

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

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ФАРҒОНА ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

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## ХАЛҚ МАҚОЛЛАРИ ВА МАТАЛЛАРИ, УЛАРДАН ДАРС ЖАРАЁНИДА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS, AND USING THEM DURING THE LESSON

## НАРОДНЫЕ ПОСЛОВИЦЫ И ПОГОВОРКИ И ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НА УРОКАХ

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**Аннотация**

Мақолада халқ оғзаки ижодининг шаклларида бири бўлган мақол ва маталлар, уларнинг дарс жараёнида қўллашнинг афзалликлари ҳақида маълумот берилган.

**Annotation**

This article discusses the role of proverbs and sayings and importance of using them during the lesson

**Аннотация**

В статье обсуждается роль одной из форм устного народного творчества - пословиц и поговорок, преимущества их использования на уроках.

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** жанр, ҳикматли сўзлар, мақоллар, маталлар, ахлоқ, панд-насихат, тажриба, авлод.

**Key words and expressions:** genre, sayings, proverbs, morality, advice, experience, generation.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** жанр, афоризмы, поговорки, пословицы, мораль, наставление, опыт, поколение.

One of the most common types of folklore is the proverb. The proverb is derived from Arabic word “eloquent”-“to speak , to say”and it refers to the expressions and the idioms that is utilized. The proverb is one of the smallest genres of our oral creativity. The proverbs are short, often poetic words, fixed emphatic phrases, born in the context of life experience and expressing the wisdom of the people. The articles are based on a wide variety of topics and they cover many aspects of life. Proverbs are often characterized by morality and advice such as “ Yer haydasang kuz hayda, kuz haydamasang yuz hayda” “Hunari yo’q kishing mazasi yo’q ishining”, “Ish ishtaha ochar, dangasa ishdan qochar “, “Mehnatdan kelsa boylik, turmush bo’lar chiroyli”.

The proverb is one of the most ancient forms of folklore, with the use of means of expression and the repetition of harmonious sounds. The immortal lines and words of great masters who have great life and creative experience often resemble folk proverbs. For example, a number of wise sayings of Alisher Navai in his book “Mahbub- ul Qulub “ are “ If you learn something with patience slowly it will be enormous some day”, “ the person who does not appreciate his language is not careful about his culture”.

Currently proverbs are called paremas. What does parema mean? Paremiology

(paroimia is a wise word ... logic) 1) It is a branch of particular subject that studies the paremas in which proverbs, sayings and idioms appearing as a concise, simple, short meaningful and logically organized in a particular language. 2) A system of paremas is proverbs, sayings and aphorisms that are available in a specific language.

Paremas are a subject of literary study because they are passed from generation to generation only verbally, being the product of folklore, since many of them are often poetic forms and are similar to them. It uses a number of visual aids such as anaphore, alliteration, cynicism, allegory, as well as linguistic objects, in addition to this, they are the objects of Linguistics since the paremas are composed of words and expressions.

Language is the most important means of communication between people, a main source to exchange ideas with others. Language is the thing that expresses national culture, combination of characteristics that reflects the nation. Inheriting the reflection of the nature of the place of residence of each nation, its economic system, oral creativity, fiction, art, science and tradition is the national cultural semantics of the language. National-cultural semantics is found in all layers of the language such as vocabulary, grammar, and even in phonetics. However, national cultural semantics

is more clearly manifested in the moving units of the language. Such language units are words, phrases and paremas. Each language has its own words, phraseology and paremiology.

The people are the great power which create history, culture, material and spiritual wealth. Every nation gathers gradually a great life experience throughout the centuries and inherits these experiences to the next generation. Paremia that is, proverbs sayings and aphorisms are such valuable means. The proverbs are the pearl of folklore that reflects the wisdom of the people, the spirit of the nation and its culture. Studying the proverbs, generally folklore is becoming important these days. This field of study has attracted the representatives of the other branches like ethnographers, folklorists, psychologists, philosophers and others. The abovementioned representatives of the particular branch, of course, investigates different aspects of the articles.

Naturally, the question arises: do proverbs in all languages have the same features as parems, or do proverbs differ in different languages? In order to answer these questions we will look at the properties of articles that are different from other paremiological units.

As a proverb, we understand the meaning of a phrase that has been created by the people basing on life experience with instruction, education. Although the proverbs are in combination with other parems such as parables, aphorisms, they are distinctive. These variety is because of nationalism, the ancientness of its origin and its symbolism.

As it is mentioned above, the proverbs show the wisdom of our people and their experience over centuries. The proverb are the basic unit of the experiences of the people like the breath, the cry, the joy, the enjoyment. the sorrow. the proverbs pass on the centuries old experience of the people to their generation through various means. As a main source of the wisdom of the ancestors over the years proverbs has orally been precise for the future generations. Reflecting the whole people, precisely proves that the proverbs never lose their meaning. Thus, the proverbs vary from the aphorisms. The aphorisms are derived from the Greek word "aphorismos" meaning a word of wisdom. Aphorisms do not have any argument about anything, just like proverbs but they affect

human mind. They are distinguished from the proverbs by relating to specific author. It has been around for millennia and centuries. Mankind has come to think about the world society, politics, nature, economy and medicine since the prehistoric times. These thoughts and opinions are the basis for the development of concise and short proverbs. Despite the origin of the proverbs, they never get old. The meaning of a proverb does not always come from the meaning of the words that make it up, but rather to its image. For example, "the original does not turn white, the white does not shine", that is "no matter how hard it works, the bad person does not turn out to be good". As we observe it in English and Russian, "Ne v svoi sani ne sadis" meaning "do not do what you cannot do", "Every dog has its day" meaning "We still have luck some day." What distinguishes them from the words of the wisdom is that the meaning of the proverb is twofold. When the words of the wisdom are used only in their meaning, the proverbs are utilized in both the meanings and the portions.

Although the proverbs are short in size, their ideas and content are comprehensive. Naturally, proverbs are one of the international genres. There are no people in the world who do not have their own sayings. The reason why is that each nation will pass on its experience to generations in the form of proverbs. The proverbs are usually devoted to children. It educates children to observe the events of life, strengthens their memory and broadens their imagination.

In our opinion, an educational event plays an important role in the emergency of every proverb. One of the wise man, who witnessed such a life story, summed up what he experienced and invented the sentence like proverb. Later, as a result of the repetition of the living situation, the first thought gradually became the proverb. Based on the life experience, there must be a viable basis on the proverbs in order to spread and remain among people.

Teachers often find it difficult to keep their students' interest high in learning English. They have to do their best to attract the students' attention to the subject so that the students may have a feeling of pleasure while learning, and they are enhanced to learn more at the same time. Using English proverbs can serve as an alternative lead-in activity to start new lessons

to keep the students interested in the lesson from the beginning. As the English proverb says that “Well begun is half done”, teaching can be successful when the students are interested in the lesson from the start. Having an effective lead-in activity plays an important role for this purpose. Keeping the students’ interest high is paramount for interest will drive students to explore more experience in the process of learning. This article will explore on how teachers can make use of proverbs to keep the students interested in learning English. Basically, proverbs reflect human experience across cultures and languages, which contain folk wisdom tested throughout the time. In relation to language teaching, they can be used to teach, among others, speaking, writing, grammar, vocabulary, culture, and values. Teachers can invite the students to make some comparison between English proverbs and local proverbs to start with. Looking for similarities and differences in proverbs from two different cultures may trigger students’ curiosity to learn further. Introducing a foreign culture and values can be carried out through the use of proverbs. In line with the current issues of teaching character building, proverbs can be used in teaching character building as well.

Communication between people all over the world becomes so intensive that they need an international language by which they can share what they feel or when they run their business. English has become one important international language that is learned by people around the globe. Teaching and learning English becomes an important Endeavour. Linguists and language teachers keep searching for the best method to teach English. However, teaching English as a foreign language is likely to be a story of failure. Many students give up learning the language for so many reasons before they master the language. To lessen the giving up, an English teacher must exert his/her efforts to make his/her teaching interesting and his/her students have fun while they are studying, and to lead their students to a great success in learning the target language. To do so he/she has to bring in various techniques to his/her classroom to avoid boredom in class. Something interesting must be presented right from the beginning of a class so that the students will be triggered to explore more, their concentration can be maintained, and that they can have fun at the same time.

To have a good start a teacher needs something to raise the students’ motivation or to warm them up so that they will have a feeling pleasure during the learning process. A good

lead-in activity is necessary to be done for this purpose. Reciting or using English proverbs can be an effective way to start a new lesson. When necessary, a teacher can compare English proverbs with the proverbs of other language, for instance ( 5.177) Using L1 as a basis to learn L2 can be supportive (6. 3). Uzbek proverbs, for example, a teacher may ask his/her students to compare the English proverb “Make hay while the sun shines” with an Uzbek proverb “Temirni issig'ida bos” (Prepare an umbrella before it rains). By using the proverbs, a teacher can help her/his students learn English faster and get pleasant experience while the learning process is going on. A good start may guarantee happy and profitable time while the learning is taking place. An experienced teacher will know whether his/her class will be an interesting or not right from the beginning. If the class starts with merriful situation, the next step of teaching will be easier and the students will learn better.

In English lessons, it is important to use folklore and proverbs that help students master not only the pronunciation of foreign languages, but also the information about foreign languages’ grammar and vocabulary. Students at all levels can be taught the skills of expressing ideas, portraying independent ideas, and summarizing in a compact manner. This is an additional source of knowledge of the country, while on the one hand it gives a chance to expand the knowledge of the language, lexical resources, and better knowledge of science. The proverbs and illustrations help to create a practical situation in the classroom by incorporating elements of the game into the process of acquiring a sound part of a foreign language. They can be used for learning and reinforcing new phonetic material at various stages of developing speech and verbal skills and in facilitating speech activities. According to experience, high level students are also interested in pronunciation of the sounds presented in proverbs and parables that are difficult to learn and memorize. For instance, the following folk proverbs and sayings may be used as a m pronunciation exercise: so many me, so many minds. To make a mountain out of a molehill. Such exercises include listening and pronunciation and rhythm intonation skills, on the one hand, students learn to divide sentences into words, to identify logical accents. It is also possible to utilize the proverbs and sayings used in grammar study, as well as the grammatical forms and the

means of automating and activating constructions. In particular they can be used in the study of modal verbs. interesting illustrations on some topics such as “ My family”, “reading”, “My friends” are suggested to encourage foreign language communication. National proverbs and sayings help to master foreign language and to expand the knowledge of the language.

In conclusion, proverbs lead both children and elder people to the good. Any person who reads and listens to the proverbs comes to conclusion and thinks about them. In Uzbek folklore, love for the motherland, protecting and saving it from all internal and external enemies is one of the main priorities. Showing of love and devotion to the country and its value is interpreted in figurative expressions.

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