

## Pedagogical Conditions for Improving Research Activity in Future Primary School Teachers

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**Annotation:** The proverbs combine the life experiences of ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mood, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Examples of Turkic proverbs are first mentioned in Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonu lug'otit turk*. The article discusses the ways in which Uzbek folk proverbs are used in different situations.

**Keywords:** proof, consolation, explanation, quotation, assimilation, author's statement.

### Introduction

Proverbs are a genre of folklore. It is a short, succinct, figurative, grammatical, and logically complete phrase. It is also a small genre of folk art that reflects one of the life events through a phrase or speech. It often has a funny taste. It clearly identifies and evaluates various life events. This person conveys the meaning of what he is trying to say, not directly, but in a circular way, rewarding the statement with a certain flavor. It is not exemplary, but only reflects what is happening. It has a certain rhythmic shape. The proverbs combine the life experiences of ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mood, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. Examples of Turkic proverbs are first mentioned in Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonu lug'otit turk*. Many of these proverbs are still used by the Uzbek people in various variants. For example, in the proverb Kashgari, it is used as "*Kishi olasi ichtin, yilqi olasi tashitin*" ("A man's heart is in his stomach, a man's heart is in his throat"), "*Odam olasi ichida, mol olasi tashida*" ("Inside the human body, outside the animal body"). Proverbs are sometimes called proverbs, parables, sayings of wisdom, rebukes, sayings of wise men, sayings of wisdom, sayings of sages, sayings of fathers. Proverbs and sayings are often confused because they are so similar to each other. Both are stable phrases used to enhance the meaning of what is being said. Therefore, most people believe that this is the same phenomenon with different names. Of course, they have common features (brevity, ethnicity, aphorism, clarity), but there is a huge difference between them.

### Materials and Methods

What is a proverb? This is a phrase that has a logical conclusion. Proverbs are not only popular, but often have an author (A. Griboedov, I. Krylov and others). A proverb is a short folk phrase that clearly describes any pattern or event. It may also be protected by copyright. It has no morality and no call to action. He's just talking about what happened. However, there are proverbs and sayings among people that are very difficult to determine to which genre they belong. The socio-political and educational significance of proverbs is enormous. expediency, the level of development of speech processes can be known Proverbs in their purest form can be called a storehouse of experience and wisdom. It is, in a nutshell, spiritually exemplary and full of meaning. For example: "*Hovuzdan osongina baliq tutolmaysiz*" ("You can't easily fish from the pool").

When and why were proverbs created? Why are proverbs used in our speech? In what forms is it used? Why use proverbs? Do proverbs require commentary? To find answers to these questions, we turn to works of art.

### Discussions and Results

It is difficult to count the exact day when the first proverbs and sayings were created, because they have long been among the people. But there is no denying that throughout history they have been faithfully accompanied by their Creator. Why are they so firmly and simply necessary in the speech and life of the common man? The answer is simple - they convey people's thoughts, assess life, and observe everything that happens. After all, not every word could be a proverb. Only those who were able to reconcile with the thoughts and lives of many people have survived for thousands of years and reached us. There is no need to prove proverbs and sayings, they convey a solid truth that has been passed down through many generations. In ancient times, people did not know literacy and could not leave their wisdom on paper, so they passed it on by word of mouth. Proverbs and sayings are saturated with people's mentality, lifestyle and morals. They are a shining example of the creativity of our ancestors.

Even now, in past tenses, he uses proverbs to justify his point, to comfort his interlocutor, to defend himself, to enrich his speech artistically. If we look at the novel *Night and Day*, Cholpon used proverbs in his speeches to prove his point. For example, Qurbonbibi's statement that "loving the motherland is from faith" - "you can't leave your homeland" - proves that she will not leave her husband's house. Or his "cook an apple and put it in my mouth!" The irony is that it doesn't work. The phrase "utlubudilmu valavkana bissi" in the language of the teacher is used to prove his point, even if it is in China. In addition, there are many proverbs used for this purpose in the play. Examples include proverbs such as "A fallen wrestler overcomes his anger with laughter", "God is one, the word is one", "If you don't hurry, you will succeed".

Sometimes there are proverbs mixed with irony. That is, we can see this in the examples of "The donkey eats the sorrow of tomorrow",

### Conclusion

Thus, in any arithmetic article, there must be elements consisting of an unknown (sought-after) con (or several sought-after con) and given cones (they must not be less than two). Working on an article begins with mastering its content.

Condition and question are the basic elements of the article. Numeral (or literal) information is given in the terms of the article; the amount sought will always be included in the article questions. However, in some cases the article may be expressed in such a way that the question takes part of the condition or the whole article is described in the form of question.

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