

The Significance Of Modern Russian Phraseology In Speech And Teaching Competence

Esanov Uktam Jabbarovich

Professor of the Department of Languages-2 at Eastern University, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Uzbekistan

Received: 22 November 2025; **Accepted:** 14 December 2025; **Published:** 19 January 2026

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of Russian phraseology in oral and written speech, as well as its communicative, expressive, and stylistic functions. The study highlights the importance of phraseological units in enriching speech, expressing ideas vividly and effectively, and their linguodidactic value in the process of learning the Russian language.

Keywords: Phraseology, phraseological unit, speech culture, expressiveness, stylistics, Russian language.

Introduction: In modern linguistics, the study of means that ensure expressiveness and effectiveness of speech considered one of the important issues. Among these means, phraseological units occupy a special place. Russian phraseology has been formed over centuries and embodies the national worldview, culture, and historical experience of the people. In the process of speech, phraseological units perform not only a nominative function but also strong expressive and evaluative functions. Alongside lexical and grammatical means, the role of phraseological units in speech is invaluable.

Russian phraseology is closely connected with the national mentality and cultural heritage of the Russian people and serves to express ideas vividly, concisely, and effectively in speech. Through phraseological units, speech conveys not only information but also the speaker's emotional state, subjective attitude, and evaluation. In this regard, phraseology considered an important linguistic tool that expands the communicative and expressive potential of speech.

In the context of globalization, as the status of the Russian language as a means of international communication continues to grow, the in-depth study of phraseological units and the analysis of their functional characteristics in speech are becoming increasingly relevant. Especially in teaching Russian as

a foreign language, mastering phraseology plays a significant role in developing learners' natural and fluent speech. This article provides a theoretical analysis of the importance of Russian phraseology in speech, its main functional and stylistic features, and its role in the development of speech culture.

METHOD

Functional Characteristics Of Phraseological Units In Speech.

Phraseological units perform several important functions in speech. First, they have a communicative function, allowing ideas to be expressed briefly and clearly. For example, the phrase *работать спустя рукава* conveys a person's irresponsible attitude toward work through a single phraseological unit. Secondly, phraseological units enhance expressiveness and emotionality. They introduce imagery, evaluation, and subjective attitude into speech. Phraseological units are stable linguistic units that perform important communicative tasks in the process of speech. They function not only as a means of conveying meaning but also as a factor that increases the expressiveness, imagery, and impact of speech. In Russian, the functional characteristics of phraseological units determined by their semantic integrity, stylistic diversity, and pragmatic orientation. One of the main functions of phraseological units is the communicative

function. They allow complex ideas and situations to be expressed concisely, clearly, and precisely, thereby enabling economy of speech and rapid transmission of information. Phraseological units possess strong expressive and emotional coloring and play an important role in conveying the speaker's emotional state. This function increases the impact of speech and evokes a certain emotional response in the listener or reader. Phraseological units often contain positive or negative evaluations. For instance, *золотые руки* expresses a positive quality of a person, while *работать спустя рукава* conveys a negative evaluation. Through this function, the speaker directly expresses their attitude toward a phenomenon or individual. Phraseological units enrich speech with imagery and aesthetic value. Especially in fiction, they are widely used to reveal characters' personalities, enliven events, and express the author's position. The stylistic function of phraseological units manifests differently depending on the speech style: in colloquial speech, they ensure naturalness, while in publicistic discourse, they enhance persuasive power. Phraseological units serve the speaker's communicative purpose in a specific communicative situation. They may be used to persuade, warn, express irony, or criticize. For example, the phrase *играть с огнём* conveys a warning and aims to prevent the listener from certain actions. By expressing broad concepts through several words; phraseological units make speech concise and precise. This feature is especially important in oral speech, as it allows communication to be carried out quickly and efficiently. In Russian, phraseological units are used across various speech styles. In colloquial speech, they make communication natural and lively; in fiction, they serve as an important tool for revealing characters and expressing the author's attitude; in publicistic style, they are used to exert a strong influence on the reader and convey evaluation. At the same time, the use of phraseological units in official-business style is limited, as this style requires precision and neutrality. This demonstrates the stylistic diversity of phraseological units. Phraseology is considered one of the important lexical layers that expand the stylistic possibilities of a language. Phraseological units perform not only a nominative function but also expressiveness, imagery, and evaluative meanings across different styles. In Russian, phraseological units are among the main

means of ensuring stylistic richness of speech. Phraseological units often possess a specific stylistic coloring. Most of them are characteristic of colloquial speech and make communication lively and natural. For example, expressions such as *сломя голову* and *ни рыба ни мясо* are widely used in colloquial style and provide sincerity and freedom of expression. At the same time, some phraseological units are typical of bookish style and are more frequently found in publicistic and literary texts, adding solemnity, evaluative tone, and expressive force to speech. In fiction, phraseological units are an important means of creating imagery. Through them, a character's personality, inner experiences, and social status are revealed. By using phraseological units, authors enliven events and enhance the aesthetic impact of the text. For example, the use of colloquial phraseological units in a character's speech may indicate that they represent ordinary people. In publicistic discourse; phraseological units serve to strongly influence the reader or listener, evaluate social phenomena, and clearly express the author's position. They add emotional coloring to publicistic texts and increase their persuasive power. In colloquial speech, phraseological units are an integral part of everyday communication, making speech concise, fluent, and expressive. However, using colloquial phraseological units in official or academic texts may lead to stylistic inconsistency. The use of phraseological units in official-business and academic styles is limited, as these styles prioritize precision, logic, and neutrality. Nevertheless, some neutral phraseological expressions may be used in academic texts to ensure terminological clarity. The stylistic significance of phraseological units is closely related to their appropriate use in a given speech situation. Incorrect or inappropriate use of phraseological units negatively affects the quality of speech. Therefore, maintaining stylistic appropriateness is an essential requirement of speech culture. Speech culture requires the appropriate and purposeful use of language units. Correct use of phraseological units demonstrates the speaker's deep knowledge of the language, whereas incorrect or inappropriate usage can impair logical coherence and clarity of speech. Thus, selecting phraseological units according to context is of great importance. In teaching Russian as a foreign language, phraseology occupies a

special place. Through phraseological units, learners understand not only the lexical richness of the language but also the national culture and mentality of the Russian people. Mastering actively used phraseological units enhances language competence and contributes to the formation of natural speech. In modern language education, one of the main goals is to develop not only grammatical knowledge but also communicative competence. In this process, phraseological units function as an important didactic tool. Studying phraseology in teaching Russian enriches learners' speech, develops natural and fluent communication skills, and helps them understand the national and cultural characteristics of the language. Phraseological units reflect a nation's history, traditions, and mentality. Many Russian phraseological expressions directly connected with national culture, and learning them familiarizes students with the worldview and values of the Russian people. For example, expressions such as *семь пятниц на неделе* or *как за каменной стеной* require understanding of cultural context, which contributes to the development of intercultural competence.

Role In Developing Communicative Competence.

Mastering phraseology naturalizes learners' oral and written speech. The use of phraseological units makes speech lively, figurative, and expressive. This is especially important for learners of Russian as a foreign language, as it enables them to acquire expressions widely used in real communication.

Phraseological units qualitatively enrich learners' vocabulary. Unlike individual words, they represent complex semantic units and teach learners to understand figurative meanings. This contributes to deeper language acquisition and the development of semantic thinking. In the process of teaching phraseology, learners acquire skills in using phraseological units appropriately and according to context, which is essential for forming speech culture. Taking into account stylistic coloring helps learners distinguish between formal and informal speech.

Teaching phraseology in Russian should be carried out systematically. First, the meaning and origin of phraseological units explained, and then they applied in communicative situations. Dialogues, text analysis, translation exercises, and communicative tasks

considered effective methods for teaching phraseology.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, phraseology is an important and integral component of the Russian language that ensures the richness, imagery, and expressiveness of speech. Phraseological units perform communicative, expressive-emotional, evaluative, and stylistic functions, enabling concise and precise expression of ideas. Their use reflects the speaker's language culture and communicative competence.

The stylistic significance of phraseology is evident across different speech styles, especially in colloquial, literary, and publicist discourse. Phraseological units add emotional diversity to texts and help express the author's attitude. At the same time, their appropriate use according to speech situation is a crucial stylistic requirement. Studying phraseology in the process of teaching Russian develops learners' communicative competence, expands their vocabulary, and helps them understand the national and cultural features of the language. Systematic and purposeful teaching of phraseological units plays an important role in shaping learners' natural, fluent, and meaningful speech. Therefore, the study and practical application of phraseology remain one of the relevant directions in modern Russian linguistics and language education.

REFERENCES

1. Vinogradov V. V. Русский язык (Грамматическое учение о слове). — М.: Высшая школа, 1986.
2. Шанский Н. М. Фразеология современного русского языка. — М.: Просвещение, 2009.
3. Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного русского языка. — М.: Высшая школа, 1996.
4. Телия В. Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. — М.: Школа «Языки русской культуры», 1996.
5. Ачилов, М. Н. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПЕРВОГО ТИПА В ЕДИНСТВЕННОМ И МНОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ЧИСЛЕ В ЛАТИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. Муаллим оғи м зликсиз билимлендири³, 21.
6. Ачилов, М. Н. (2019). АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. MODERN SCIENTIFIC

RESEARCH, 247.

7. Ачилов, М. Н. (2019). КОНВЕРСИОННАЯ ТРАНСПОЗИЦИЯ. MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, 249.
8. Абраева Ш. Э. ЛОТИН ВА ЮНОН МОРФЕМАЛАРИНИНГ ТИББИЁТ МАТНЛАРИДА ТАҚСИМЛАНИШИ ВА ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ //Научный импульс. – 2023. – С. 325.
9. Esonovna A. S. Linguistic features of Latin and Greek synonymous morphemes in the lexical system of the french language //International scientific review. – 2020. – №. LXXII. – С. 47-48.
10. Abraeva S. E. Linguistic Features Of Latin And Greek Synonymous Morphemes In The Lexical System Of The French Language (Based On Medical Texts) //The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 05. – С. 172-174.
11. Gulfura T. et al. The role of task based learning in teaching english. – 2019.
12. Abrayeva S. E. THEORETICAL BASIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE //World of Scientific news in Science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 929-936.
13. Abrayeva S. E. LOTIN VA YUNON ASLI TIBBIY ATAMALARNING QO 'LLASH USULLARI BO 'YICHA QIYOSIY XARAКТЕРИСТИКАЛАР //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2024. – №. 1. – С. 400-403.
14. Abrayeva S. E., Tolibjonova M. U. Q. LOTIN TILINING TIBBIYOT BILAN ALOQASI VA MADANIYATI //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. TMA Conference. – С. 76-79.
15. Abrayeva S. E. DEVELOPMENTAL EVOLUTION OF LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. TMA Conference. – С. 73-75.
16. Esonovna A. S. TIBBIYOT TERMINOLOGIYASIDAGI SO'Z YASALISH USULLARINING MOHIYATINI HAMDA LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARINI TAHLIL QILISH. – 2024.