

THE USING IDIOMS, PROVERBS IN ENGLISH.

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Abstract: the presence of material culture units in English proverbs shows us the important elements of cultural and mental aspects of nation. Some proverbs have an idea of taking the best items, which reflect the inner character of English people. Analyzing the proverbs connected with the realities of material culture we have known that for English people the practice is on the first place than theory, and also tact is better than mind. These conclusions impact on our picture of the world according to English cultural specifics. Furthermore, we can construct in our mind the model of a mental and cultural world of English nation towards the character of people, life ideas and moral concepts.

Keywords: culture, units, proverbs, aspects, inner character, analyzing, realities, practice, concepts, problems.

Introduction. Proverb is a brief saying that presents a truth or some bit of useful wisdom. It is usually based on common sense or practical experience. The effect of a proverb is to make the wisdom it tells seem to be self-evident. The same proverb often occurs among several different peoples. True proverbs are sayings that have been passed from generation to generation primarily by word of mouth. They may also have been put into written form. The Book of Proverbs in the Hebrew Bible, or old Testament, is the most notable collection of such sayings. They include: Hope deferred makes the heartsick.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

A soft answer turned away.

Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

The Book of Proverbs is a product of ancient Israel. Children, were educated primarily at home. The introductory value of many sections of Proverbs reflects the teachings of parents trying to raise their children to become successful and responsible adults. Other sections of the Book of Proverbs may come from a palace school for the training of government officials. The Book of Proverbs has earned universal appeal because it contains material valuable to all people who hope to live a life of wisdom, honesty, responsibility, for God. Many as the book's sayings have become part of everyday speech.

Methodology. The semantic sphere of proverbs is very wide and cannot limit them. The proverbs describe the every branch of people's life. The fact is that proverbs and sayings are similar in meaning in spite of their diversity in form and language. To prove the said above some examples: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Nasiya saryog'dan, naqd o'pka yaxshi.

Even if the form, the word structure and the stylistic structure of these proverbs are different they have the same meaning. The proverbs change their meaning and form very rarely, they have long living features. The spreading of any proverb among people

is implemented as slow as it is created. Proverbs are retest by geographic area which is going to admit it only after that the proverb can become its property.

Many scholars tried to do the researches to show the differences between proverbs and sayings in order to point out their border of limit. One of the outstanding Russian scholars the author of "dictionary of vivid Russian language" and "the proverbs of Russian nation" V.I. Dal wrote: saying is the bud and proverb is the fruit. So from this point of view we can see that proverbs express the full finite meaning and saying is a phrase which expresses the fugitive meaning. The sayings are considered to be the half part of the proverbs. We can also add that proverbs and sayings are separate genres which are different from each other. The

meaning and explanation of these terms in Turkish language show that the semantically their meanings are various and this fact confirms our above given ideas. For example in the dictionary "o'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" there are given two meanings. The first meaning is that it does not express complete meaning and it is emphatic phrase and wise words. This explanation can express the folk saying. Another meaning refers to Arab word "masal" that (in English means fable) was changed phonetically. The explanation can be used for emphatic phrase and incomplete meanings that is sayings.

Conclusion. Proverbs were always the most vivacious and at the same time the most stable part of the national languages, suitable competing with the sayings and aphorisms of outstanding thinkers. In the proverbs and sayings picturesqueness of national thinking was more vivid expressed as well as their features of national character.

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