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PROVERB AND ITS ROLE IN ORAL SPEECH

Abstract. This article describes in detail the proverb and its role and importance in oral speech. Along with this, the article reflects on the uniqueness of Uzbek and English proverbs.

Key words: article, folklore, culture, uniqueness of language, expressions, spiritual character, etc.

Proverb is a genre of folklore; a short and succinct, figurative, grammatical and logical wise phrase, a genre with a deep meaning. It has a certain rhythmic form. Life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied in proverbs. Over the centuries, it has been refined among the people, and has become a concise and simple poetic form. Each of our language's beauty, the elegance of our speech, the logic of our thinking and the amazing power of such drops of artistry are a wonderful mirror of our people's centuries-old life experiences and everyday life. His attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-educational, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, himself and his identity, were fully manifested in this artistic mirror.

New ones are being created between years and periods, and the range of meaning of the old ones - existing in living communication and language - has expanded or narrowed. Even some of them have been forgotten. As proverbs express the conclusion of many centuries of life experiences, constant daily observations in the form of a complete thought in a strict polarity, they are dominated by the diversity of meaning of each word, the stability of expressions, and the stability of form. But depending on the place of use, their range of meaning is constantly expanding. That is why it is necessary to pay special attention to each word in the proverb. They have words that historically had completely different meanings. In addition, each nation has its own religious beliefs, way of life, culture, worldview, which are partly reflected in the proverbs studied in folklore studies. One of the factors that show and express the culture of a nation, the identity of a nation, and its national values, is folk oral creativity unique to this nation. Proverbs, which are unique genres and unique masterpieces of folk art, are one of the most important genres of folk art and are one of the most important topics studied in linguistics and folklore. The study and research of proverbs, which are one of the most important genres of folklore, and folk art in general, is of great importance today. For centuries, folklorists have been organizing expeditions to the remote villages of their countries on the subject of proverbs and have been collecting unique proverbs from the national language on various topics from year to year.

Proverbs are examples of the wisdom of the peoples of the world accumulated over the years. From proverbs, people use the concepts specific to educational issues as the most important wealth left from their ancestors. Folk proverbs, which arose as a unique phenomenon of language, philosophy and artistic creation, are a genre of folklore with a compact form but deep content. In Uzbek folklore, interest in the proverb from a literary point of view, its use in order to increase the artistry of the work and ensure the fluency of the artistic language has always been the focus of the artists of words. Interest in the proverb from a literary point of view, its use in order to increase the artistry of the work and ensure the fluency of the artistic language has always been the focus of attention of the word artists. Usually, proverbs of nations with the same language and culture are close to each other.

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The so-called book of proverbs "Bible" has a great place in the folklore of English and all Western European countries and in the spread of proverbs. The book contains English folk proverbs, and the proverbs spoken by ancestors in ancient times are given. Many English scholars give the following comments to the proverb. The famous English philologist, professor Mayder explains the proverb as follows: "Proverbs are used in a wide range of situations and no limits to the use of the proverb. They can be used to: "strengthen our arguments, express certain generalizations, influence or manipulate other people, rationalize our own shortcomings, question certain behavioral patterns, satirize social ills, poke fun at ridiculous situations." That is: "Proverbs are widely used and there is no limit to their application. Proverbs strengthen our arguments, express our general and specific thoughts, control or influence other people, express the evils in society.

Proverbs and sayings also play an important role in the educational process. Proverbs can be called an encyclopedia of life, a folk encyclopedia, a kind of historical and cultural annals, they sharpen people's minds, make their speech clear and impressive, teach them to choose the right path in life, to solve life's riddles and problems correctly. Also, proverbs are very ancient as the smallest examples of oral creativity that summarize the worldview, cultural and domestic life, and thought treasure of the people who created them. The meaning of man-made proverbs is wide and varied. In particular, proverbs have been famous since ancient times for their poetry and didacticism, so rich in meaning, so wide, so colorful that they contain everything from the most complex problems of social life to the smallest traditions of family life, from the highest moral standard to the character of people. from the smallest defects, from the philosophical outlook to the characteristics of the smallest animals. In short, there is no sphere of nature and social life that is not reflected in proverbs.

Proverbs, in turn, serve as the most necessary, time-tested reliable source for us in the field of pedagogy, in the process of education and upbringing. Of course, it would be appropriate if we use them effectively and appropriately. We often use folk proverbs to prove our opinion in the process of mutual communication, i.e. conversation. This helps us to make our speech beautiful, attractive and reliable. No matter how much you tell your child not to do something wrong, if you do the same thing yourself, your child will repeat the same thing just like you. A child is a mirror, it does what it sees in the bird's nest. A child is like a white paper without writing, it is written the same way you write on the white paper. Therefore, it is possible to treat child education with carelessness and irresponsibility. It is not. It is necessary to teach the child about his values, traditions, and nationality. First of all, it is necessary to make the child interested in books. Proverbs are particularly important as examples of folk art that show the spiritual image and identity of the Uzbek nation. Studying and teaching proverbs instills respect for their nation in the spirituality of our youth and pride in their hearts. As parents play an important role in the education of a child, the role of his teacher and educator is equally important. It can be seen that the main goal of the teacher's close relationship with students is:

- to eliminate all processes that cause negative situations;
- formation of students' independent thinking skills;
- to teach students to be active, to think freely, to express their opinions without fear and rely on them;
- development of hidden abilities of students;
- creating a mood of joy and happiness in class and extracurricular processes.

The education given to the child by the teacher ensures how the child will grow up in the future, therefore education is instilled in the child through various processes. Education is related to the

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development of personality as an event of social life. The development of a person depends on the quality of education. The education process is long and complicated. Education relies on objective and subjective factors of the social environment. If the dependence of society on the political system and ideology is objective, educational institutions, teachers, family, educators, and social organizations are subjective factors. Along with this, there is re-education of the child. Re-education is the elimination of negative habits and harmful qualities in the child's character that arise on the basis of changes in the social environment, changes in family conditions, and some shortcomings in the teacher's personality. Educating is easier than re-educating. Therefore, the error should be avoided. Otherwise, the child's behavior will have to be re-educated.

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