

LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PROVERBS AND TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH PROVERBS

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Abstract: Proverbs are part of folklore in literature. Moreover, they illustrate all characteristics of a nation. So, they are very essential to use during the lesson. The purpose of the article is to illustrate linguoculturological aspects of proverbs and usage of them at school to improve students knowledge.

Key words: proverbs, linguoculturologic aspect of proverbs, Uzbek proverbs, English proverbs,

INTRODUCTION

A proverb is a product of folk oral creativity, through which one can see the history, culture and other vital aspects of the entire nation. Giving a basic definition to it, we can say that a proverb is a traditional saying or phrase that expresses a perceived truth which gained year by year over centuries. Proverbs often give practical advice as well as they are based on the shared human experience.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Originally, the term proverb came from Latin word “*proverbium*” which means “disambiguation”. They are metaphorical and use a language which can be mentioned formulaic. A proverbial phrase or a proverbial expression is a type of a conventional saying similar to proverbs and transmitted by oral tradition. The difference is that a proverb is a fixed expression, while a proverbial phrase permits alterations to fit the grammar of the context. Collectively, they form a genre of folklore.

Every nation and nation has its own attractive folk art in its literature. This literary genre consists of several parts. Examples of folkloric works include proverbs, songs, laments, lullabays, lapars (Uzbek national folk songs), fairy tales, stories, narratives, quick sayings and riddles. Through these, ordinary people can make their lives more interesting, oppressive, stupid or uneducated people seem to be criticized. Moreover, it is the opposite, in order to show respect to the smart, intelligent stratum of a certain society, not only proverbs, but also other examples of folklore are used to call and encourage young generations to be like these people. In addition, proverbs enrich communicative speech and give it a colorful color. It also strengthens the relationship between interlocutors.

As mentioned above, proverbs show the nationality of the people, and therefore it is not difficult to understand their linguistic and cultural aspects. In Uzbek proverbs and in English proverbs, you can understand the meanings that teach people to be kind, courageous, and present, and point to them. The Uzbek proverb “Yomon xabar tez tarqalar” (Bad news spreads quickly) is similar to the English proverb “Bad news has wings”. Both proverbs mean that bad news spreads quickly by word from people to people quickly each other. If we look at the next proverb, we can clearly see the lingucultural feature. The proverb “East or west - home is the best” is equivalent in Uzbek language, and we can say it is the same as the following proverb. The proverb is: “O’z uyim, o’lan to’shagim” (“My home, my deathbed”). If we look at the next proverb, we can clearly see the lingucultural feature. The proverb “East or west - home is the best” is equivalent in Uzbek language, and we can say it is the same as the following proverb. The proverb: “My home, my deathbed” (O’z uyim, o’lan to’shagim). There are many unique benefits of using proverbs in English lessons, the most important of which can be said to make students' speech beautiful and fluent, increase their vocabulary and make them aware of national culture. Moreover, proverbs improve logical thinking of all students.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Proverbs and sayings are of great importance when teaching a foreign language at school, especially in the initial stages. The use of proverbs and sayings allows the student to participate in the dialogue, to get primary information about grammar, syntax, and phraseology. Knowledge of proverbs and sayings will allow students to correctly interpret audible speech messages and adequately respond to them, express their own thoughts and feelings so as to be understood by the interlocutor, which ultimately determines the success of communication and the achievement of goals.

Nowadays, there have been major changes in the understanding of the purpose and meaning of education. In the formation of communicative competence to prepare a specialist for successful work, the

emphasis is not only on the development of fluency in speech, reading, etc. but on the complex formation of communicative informational, communicative-social skills, and personality traits. That is, it is not so much how a person speaks that comes to the fore, but what he says, how much he takes into account the real situation, the speaker's status, speech tasks of communication.

The upbringing and developmental elements of education again come out on top, so it is difficult to overestimate the role and educational opportunities for working with proverbs and sayings in the lessons of any language, since this type of activity is not just reduced to mechanical memorization and reproduction in a strictly defined context. With the correct use of the potential of proverbs, the teacher can shape the thinking process of students, using tasks related to the comparison and interpretation of proverbs in several languages, revealing a deep philosophical meaning, reflecting the unity of universal human values along with the unique and distinctive properties of the national mentality. With their help, it is possible to form critical thinking, promote the development of logical skills in analysis and synthesis, as well as design a repetition of already studied material and check the strength of its assimilation at the level of "residual knowledge".

Idioms, proverbs, sayings are essential language and speech material for any foreign language course. They are necessary both for the development of receptive skills in speaking and writing and for the formation of skills in speaking and writing. The volume of understanding not only the content but also the meaning of the interlocutor's speech largely depends on how large the learned repertoire of idiomatic means of the language being studied is. The use of proverbs and sayings in one's own utterances can significantly increase the imagery and expressiveness of speech, give it greater depth, an element of philosophical understanding of the situation. [1.153] Proverbs and sayings in foreign language lessons can be used to solve a wide variety of tasks: to activate vocabulary, grammar, form and control various types of reading, develop the skills of monologue and dialogical speech and writing. Development of language skills. Proverbs and sayings are fertile material for the formation of lexical skills. For example, the keywords in the proverb "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" are "apple" and "doctor", and all other words, not being part of the active vocabulary, are memorized automatically due to the rhythmic properties of the proverbs. Similar examples can be found for the formation and development of grammatical skills. Proverbs often use different groups of tenses, degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs, the passive voice of verbs, inversion, suffix-prefix methods of word formation, conversion, the use of various parts of speech in the function of subject and predicate. In proverbs and sayings, one can find interesting illustrations for studying various sections of both morphology and syntax. Development and control of listening and reading skills. The most effective exercise can be the simultaneous use of the texts of several proverbs or proverbs and a commentary text that explains its essence and the specifics of its use in speech. The purpose of the assignment is to correlate the text of a proverb with other types of texts for one reason or another. The degree of difficulty of the task will depend on how close the selected proverbs are in content and meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, proverbs are a short, pithy statement that usually offers life advice, wisdom, or a truth. Proverbs are so common that native speakers of English may use them in conversation without realizing it. Proverbs can offer a shortcut for explaining or imparting information as well. For example, rather than your manager saying, "We will only be successful if we approach the client before any other marketing firm reaches out to them," she can simplify this explanation to "the early bird catches the worm." Everyone in the meeting will know what she means. Proverbs communicate an understood and accepted message in a few well-worn and well-known words. Oftentimes, proverbs are used to illustrate a point. Stylistically, they differ from regular forms of speech because they are metaphorical or symbolic in nature. Some proverbs can be reflective of a specific culture or locale, though the majority transcend regional barriers and are widely embraced and often passed down through generations.

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