning:

- input into the situation of studying the material
- exercises related to training (sparring, cognitive, explorative)
- exercises for developing control and self-control;
- writing sentences and short texts on an antonymic basis, for example: *сестра и брат не были похожи друг на друга: она низкая, он высокий* (sister and brother were not alike: she was short, he was tall)

It is necessary to clearly distinguish groups of nouns in forming exercises:

- nouns of male gender with ending -а, -я (*отважный мужчина* - brave man, *любимый дедушка* -lovely granddad, *сильный юноша*-strong adolescent, *маленький Женя*-little Jenya);
- male nouns denoting a person by profession or public employment when they refer to females (*профессор пришла*-professor came, *директор приказала*-director commended);
- nouns of neutral gender with ending -а, -я, if they relate to males or females (*он умница*-he is smarty, *дорогой коллега*-dear colleague; *она умница*-she is smarty, *дорогая коллега*- dear colleague);

- Expressive nouns with suffixes -ишк(а), -ищ(е), *ин(а)* (*маленький сынишка, огромный мужичище*);

- Undeclinable nouns, as well as borrowed surnames and names (*незнакомая мис, дорогая Сулико, милая Шагинян, бедная Шевченко, прекрасная Виардо, известный Ваню Мурадели*)

Formal agreement by gender is not for the Russian language universal pattern,

and therefore in the teaching of Russian of language in a non-Russian audience it is very important to differentiate first of all two ways of manifestation of the generic category: morphological-syntactic and semantic. For students in whose mother tongue there is no gender category expression linguistic means, in particular for Uzbek students it is important rely on the semantic basis of the delimitation of words: *он мой брат - она моя сестра* (he is my brother – she is my sister)

Uzbek students are particularly difficult to learn nouns with ending the letter “-ь” and their correct use. In the educational and methodical literature for non-Russian students nouns on “-ь” are given indicating their gender characteristics, lists given words on “-ь” are usually incomplete, indications for differentiation masculine and feminine nouns do not cover the entire category words: signs by which it would be possible to determine the generic belonging of these words are not generalized.

Since to distinguish between tribal affiliation the nouns on “-ь”, in some cases their relevance to class of animate and inanimate nouns, they considered together and taken into account in the analyzed material signs of both animate and inanimate nouns. In determining the gender of nouns on “-ь”, it is desirable to take into following signatures:

- categorical nouns animation / inanimation;
- word-formative feature having a clear expression in modern Russian language;
- semantic characteristic of groups of words on “-ь”;
- belonging of a word to a certain layer of vocabulary, in particular borrowing, terminological subgroups of words;
- the external sign of the word on “-ь”.

For some word-formative signs, we can clearly identify groups of words to determine gender nouns:

- a) all nouns with the suffix “-тель” are masculine kind, including animate and inanimate:

водитель-driver, растворитель-solvent, отбеливатель-whitener

b) all nouns with the suffix “-арь” are masculine, including animate and inanimate: *лекарь-medico, словарь-dictionary.*

c) all nouns with the suffix “-ость/-есть” are feminine gender: *радость-gladness, тяжесть-heaviness.*

Nouns with formally unexpressed generic signs should be given to students for memorization as in the form of typical phrases, and in the form of lists of words.

When studying the gender of nouns, it is necessary to use words whose gender recognition is difficult for students: уголь (м.)- coal, ночь(ж.) - night, карамель (ж.)-caramel, вермишель (ж.)-vermicelli, тюль (м.)-tulle, фильм (м.)-film, педаль (ж.)-pedal, помидор (м.)-tomato, туфля (ж.)-shoe, морковь (ж.)-carrot.

It is advisable to bring an explanatory dictionary to the lesson and show how to the dictionary can specify the gender of nouns.

Special lessons are reserved for observation of the gender endings, in particular for exercises in writing unstressed endings of nouns of the middle gender (дерево-tree, болото-swamp, колено-knee, веко-eyelid, сердце-heart, платье-dress и др.).

It is necessary to pay attention to the collocation of the noun and adjective: топкое болото, глубокое озеро, голубое блюдо и т.п. It should be emphasized the role of “-ь” after sibilant letters - a soft sign in these words performs a grammatical function: shows that the noun feminine, such as печь-oven, дочь-daughter.

The lesson can be organized as a game: who is faster and more correct fill in the table, allocating nouns by gender. When considering the gender of nouns, attention is paid to speech, general educational skills: definitions of the lexical meaning of words, working with a dictionary, combining nouns with other words.

In the work on the generic characteristics of nouns, in addition to language analysis and determination of the gender of nouns in its course, M.R. Lvov recommends the following exercises (oral and written):

a) the formation of pairs of masculine and feminine nouns by type хозяйин -хозяйка, ткач - ткачиха, француз-французенка. During the realization process, there may be cases when pairs do not work out: шофер, космонавт;

b) forming collocation such as “noun +adjective ” when studying the topic inclination of adjectives in different case forms;

c) formation of dictionaries with the distribution of nouns by gender, by generic characteristics;

➤ formation of sentences and short texts on the antonym basis, for example: *сестра и брат не были похожи друг на друга: она низкая, он высокий* (sister and brother were not alike: she was short, he was tall);

d)research task: to prove what kind of names nouns: степь, Ваня, скотина, мышь, боль, Казань, пингвин, сирота;

e)research task: to retrace for what parts of speech the category of the gender is characteristic and how it is expressed in them. What parts of speech can be changed by gender? How?

On the example of the gender of nouns the concept is formed linguistic (lexico - grammatical) category, since the gender attribute has place in all significant parts of speech, except for the adverb. The learning of the gender category plays an important role in teaching foreign students. When learning this topic the usage of the above exercises in the classroom will give good results.

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THE COLOR ANALYSIS IN KUBRAVIA

Abstract. This article discusses about the color interpretation in Kubravia. The issues of color was not only vital for kubravia tarikat, but in all teachings, for tasavvufs. It is also mentioned that color is a focus in all religions and beliefs.

Keywords: Kubravia, color, Najmiddin Kubro, symbol, spirit, tasavvuf, tarikat, the source of light.

The beauty and elegance of the world is, of course, in color. In this sense, one cannot be astonished at the art of Allah's handwriting. The human emotions and the

spirit of the world are closely linked with the colors of the material world. There is no doubt that his desire is directly related to his mental state. For this reason, color