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Кафедра англійської філології та методики викладання англійської  
мови

**Методичні рекомендації  
для самостійної роботи студентів  
з курсу «Міжкультурна комунікація»**

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## ВСТУП

В основу методичних рекомендацій покладено англійські прислів'я та приказки. Використання методичних рекомендацій допомагає навчити студентів розпізнавати англійські прислів'я та приказки з усіма відтінками їх значень в художніх творах, а також сприяють розвитку навичок та вмінь усного та писемного мовлення студентів, оскільки прислів'я та приказки самі по собі є художніми творами в мініатюрі, які узагальнюють досвід людства, а отже є засобом організації спілкування.

Прислів'я та приказки посідають значне місце в словниковому складі англійської мови. Вони побудовані на загальнонародній лексиці, в основному є продуктом народної творчості, коротко, образно й емоційно висловлюють думку. Тому ними часто користуються в розмовній мові та літературі.

Методичні рекомендації містять матеріал для розвитку навичок та вмінь усного і писемного мовлення, оскільки прислів'я та приказки самі по собі є художніми творами в мініатюрі, які узагальнюють досвід людства, а отже є засобом організації спілкування.

Методичні рекомендації відрізняється чіткою структурою. Матеріал для опрацювання поділений на п'ять розділів, кожен розділ містить 20 прислів'їв та приказок. Більшість вправ кожного розділу мають комунікативний характер, які спрямовані на розвиток навичок та вмінь усного мовлення. Шостий розділ має оглядовий характер та побудований у вигляді конкурсу на кращих знавців англійських прислів'їв та приказок.

Окрім підготовки до занять з курсу "Міжкультурна комунікація", методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані на практичних заняттях з англійської мови, лінгвокраїнознавства, мовленнєвої практики.

## UNIT 1

### PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AS A GENRE OF ORAL FOLK ART

Proverbs and sayings are called the pearls of oral folk art. In a vivid form, the people pass on their centuries-old work and life experience, their wisdom and high moral ideals from generation to generation.

Proverbs and sayings are the oldest genres of oral folk art. The proverb is a genre of folklore, aphoristically condensed, figurative, grammatically and logically complete utterance with instructive content in a rhythmically organized form. A saying is a short figurative expression, speech pattern, defining successfully any phenomenon of life devoid of generalizing instructive content, unlike the proverb.

Proverbs and sayings are a treasure trove of folk wisdom, which includes the most accurate, capacious, artistically expressive statements-observation that touch upon all the most essential spheres of human life and activity. This fund is an open system, because it is constantly replenished by the well-known aphorisms of public figures, artists, writers, scientists, which are so often used in the media and everyday broadcasting that over time they lose their authorship and become a national heritage. The acquisition of the aphorism status of the proverb occurs not only, and not so much because of its direct meaning, but as a way of expressing thought, on the form that serves as a means of embodying new semantic angles. The latter combines the language of folklore with poetic language, which, in classical terms, represents "the best words in the best order." Each proverb is, in fact, a miniature work of art, the content and aphoristic power of which is generated by its condensed imagery and peculiarities of the rhythm-melodic structure.

It is because of their brightness, imagery and emotionality that proverbs and sayings are often found in different types of English texts. Proverbs and sayings are a widespread genre of oral folk art. They have been accompanying people since ancient times. Such expressive means as exact rhyme, simple form, brevity have made proverbs and sayings stable, memorable and necessary in language.

Proverbs and sayings enrich everyday speech by making it bright and expressive. Proverbs make speech more capacious. The proverb, when used appropriately, is able to concentrate the content of several sentences. All the languages of the world are rich in proverbs. They are also very rich in English.

Proverbs should be distinguished from sayings. The main feature of the proverb is its completeness and didactic content. The saying is characterized by the incompleteness of the conclusion, the lack of an instructive character. Usually, such expressions are given as:

When pigs can fly (Ukrainian version: "Коли рак на горі свисне")

When two Sundays come together ("Коли місяць із сонцем зустрінеться").

Sometimes it is very difficult to distinguish the proverb from the saying or to draw a clear line between these genres. A proverb borders a proverb, and if one word is joined to it or the word order is changed, the proverb becomes a saying. In oral speech, proverbs often become sayings and sayings are proverbs.

### ***Step 1***

#### ***Match the parts of the proverbs.***

1. A burnt child	a) home is best.
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2. A friend in need	b) what you can do today.
3. All is well	c) without fire.
4. Better late	d) are better than one.
5. East or West,	e) while the sun shines.
6. He laughs best	f) on the wrong side.
7. If you want a thing well done,	g) than never.
8. Look not	h) catches the worm.
9. Make hay	i) in public.
10. Never put off till tomorrow	j) he is painted.
11. One swallow	k) a gift horse in the mouth.
12. Promise little,	l) that ends well.
13. The devil is not so black as	m)by the horns.
14. The early bird	n) is a friend indeed.
15. There is no smoke	o) but do much.
16. To kill two birds	p) do it yourself.
17. To take the bull	q) dreads the fire.
18.To wash one's dirty linen	r) with one stone.
19.To get out of bed	s) does not make a summer.
20.Two heads	t) who laughs last.

## ***Step 2***

### ***Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian proverbs.***

1. Усе добре, що на добре виходить.
2. Краще пізно, ніж ніколи.
3. Полоханий заєць і пенька боїться.
4. В лиху годину пізнаєш вірну людину.
5. Не такий чорт страшний, як його малюють.

6. У гостях добре, а вдома найкраще.
7. Гарно сміється той, хто сміється останній.
8. Свій глаз – алмаз, чужі руки – круки.
9. Одним ударом двох зайців убити.
10. Дарованому коневі в зуби не дивляться.
11. Куй залізо поки гаряче.
12. З одкладу не буде ладу.
13. Одна ластівко весни не робить.
14. Хто багато обіцяє, той мало робить.
15. Ранні пташки росу п'ють, а пізні слізки ллють.
16. Все має сій зворотній бік.
17. Не виносити сміття із хати.

### ***Step 3***

***Here are some proverbs of various peoples of the world. Give their English equivalents. Which do you like better and why?***

1. He who wishes to be comfortable will stay at home.(German)
2. Let every man carry his own sack to the mill.(French)
3. One finger does not make the hand. (Portuguese)
4. Don't make the devil blacker than he is. (French)
5. A bitten child dreads a dog. (Danish)



6. Be like an ant in the days of summer. (Arabian)
7. Who sleeps late gets the bull-calf, he who rises early, the cow-calf. (Indian)
8. By the street of By-and-by one comes to the house of Never. (Spanish)
9. Friendship in trouble, friendship sure. (French)
10. Warm yourself while the sun shines. (German)
11. Mad is the priest who blasphemes his own relics. (Italian)
12. To promise and to perform are two things. (French)
13. One man sees short, two men see long. (Chinese)
14. He who has been bitten by a serpent is afraid of a lizard. (Italian)
15. You must scratch your head with your own nails. (Arabian)

#### ***Step 4***

***Explain to your group the meaning of the following quotations. Use the standard form of the proverb hinted at or implied in them:***

1. “You, Scarlett, are taking life by the horns and twisting it at your will. But where do I fit in in this world any more? I tell you I am afraid.” (Mitchell)

2. Take steps! What steps? How? Dirty linen washed in public? Pah! With his reputation for sagacity, for far-sightedness and the clever extrication of others, he, who stood for proprietary interests, to become the plaything of that Law of which he was the pillar! There was something

revolting in the thought! Winifred's affair was bad enough! To have a double dose of publicity in the family! (Galsworthy)

3. “Watson,” said he, “I have some recollection that you go armed upon these excursions of ours.” It was as well for him that I did so, for he took little care for his own safety when his mind was once absorbed by a problem, so that more than once my revolver had been a good friend in need. (Conan Doyle)

4. It's better to be late than never to arrive. (Dionysius of Halicarnassus)

5. “You look all right, Uncle Soames. I just wanted to ask you: Must I take these screws of old George Forsyte's? They're dashed bad.” “Gift horse in the mouth?” said Soames. (Galsworthy)

6. That is what I mean by infernal irony; by the joke shared with the devil ... Sometimes it is a joy in the very heart of hell to tell the truth. And, above all to tell it so that everybody misunderstands it. That is why he liked that antic of pretending to be somebody else, and then painting himself as black – as he was. (Chesterton)

7. “See,” exclaimed Voltaire, “what a quantity of his dirty linen the king sends me to wash!” (Macaulay)

8. “... I really prefer older men. You know. Men with poise.” I realized, of course, that she was going to have a hard time making up any stories about her stay with me. Supposing she left without one conquest? She was getting desperate. The bus conductor whistled at her as she got off the bus one day, and that put her in a good temper. But one bus conductor didn't make a summer. (Mortimer)

9.... he knew that Winifred still had a weakness, if not for Dartie, at least for not laundering him in public. (Galsworthy)

10.While some of the village girls came bearing most delicious dishes, others hung plaited wreaths round our necks. Smaller wreaths were placed round our heads. Not all of us got out of bed on the right side, but after such a reception even the sulkiest of us were all smiles.

11.The tables were loaded with roast sucking pigs, chickens, roast ducks, fresh lobsters and other delicacies which made our mouths water. Though Teka announced that the festivities would last for some days we attacked the food without putting it off till tomorrow.

12. “If I could take her out and get her full of gin, now, she’d tell me everything she knows. She’s talkative as all hell when she’s drinking.” “Well,” Jake said as helpfully as he could, “that one sounds great Business and pleasure, two birds with one stone, means to an end, and so forth.” (Rice)

13. All is well ended, if this suit be won,  
That you express content. (Shakespeare)

14. I won't hang about any longer. I'll go and see Irene. If you want things done, do them yourself. I must live again, – live and move and have my being. (Galsworthy)

15. Don't worry; he's not so miserable as he looks. He'll never show he's enjoying anything – they might try and take it from him. Old Soames! Once bit, twice shy. (Galsworthy)

16. Bright and early, to be sure; and it's the early bird, as the saying goes, that gets the rations. (Stevenson)

17. The sun shines not, and if we use delay

Cold biting winter mars our hop'd for hay. (Shakespeare)

18. "It'll always be the same. When he recover – cards and betting, drink and – !" She was silent, remembering the look on her husband's face. The burnt child - the burnt child! Perhaps! (Galsworthy)

19. Married people ... should remember the proverb about the home-washing of soiled linen. (Hardy)

20. Willie stumbled after Paynter to the clipping shack, a metal box on the main deck about seven feet high, six long and three wide... The temperature in the shack was about 105 degrees. "Home, sweet home," said Willie. (Wouk)

21. He said, "It's just a worry I have to think out for myself. Something I hadn't considered." "Tell me, dear! Two brains..." (Greene)

22. "As four heads is better than two, Sammy," said Mr. Weller, as they drove along the London road, "and as all this here property is a very great temptation to a legal gen'lm'n, we'll take a couple o' friends o' mine with us, as'll be very soon down upon him if he comes anythin' irregular." (Dickens)

23....the fact is that you have little choice. If by tomorrow you haven't had your little talk with James and told him everything I shall feel it my duty to make a statement. And by a happy law of nature, however low one wants to grovel, one never paints oneself quite as black as the unprejudiced and unsympathetic spectator can paint one. (Murdoch)

### ***Step 5***

***Make up a dialogue using a proverb from Unit 1. Suggested situations:***

1. A. fell ill and lagged behind in her studies. When she came back to the Institute she did not understand many points in grammar. Her two pals B. and C. met her enthusiastically, but B. could never manage to find some time to help her and C. could.

2. The anxiety of a student about to be examined is not groundless. Her knowledge of the subject is not sufficient but her answers bring her a satisfactory mark.

3. A's group are good friends. It's only B. who is always ready to discuss trifling misunderstandings in the group with teachers and authorities.

### ***Step 6***

***Build up situations of your own round the following proverbs:***

1. East or West, home is best.
2. Make hay while the sun shines.
3. Promise little, but do much.
4. To wash one's dirty linen in public.
5. To take the bull by the horns.
6. To get out of bed on the wrong side.
7. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
8. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
9. All is well that ends well.
10. There is no smoke without fire.