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THE MORALITY OF PROVERBS

Бұл мақалада ағылшын-қазақ мақал-мәтелдері мән-мағынасы талданып, олардың жас жеткіншектерге беретін тәрбиенің сан алуан мәселелерін қозғайтын тәлімдік бағыттары қарастырылады.

В этой статье автор пытается провести анализ значений пословиц и поговорок в английском и казахском языках, а также старается определить их роль в методике воспитания подрастающего поколения.

The main purpose of proverbs is to give people's assessment of the objective reality of phenomena as an expression of world. In proverbs and sayings express the peculiar store of [mindset] peoples' intelligence, a way of judgment, view features, they reveal the ways of life and everyday life, the spirit and character, manners and customs, beliefs and superstitions.

Proverbs and sayings illustrate lifestyle, and geography, and history, and traditions of a community united by a single culture most clearly. On this subject, written many scientific papers.

National specific character of proverbs is most clearly revealed in the comparison of different languages. It is known that the Kazakh and British people who live in different social and natural conditions have a different history, religion, morals, principles, morality, psychology, etc.

The topicality of our work is a comparative cultural analysis of Kazakh and English proverbs and sayings

It has long been observed that the wisdom and spirit of the people manifested in his proverbs and knowledge of proverbs those people not only promotes better knowledge of the language, but also better understanding of the mindset and character of the people.

A proverb is a short and precisely formulated result of long experience, the sum of past absorption.

Proverbs accompany people from ancient times. These means of expression, as an exact rhyme, simple form, the brevity of proverbs have made resistant to remember and necessary in the speech. The publication of Russian proverbs and sayings, collected in the last century over the course of many decades by V. I. Dahl, the outstanding dialectician and writer.

V. Dahl examines the proverb as a product of extremely popular medium of communication: «What kind of proverbs and sayings have to go to the people, this one will not be argued, in an educated and enlightened society, there is no proverb.

Finished the proverbial high society does not accept, because it is alien to him a picture of everyday life, and not his tongue, but its not resign, [compose] perhaps out of politeness and propriety of the secular: the proverb splits the nail, and right in the eye»[1,10].

Just about everyone has heard at least one proverb, and most people have heard more. Proverbs offer a concise record of folk wisdom and have appeared in oral tradition, literature, art, and popular culture for centuries. One of the most varied and fascinating types of folklore, proverbs are studied at all levels and are of interest to a wide range of audiences.

The author gives here the suggestion that proverbs provide the core of education.

Recently, a special interest in research in the field of folklore has appeared. The peculiarity (originality) of life, life, history and culture of the people are especially pronounced in proverbs. Knowledge of and active possession of folk wealth not only beautifies it, but also promotes a better understanding of the mentality of the people of the target language.

The significance of this work lies in the fact that the problems of communication of cultures and people are intensively studied in relation to the increasing importance of knowledge of foreign languages.

To study a foreign language's proverbs not only enhances the effectiveness of learning vocabulary, but also helps enrich the language area expertise, reflecting the specific conditions of life.

Proverbs enrich everyday language, making it more colorful and expressive. They can concentrate the meaning of several sentences and make it more capacious. Because proverb is usually a succinct statement that stands in place of a long explanation and expresses a truth about reality. Profound truths are talked about in daily words, which are simpler and the grounds of arguments are more persuasive. Also proverbs are definite

expressions of the crystallized experience of many generations. They reflect the particular history, culture and life of the nation.

Therefore, by studying proverbs and sayings in foreign languages we can better understand the native speakers' language (note that most often they are not translated literally, but the same idea can be expressed using different words), I will give a few examples of English proverbs. At first, I give a proverb or a saying in Kazakh, then - in English, and in parentheses - its explanation.

«Жеті өлшеп, бір кес»,

«Look before you leap» (Avoid acting hastily, without considering the possible consequences)

«Көрпене қарай көсіл»

«Cut your _____ according to your cloth» (Live within your income; don't be too ambitious in your plans)

«Жолдас қадірін жорықта білерсің, дос қадірін соғыста білерсің»

«Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them» (If you are rich and successful, you will attract many friends, but if you should suffer hardship or have misfortune (adversity), your friends will quickly depart)

«Жоқ кездегі дос – дос, бар кездегі дос – бос»

«A friend in need is a friend indeed» (A friend who helps when one is in trouble is a real friend)

«Үмітсіз тек шайтан»

«Hope for the best, expect the worst» (Never lose hope, but be prepared with an alternative if things do not go as planned)

«Қолы қимылдағанның аузы қимылдар»

«Business before pleasure» (It is better to finish your work before you have a good time)

«Өз үйім, өлең төсегім»

«East or West, home is best» (You feel safest, most comfortable and most at peace in your own home)

«Аштықта талғам жоқ»

«Hunger is the best spice»

(When you are really hungry, everything tastes good, and you eat up everything placed in front of you)

People - an instructor, people – a good educator. But nevertheless there is the necessity for further research on proverbs. Comparison of different nations proverbs reveal that how much these people have in common, and contributes to better understanding and rapprochement by turn. Proverbs reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas which related with work, lifestyle and culture of people. Using proverbs correct and appropriate makes speech unique originality and the expressiveness.

In its basic form, the proverb is an ancient saying that takes wisdom and endows it with youthful vigor. The most concise, informative and perhaps, the most commonly used messages are proverbs. By their use, we make our communication bright and expressive.

Proverbs of all nations have much in common, but along with this there are specific features that characterize the color of the original culture of a particular people, based on its long history.

There is a deep wisdom in proverbs. Proverbs are slices of life that picture what life is usually like. Here we can see the culture, traditions, and history of the people and learn what is good and evil.

Proverbs are a short genre of folk poetry: invested in short, rhythmic sayings that carry a generalized idea and/or conclusion. In proverbs there is not any futuristic opinion or suggestion about a case, but rather the summing up of cases: the final purified extract of many cases from various sides, rather than only one.

Folklore - this is folk art, and nowadays it is very necessary and important to study folk psychology. Folklore includes works that convey the most important basic representation of the people on the main values of life: work, family, love, debt, home.

By the composition of such works has been brought up our children. Cognition of folklore can give a person the knowledge of the any nation's background, and eventually about himself.

M.Zhumabayev the Kazakh famous poet and writer said: "It is not necessary to educate children the same as who educates them but they must be educated

to the future requirements... Every tutors teaching methods are moral values of Kazakh nation" [2, 8]

There are various sources about the history of proverbs. In order to become a proverb, a statement must be perceived and assimilated by ordinary people. The turning of a word phrase into a proverb becomes part of public consciousness, who invented the proverb does not matter. We can safely assume that any proverb was created by a certain person in certain circumstances, but for many old sayings, the source of their origin is completely lost. Consequently, giving opinion about the original proverbs that were created from the collective wisdom of the people is much more correct. In the set of propositions, summarizing the daily experience, the meaning of words, apparently, grew into the shape of proverbs gradually, without any explicit declaration.

The phrase "Make hay while the sun shines",-derived from the practice of fieldwork, it is an example of such proverbs. Any farmer feels the rightness of this idea, not necessarily expressed by these words. But after hundreds of people have expressed this idea in many different ways, after many trials and errors, this idea finally gained its memorable shape and began its life as a proverb.

Similarly, the proverb "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" was the result of much practical experience in trade relations.

Folklore does not only provide a historical picture of the spiritual development of people. From the works of all genres, it appears multi-faceted and at the same time expressed the solid and unique character of the entire Kazakh nation.

Courageous, strong, harsh – in epics; sly, mocking, mischievous - in tales; wise, observant, witty - in proverbs and sayings - this is the Kazakh in all his/her grandeur, simplicity and beauty.

Collecting proverbs began a long time ago, but manuscript collections have come to us only from the XVIIth century.

Proverbs show the views and opinions of the people, their understanding of the phenomena of reality. The cognitive significance of proverbs is also in the fact that they are types of phenomena; they divide between them the most exemplary

and noteworthy or essential features of them.

Kazakh people should not lose his moral authority among the nations - the authority, dignity of the conquered kazakh art and literature. We must not forget our cultural past, our monuments, literature, language

That is why the native culture, as a father and mother, must become an integral part of the soul of the child, the beginning of generating the individual.

Now we are gradually returning to the national memory, and we have a fresh start to relate to the old holidays, traditions, folklore, crafts, arts and crafts in which the nation has left us the most precious of their cultural achievements, sifted through the sieve of the ages.

This moral principle is reflected in proverbs: "As you sow, so you shall reap", "No pains, no gains", "No sweet without sweat", "Love makes labour light" emphasize the importance of the work. People spiritually enriching due to the labor. Linking life with work, people see it as the basis of all wealth and happiness. So proverbs bless labor and condemn laziness. There is no respect to slacker. Here it is proved "Work hard and become a leader; be lazy and become a slave"

In proverbs says that work strengthening the health, endorsed a joint work: "Many hands make light work", "Many people sharing a job or tasks make easier work of it", "Commit your work to the Lord, and your plans will be established". The moral is that in all labor there is profit.

Proverbs can also be used to simply make a conversation/discussion more lively. In many parts of the world, the use of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator

Also, using proverbs well is a skill that is developed over years. Proverbs, because they are indirect, allow a speaker to disagree or give advice in a way that may be less offensive. Studying actual proverb use in conversation, however, is difficult since the researcher must wait for proverbs to happen [3].

Proverbs were created by our nation, and they are priceless wealth of the kazakh language. To know them better develops thinking, memory, vocabulary, and instilling the love of the native language, enhance literary speech, enriches students

folk wisdom, enriches our language, give it expressiveness, precision.

They become good helpers in the study of new material while consolidating the lessons. Therefore, proverbs should be paid attention to any lessons and in extracurricular activities.

Kazakh people have a rich spiritual heritage, rooted in ancient times, from the ancient Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments VI—VIII cc. up to these days. So, young people should learn from the wise man.

There in folklore embodied psychology of the people, and folklore provides a wealth of material to draw conclusions on the lifestyle of the people and its customs, traditions and national character. Proverbs are the legacy of people which absorbed the wisdom, traditions, customs, moral standards and ideals.

Proverbs make you think, and not only simply think but invite you consider the meaning of what was said, because each proverb except the direct meaning always exist a hidden or indirect meaning too. The use of proverbs in typical life makes our speech more brightly, imaginative, deeply. Occasionally some proverb replaces verbose explanation of the situations.

Working with proverbs have very beneficial effect on child development, including the development of speech. While memorizing a proverb we should explain to inquisitive youth, firstly the direct surface meaning, and then acquaint with a hidden or indirect meaning of proverbs - in an accessible form.

Life is changed and there are being created new proverbs, forgotten the old proverbs, but accumulated with undeniably valuable proverbs for subsequent periods. For instance: “Егемен елдің еңсесі биік”. The meaning of this proverb is that “An independent country always keeps his head up high”. Nowadays our country is not under of any country, so Kazakh nation should understand and value the freedom. Whatever is mentioned in proverbs - it is always a synthesis. They are spread widely from mouth to mouth. Proverbs are the result that people have achieved in the practice and expressed in beautiful words.

Figurative reflection of reality in the proverb associated with the ethical

evaluation of various phenomena of life. That is why some proverbs expresses funny, and sad, and funny and even bitter things. Thus, the main source of proverb is exactly the life of socio-historical experience of the people.

For instances: The first is about individual’s cultivation. “Кісінің кісілігі, Киімінде емес, Білімінде. Күш - білімде, Білім кітапта” is cited to indicate it is good to store books get education from it. “Еңбегіне қарай өнбері” is used to expound that people should be cautious to need the harvest. “Ерінбеген електен су ішеді” is cited to explain that if you keep working hard, you are sure to succeed. Therefore, consistency is very important to ensure the success. “Жігіттің түсін айтпа, ісін айт” is quoted to explain that the people should not admire the appearance of a worker but the result of the work. “Басы қатты, соңы тәтті” is used to emphasize the result will be fruitful and productive. “Ерінбей еңбек етсең – ерінің асқа тиеді, Ерініп ілбіп кетсең – иегің тасқа тиеді” is adopted to demonstrate in any hardworking job there is a benefit, but who is lazy will lose something at last


The second is about the family life. “Ағайын бар болсаң көре алмайды,

жоқ болса бере алмайды. Жоқ болсаң күндейді, жаман болсаң жүндейді” is quoted to indicate that brothers will bursting with envy if you are rich but when you are in need of help it is hard to share the possessions

The third is about the social life. “Қарыз күліп барып жылап қайтады” reveals that it is easy to borrow money but returning the money takes a long time, is used to indicate the debt should be given for truthful person. Әр баққан күннің атар таңы бар. Бұлт артынан күн шығыр is quoted to explain the truth that success and failure can change in turn. We do not have to give up. End of my article I’d like to say the short sentences of wisdom must be venerable.


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