

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AS A POLYFUNCTIONAL METHODOLOGICAL TOOL IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of the methodological foundations of the use of proverbs and sayings in teaching a foreign language. Along with the fact that they activate the foreign language speech and thinking activity of students, these phraseological units contribute to the formation of a worldview, a respectful attitude towards the culture of both their country and the country under study.

Keywords: improvement of teaching methods, English language, proverb, saying, analysis of semantic images, development of translation skills, development of oral speech and memory.

Teaching a foreign language is difficult to imagine without elements of folk art (proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, phraseological units), where folk wisdom is concisely and figuratively expressed, the history and worldview of the people, their customs, traditions, mores, value orientations are reflected. Proverbs and sayings help improve the content of traditional textbooks and teaching aids, introduce the life and culture of the people for whom this language is native, convince that different peoples can have the same views and moral values.

The English Renaissance considers the proverb to be the beauty of style. Poets and playwrights from Christopher Marlowe to Shakespeare embody both philosophical thoughts and witty jokes with the help of folklore aphorisms.

The process of folklore creativity is continuous. At the rapid pace of the 20th century, the mechanism of this cultural phenomenon has not fundamentally changed. The proverb should be meaningful, concise, contextually flexible, it should generalize the situation, giving moral advice. A remark from a station or metro attendant, a remark from a policeman directing traffic at a busy intersection " Watch your steps !" (literally "Watch where you're going!") - usually taken literally. However , today more and more often this expression is used in a figurative sense - as a moral warning. Perhaps we are witnessing the birth of a new proverb, typical of our days.

The moral ideals reflected in folklore aphorisms are of great importance in the formation of characteristic socio-historical types both in real life and in the cultural thinking of the people. In this sense, English proverbs and sayings are a kind of key to the correct perception of the characteristic features of the English language. And therefore, when studying the English language and the English character and way of life, we must certainly turn to proverbs and sayings as the most valuable examples of the language.

Proverbs should be distinguished from sayings. The main feature of the proverb is its completeness and didactic content. The proverb is distinguished by the incompleteness of the conclusion, the lack of an instructive character.

Proverbs and sayings are a widespread genre of oral folk art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as precise rhyme, simple form, brevity, made proverbs and sayings persistent, memorable and necessary in speech.

Proverbs and sayings arose in ancient times, and have their roots deep into the centuries. Many of them appeared even when there was no written language. Therefore, the question of primary sources is still open. We can single out the following main sources of English proverbs and sayings: folk, literary and biblical origin.

Paroemias are diverse, they are, as it were , outside the temporal space. Indeed, no matter what time we live, proverbs and sayings will always remain relevant, always falling into place. Proverbs and sayings reflect the

rich historical experience of the people, ideas related to work, life and culture of people. The correct and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings gives a unique originality and expressiveness.

Each proverb has its own purpose. Proverbs :

1. Warn :

If you sing before breakfast, you will cry before night.

2. Summarize folk experience :

Hell is paved with good intentions.

3. Make fun of :

Everyone calls his own geese swans.

4. Comment external kind :

You look like a cat after it has eaten a canary.

5. Give tips :

Don't trouble till trouble troubles you.

6. Teach wisdom :

Who chatters to you, will chatter of you.

7. Philosophize :

Liars should have good memories.

“A good expression is always to the point ” - He speaks old English proverb . This idea is shared by all those who, when studying the language and culture of the people, turn to folklore genres, among which proverbs and sayings occupy an important place.

Brevity is an essential aspect of the memorability of statements. Only a few proverbs and sayings are wordy, most of them contain no more than five words:

Boys will be boys.

Better late than never.

Dead man tells no tales.

Knowledge of English proverbs and sayings enriches vocabulary, helps them to learn the figurative structure of the language, develops memory, introduces them to folk wisdom.

Since the use of English proverbs and sayings is a creative work, students perform such tasks with great interest. And also, since proverbs and sayings are a multifunctional methodological tool in teaching English, students will be able to develop all language skills in English classes using proverbs and sayings.

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