

THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE ORIGIN OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR ROLES IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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"The pen is mightier than the sword"

Abstract

The main point of the article is that there is a crucial question about how and where proverbs and sayings came from. Then some opinions are given that the main source of the origin of them is folk and it would be more correct to say that the main primary source in the collective mind of the people. Besides, it is said that there is undeniable importance of the proverbs in learning foreign languages. Learning a language from the very beginning should go in conditions of real communication or imitate these conditions as accurately as possible. Therefore, one cannot underestimate the enormous methodological and practical value of using proverbs and sayings in the process of teaching a foreign language in high school.

Keywords: alien proverbs, borrowed proverbs, folk art, diverse phenomena, English proverbs.

Introduction

Proverbs and sayings are fertile material for teaching how one and the same thought can be expressed in different words. They are indispensable in teaching monologic and dialogical speech, making the speech lively, colorful, so the chosen topic seems relevant. Proverbs and sayings – a widespread genre of oral folk art. The time of the origin of proverbs and sayings is unknown, but one thing is undeniable: both proverbs and sayings arose in distant antiquity, since then people have been accompanying the people throughout its history.

Noteworthy are those expressive means by which persistence or memorization of proverbs and sayings is achieved. One of these means is an exact or assonance rhyme: Little strokes fell great oaks A stitch in time saves nine. A simple balanced form of proverbs and sayings is the most commonly used technique, for example: More haste, less speed Easy come, easy go Like father, like son. Conciseness is an essential aspect of memorized utterances. Only very few proverbs and sayings are verbose, most of them contain no more than five words: Boys will be boys. Dead men tell no tales. Better late than never. Practice makes perfect.

The science of language has not yet developed a generally accepted view of proverbs and sayings. Most often, proverbs and sayings were understood as a well-shaped figurative dictum (usually a household word), typifying the most diverse phenomena of life and having the form

of a complete sentence. A proverb expresses a complete judgment [1]. A proverb is a short figurative saying that differs from a proverb by the incompleteness of inference [1]. A similar definition can be found in all explanatory dictionaries, as well as in many special articles and studies. In separate works on phraseology, the main difference between a proverb and a proverb is seen in the fact that the proverb expresses a general judgment, and the proverb is a partial judgment.

According to these linguists, not only proverbs, but sayings can take the form of a complete sentence. A proverb is a steady sentence of the same structure as a proverb, but devoid of didactic content. Usually, phrases such as: When pigs can fly. The Dutch have taken Holland! When two Sundays come together. When hell freezes over. Proverbs and sayings should be considered those statements that are popular in society. It follows that usually these are old sayings, because in a short time they could not become part of public consciousness. Of course, there are exceptions, and some proverbs and sayings break into the popular consciousness with extraordinary speed, but you should exclude them from the number of one-day phrases such as "I couldn't care less" or "What's the odds?"

Sometimes it is very difficult to distinguish a proverb from a proverb or draw a clear line between these genres. A proverb borders on a proverb, and if one word is added to it or the word order is changed, the proverb becomes a proverb. In oral speech, sayings often become proverbs, and proverbs become proverbs. The sources of proverbs and sayings are very diverse. To become a proverb, the utterance must be perceived and acquired by ordinary people. In this case, the source of the utterance is often forgotten. Having become a proverb, it becomes part of public consciousness; the proverb does not matter who invented it. It can be infallibly assumed that a certain person in certain circumstances created any proverb, however, for so many old proverbs the source of their origin is completely lost.

Therefore, it would be more correct to say that proverbs and sayings are of folk origin that their primary source is in the collective mind of the people. In a multitude of utterances summarizing everyday experience, the meaning of words seems to have grown into a proverbial form gradually, without any explicit announcement. The phrase 'Make hay while the sun shines', taking its origin from the practice of field work, is an example of such a proverb. Any farmer feels the correctness of this thought, not necessarily expressed precisely by these words. But after many hundreds of people expressed this idea in many different ways, after many trial and error, this thought finally acquired its memorable form and began its life as a proverb. Similarly, the phrase "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" came about as a result of practical experience in a trading relationship. On the other hand, it is also obvious that well-defined intelligent people created many proverbs.

If this happened to smart people in the oral version, then, of course, there was no evidence left, but if this happened to a smart person who was in the habit of writing down his thoughts, then in some cases you can find the source of the proverb. In general, it is fair to speculate that most abstract proverbs began their life in this way. For example, "The end justifies the means", stemming from the theological doctrine of the seventeenth century, or the golden thought "The wish is father to the thought", which was first expressed by Julius Caesar, or the saying "A soft answer turn away wrath" [2], undoubtedly borrowed in its completed form from the Bible.

However, who can say that these proverbs did not become part of the oral tradition long before they took on their written form. The use of proverbs reached its peak during the time of Shakespeare, and it is more than likely that many of them attributed to Shakespeare existed before, albeit in a less memorable form. The same with the Bible. The wisdom of her proverbs is probably not original. In any case, both sources, both folk and literary, are merged together. Thanks to the spread of the printed word, the statements of smart people more often began to fall to ordinary people who, if they liked their thoughts, turned them into proverbs. Another important source of English proverbs is proverbs and sayings in other languages. Here again, it is difficult to be sure of the source. If the proverb, before becoming English, existed in Latin, French or Spanish, then there is no certainty that it had not been borrowed from any other language before.

It impossible that she was originally English, but was not recorded. Some of our borrowed proverbs were completely assimilated in England, but many of them failed to do so. We don't have to think much about which Latin proverb formed the basis of our "He gives twice who gives quickly", however the proverb "Through hardship to the stars" sounds somehow alien and less like a proverb than the Latin "Per aspera ad astra". A large number of borrowed proverbs remain in the original. Among them: Noblesse oblige. In vino veritas. Proverbs taken from the Bible are another type of borrowing, since the Bible is translated from Hebrew and its wise sayings reflect the consciousness of Hebrew society. In the old days, the Bible was read very widely, so many of its statements became part of public consciousness to such an extent that only a few now are aware of the biblical origin of certain proverbs. However, many English proverbs are taken entirely from scripture, for example: You cannot serve God and mammon. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. Even more proverbs originate in scripture, although some words are changed: Spare the rod and spoil the child. You cannot make bricks without straw. Shakespeare certainly ranks second after the Bible in the number of quotes used as English proverbs. No one, however, can be sure which of the proverbs attributed to Shakespeare are really his creations, and which are taken in one form or another from the oral tradition. Scientists still continue to find proverbs that existed before Shakespeare, which later became the lines of his works.

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