

The Importance of Using Proverbs in Business Russian Lessons

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Abstract

In our article, we try to describe the importance of proverbs and sayings as a working material for teaching business Russian. After all, "A proverb is a short folk saying with edifying content, a folk aphorism" (Ozhegov, Shvedova, 1999, p. 568). Being a micro text, proverbs can be used as material for working in a foreign audience: they can be used to develop various skills and abilities, as well as a means of comprehending the specifics of Russian culture, removing the language barrier and improving intercultural communication. We believe that in our textbook "Business Russian", in the chapter on finance called "Money, money, money", the use of proverbs is very relevant. Working with proverbs and sayings can help the teacher of the Russian language to reveal the concept of tolerance, that is, to show the correct behavior outside the framework of their culture.

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Introduction

Depending on the type of lesson, proverbs and sayings can be a good help for setting goals, and revealing the topic of the lesson. When studying, introducing and consolidating grammatical and lexical material, you can use most of the proverbs. The stock of learned proverbs and sayings, which students write down in their notes, is growing. However, so that in the future the teachers do not forget the learned proverbs and sayings, you can offer them various tasks. An example assignment is Read an Eastern proverb. Explain how you understand its meaning. *Деньги – хороший слуга, но плохой хозяин. / Money is a good servant, but a bad master.* (You can tactfully use another version of this proverb: *An intelligent person is the master of money, and a miser is a servant*).

Using Proverbs in Business Russian Lessons

You can personally notice that in the article we pay special attention to proverbs about money. An interesting pattern is that proverbs and sayings express popular wisdom in an instructive form. Since there are many peoples of the world and wisdom is essentially the same, proverbs from different countries very often coincide in meaning.

When studying Russian as a foreign language, one can compare the proverbs of native students of countries with their counterparts in Russian, arousing interest in Russian proverbs and making them easier for students to memorize.

Because a significant number of proverbial and proverbial expressions refer to colloquial phraseology, we give the following assignment:

Task 1.a) Read the phraseological units (fixed expressions in the language). Try to explain their meaning.

Погнаться за длинным рублём; / Chasing along ruble;

Выбрасывать деньги на ветер; / Throwing money down the drain;

Грошцена; / Not worth the price;

Гроша ломаного не стоит; / Not worth a dime;

Денег как грязи; / Money is like mud;

Задушой ни гроша; / Not a penny for the soul;

Денег куры не клюют; / Chickens do not peck money;

Деньги на чёрный день. / Money for a rainy day.

b) Read the given below interpretation of phraseological units. Have you identified their meaning correctly?

Погнаться за длинным рублём – стремиться к лёгкому и большому заработку; стремиться найти работу с высокой оплатой, независимо от того, нравится ли она. / Chasing a long ruble - striving for easy and big earnings; strive to find a high-paying job, whether you enjoy it.

Выбрасывать деньги на ветер – безрассудно тратить, расходовать деньги. / Throwing money down the drain is reckless spending, spending money.

Грош цена – кто и что-либо не представляет никакой ценности, никуда не годится, ничего не стоит. / Not worth a price – whoever and something is of no value, is worthless, worthless.

Гроша ломаного не стоит – кто и что-либо не представляет никакой ценности, никуда не годится, ничего не стоит. / It's not worth a dime – whoever and something is of no value is worthless, worthless.

Денег как грязи – очень много денег. / Money is like mud - a lot of money.

Задушойнигроша – совсемнетденег./ Not a penny for the soul - no money at all.

Денегкуринеклюют – оченьмногоденег./ Chickens do not bite money - a lot of money.

Деньгиначёрныйдень – деньги, отложенныенасамоетрудноевремя./ Money for a rainy day is money set aside for the hardest time.

c) Are there similar expressions in the native language? Name them. (Диасамидзе, Табатадзе, 2013, p. 50).

We also use proverbs and sayings in business Russian classes according to the topic, for example, in the finance chapter, as a speech warm-up. For example:

Task 1. Verbally complete the sentences using the phraseological units from the previous exercise.

1. Ты постоянно покупаешь ненужные вещи. *Хватит ! / You constantly buy unnecessary things. Enough!*
2. Он может позволить себе купить яхту. Унегоже / He can afford to buy a yacht. He also has
3. тому, кто не может справиться со своими дурными привычками./..... to those who cannot cope with their bad habits.....
4. Я ничем не могу тебе помочь. Уменяусамого /There is nothing I can do to help you. I have myself
5. Он олигарх. А у них, как тебе известно, / He is an oligarch. And they, as you know,
6. Как работник этот молодой человек /As an employee, this young man
7. твоим обещаниям, если ты их не выполняешь./ your promises if you don't keep them.

Such elements of speech help students are acquainted with the life and culture of the people of the language being studied, clearly show that different peoples have the same thoughts and aspirations, and serve the moral and cultural enrichment of students. The deep content of these short statements not only develops the student's thinking but also has an educational effect. Introducing proverbs, we allow everyone the opportunity to explain their meaning. For example, - Read the proverbs. Explain their meaning.

1. Без ума торговать – только деньги терять. / Trading is crazy - only losing money.
2. Даровойрубльдешев, нажитыйдорог. / The free ruble is cheap, acquired is expensive.
3. Богатому сладко естся, да плохо спится. Безденегсонкрепче. / The rich eat sweetly, but sleep poorly. Sleep better without money.
4. Дорогхлеб, колиденегнет. / Bread is expensive if there is no money.
5. На деньги ума не купишь. / Money cannot buy the mind.
6. Нелегкоденегнажить, алегкопрожить. / It is not easy to make money, but it is easy to live.
7. Деньгисчётлюбят. Хлебумера, аденьгам – счёт. / Money loves the account. Bread is the measure and money is an account.

Proverbs were translated into different languages of the world. They were looking for advice, longing to receive instructions on how to live, how to govern the state, how to achieve happiness, good luck. They also sought consolation in them. In addition, the livelier the ties between Europe and Asia became, the better the people of the West and the East have to know each other, the easier it is for them to understand each other.

Language and culture are inextricably linked, they are one whole. Language expresses what the person speaking in it thinks and feels. A foreign language hides its own world, which may

differ from our own world. Proverbs and sayings provide an opportunity to penetrate another system of thinking, to be acquainted with another system of values. Thanks to the imagery and the rhythmic pattern inherent in proverbs and sayings, they are easy to remember and can be used as an illustration of various linguistic phenomena.

Also in the textbook, there are open essays on the topic of proverbs. Students studying business Russian are given a choice of topics: Do you agree with the proverbs: *"The rich eat well, but sleep poorly"*, *"Sleep better without money?"* Write a few sentences to support your opinion.

In the second version of our study guide on Business Russian, we will definitely try to add more proverbs from different countries to the section on banks and money, thereby enriching the knowledge of our students. The proverbs added and analyzed in this article will surely find their response in the future.

Let us add a short list of those proverbs that will definitely be included in the next version of our textbook.

1. **A great fortune is a great slavery.** (Russian analogue: Больше денег – больше хлопот. Лишние деньги – лишние заботы. Богатому не спится, он вора боится. – More money – more trouble. Extra money means extra worries. The rich cannot sleep, he is afraid of the thief.)
2. **A penny saved is a penny gained.** (Russian analogue: Сбережешь, что найдешь. Неисраченные деньги – приобретение. Копейка рубль бережёт. / You will save what you find. Unspent money is an acquisition. A penny saves the ruble).
3. **A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing has made him rich.**
4. **An ass loaded with gold climbs to the top of the castle.** (Russian analogue: Денежка дорожку прокладывает. Иному слова не скажи, а только деньги покажи. /Money makes a path. Do not say another word, just show the money).
5. **He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.** (Russian analogue: При одалживании – друг, при отдаче – враг. Отдашь деньгами, аходишь заиминогами. / When borrowing - a friend, when giving back - an enemy. You give the money with your hands, and you follow them with your feet).
6. **His money burns a hole in his pocket.** (Russian analogue: У него в кармане дыра. У него деньги не держатся. /He has a hole in his pocket. He does not have money).
7. **Money begets money.** (Russian analogue: Деньга деньгу наживает. Деньга на деньгу набегает. Деньги к деньгам идут. / Making money for money. Money runs into money. Money goes to money).
8. **Money doesn't grow on trees.**
9. **Money makes the world go round.** (Russian analogue: Деньги правят миром. / Money rules the world).
10. **Money of ten unmakes the men who make it.**
11. **Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.**
12. **Muck and money go together.** (Russian analogue: В богатстве сыто брюхо, голодна душа. Богатый совесть не купит, а свою погубит. / In wealth the belly is full,

the soul is hungry. The rich will not buy conscience, but will destroy his own).

13. **Time is money.** (Russian analogue: *Время деньги дает, а на деньги время не купишь. Век долог, да час дорог. Порада время дороже золота.* / Time gives money, but money cannot buy time. A century is long, but an hour is expensive. It is time and time is more precious than gold).
14. **To angle with a silver hook.** (Russian analogue: *Золотой молоток и железные ворота прокует. Деньги все двери открывают.* / The golden hammer and iron gates will pierce. Money opens all doors). (Electronic resource)

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Conclusion

In conclusion, we would like to note that the use of proverbs in the classroom contributes to the solution to several problems of learning the Russian language. There is a lot of practical material in proverbs. Proverbs and sayings can be used when teaching monologue and dialogical speech, they make speech lively and colorful, folk proverbs and sayings have a favorable form for memorization, they contain educational material. The study of proverbs and sayings ensures the achievement of personal, subject, and meta-subject results, including the formation of skills such as cognitive, regulatory and communication. Teaching proverbs and sayings is an effective technique for learning a foreign language.