

## **USE OF PROVERBS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

*Ikromova Lola Boltayevna*

*Teacher, Bukhara State University*

[l.b.ikromova@buxdu.uz](mailto:l.b.ikromova@buxdu.uz)

*Suvonova Maftuna G'olib qizi*

*Student of BSU*

### **Annotation**

In this article we will get acquainted with examples of folklore. We provide examples of proverbs to give a broader idea of understanding. Of course, proverbs have a great role and significance in the education process. In the process of mutual communication, we often use folk proverbs to prove our point. This helps us make our speech beautiful, attractive and authentic. Learning and teaching such proverbs gives our youth a sense of respect for their nation and a sense of pride in their hearts.

**Keywords:** Folk art, proverb, genre, education, young generation, manners, nation, mentality

### **INTRODUCTION**

A proverb is a short, figurative, meaningful and wise phrase created by people based on life experiences, usually with educational content. Proverbs have a great role and significance in the process of education. It helps readers obtain information, read, explain and express their thoughts. Proverbs bring new ideas to people and help them develop their worldview. Also, among examples of folk wisdom, proverbs have a special educational value. The famous Russian scientist V. Dal called proverbs and sayings “walking folk wisdom.” Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy spoke about the closeness of proverbs to the life and spiritual world of the people and wrote: “In every proverb I see the image of the people who created this proverb.”

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS**

The opinion of the speaker is expressed through proverbs. In doing so, he develops his understanding and receptiveness and learns to express his opinions to them. In addition, we can see proverbs as a third form of communication from the psychological side, that is, communication between generations. The development of a person depends on the educational process. That is, it will be 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. In the process of mutual communication, we often use folk proverbs to prove our point. This helps

us to make our speech beautiful, attractive and reliable. For example, there is such an idea about raising a child: "Don't raise your child, first of all raise yourself." 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. Here are some examples.

*Qush uyasida ko'ragini qiladi,*

*(The bird does what it sees in the nest)*

*Bola ko'rganini qilar,*

*Ota — bilganini.*

*(A child does what it sees, father will do what he knows)*

*Bola tuqqanniki emas tarbiyalaganniki*

*(the child recognizes the mother who raised him, not the mother who gave birth to him)*

*Igna qayoqqa yursa,*

*Ip ham shu yoqqa yurar*

*(Where the needle goes,*

*The thread also goes this way)*

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 deficiencies in the teacher's personality. Educating is easier than re-educating. Therefore, the error should be avoided. Otherwise, the behavior of the child will have to be re-educated.

## RESULTS

Studying and teaching proverbs instills respect for one's nation in the spirituality of our youth and pride in their hearts. We can consider the oral creativity of the people as one of the sources of the way of life of our people. Proverbs are a great example of folk art. Studying proverbs will greatly help to develop respect for our language, instilling it in the minds of our youth and a sense of pride in our values. At the same time, comparing our proverbs with foreign proverbs and studying them will give us a great incentive to respect other nations and to be aware of their world view.

Using proverbs helps students to put theoretical knowledge into practice. It is possible to put theoretical knowledge into practice with examples and exercises. These proverbs increase students' understanding and encourage their participation in the learning process. Beautiful examples of proverbs about education and training have been created among our people, and we will give some examples of this.

*For example: "Ustoz bilimli, shogird ilmi", (If the teacher knows, the student will learn),*

**“To’g’ri tutsa onasi -yurtga ega bolasi”** (If he does it right, his mother is a child who owns the country), **“Ilm olish -igna bilan quduq qazishdir”**. (Want of wit is worse than want of wealth), **“Odobni-odobsizdan o’rgan”** (Wise men learn by other men’s mistakes; fools by their own), **“Bola aziz, odobi undan aziz”**( The child is dear, his manners are dearer than him), **“Odob-oltindan qimmat”** (Civility costs nothing), **“Yaxshi boladan rahmat- yomon boladan la’nat”** (Thanks from a good boy - curse from a bad boy).

Proverbs rich in meaning were created from each other. But in some cases, there are proverbs that are widely used among our people, but we do not always pay attention to their meaning. The role of proverbs in raising a child is incomparable. That is, a mother - to love the Motherland, appreciate it, respect father and mother, be the owner of a profession and work harmoniously, speak the right word, live honestly, grow up polite and noble is of great importance. Proverbs improve students' speech and increase vocabulary. It increases motivation and interest for students, develop their thinking and creates creativity.

Proverbs created for morality, etiquette and education are very simple and memorable. Because it is understandable not only for adults but also for young people. Through such proverbs, children see their mistakes and try to correct them. Let's analyze some proverbs for this:

**“Erta turgan kishini, Xudo o’nglar ishini”** (Early to bed and early to rise) this proverb is not spoken in vain. Our ancestors say that there is a blessing in getting up early. Exertion of the human body and physical exercise and work are of great benefit to the child's health. In the process of education, parents should teach their children to wake up early. In the early morning there will be calmness and a good mood.

**“Onangga boshingni xam qil,**

**Otangga gapingni kam qil”** we can understand from this article that, as we mentioned above, it is stated that it is necessary to listen when father and mother speak with their heads down or without talking back.

**“Osh kattadan, suv kichikdan”** (Soup from big, water from small ) As for the proverb, we can say here sometimes when children quarrel over water or food. In this case, adults, in turn, need to use water to teach their brother or sister to be patient when it comes to eating when they change places, out of respect.

**“Yaxshi bola yog’ keltirar.**

Yomon bola dog' keltirarn this proverb, the young generation is being taught morally and morally, the definition of good and bad, the consequences of good and bad words, honesty, correctness, nobility, justice, honesty and dishonesty, indecency.

**“Qovun qovundan rang olar”**. Sometimes we can't find words while educating children. then this proverb will help us. Of course, the saying is very simple and easy even for a child. From this proverb, when our children have companions, friends or acquaintances, it is necessary to pay

attention to how well-educated or uneducated they are. If you do not pay attention, children will learn behavior, character or their verbs depending on the partners around them.

**“Beshikdan to qabrgacha ilm izla”** (Seek knowledge from cradle to grave) Useful science shows us who we are. and the student of knowledge is like a diver trying to swim at the bottom of the sea. Science does not discriminate between men and women, young and old.

**“Bir bolaga yetti mahalla ota ona”** (Seven neighborhoods for one child, both father and mother) – there are such beautiful proverbs in our nation that people enjoy both their meaning and rhyme. In this proverb, it is known how much each child has his own place and the whole neighborhood has it. A child is educated first at home and then at school and street. No one is indifferent in education, and no one is upset about their child's failure. Because such a beautiful proverb was created by the people. It was not created for nothing.

There are many such proverbs, that is, educational proverbs, in the Uzbek people. It has been passed from language to language among the people for centuries. Especially old grandparents decorate every speech with proverbs.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that we only got acquainted with proverbs about education, manners, and ethics. But folklore is very wide and colorful. Proverbs are a factor that shows the wisdom of the people, the spirit and culture of the nation. After all, the study and research of folk art is important today. Proverbs are the national, cultural and spiritual heritage of our people.

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