

соблюдать правила безопасности;
соблюдать требования технологических этапов изготовления металлических конструкций;
осваивать инновационные технологии при моделировании и литье.

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THE ROLE OF THE PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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“The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs”, as Francis Bacon says. Every culture has a collection of wise sayings that offer advice about how to live your life, and the English language isn't an exception. Historically proverbs have been considered the flowers of popular wit and the treasures of popular wisdom. The role of proverbs and sayings in our life can hardly be overestimated. Nowadays there are a lot of ways to keep and transfer information: with the help of audio, visual carriers, and also in electronic version. But a lot of years ago, when writing even wasn't developed, the only way to gain the experience was our language. Even now we have our ancestors' messages in the form of songs, fairytales, ceremonies. But the most brief, informative and perhaps the most frequently used messages are proverbs and sayings.

The aim of the paper: to prove that proverbs and sayings reflect the national character of the English and their way of thinking.

The object of the investigation is English proverbs and sayings.

The subject of the investigation is the content of the proverbs and sayings.

The hypotheses of the investigation: English proverbs and sayings reflect the national character of the English and their way of thinking. If we study the evolution and the main features of proverbs and sayings in the English language, it will help us to understand better language realities, and the national character of native speakers. Studying proverbs and sayings is also one of the effective ways to develop the English speech and to enrich the vocabulary.

Material and methods. During the investigation different methods were used:

- Descriptive method;
- Comparative method;
- Analysis;

Proverbs belong to the traditional verbal folklore genres and the wisdom of proverbs has been guidance for people worldwide in their social interaction throughout the ages.

A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation.

This definition may serve as basis to briefly explain the history, form and function of the proverb. First, proverbs are used from generation to generation; they are traditional. Many proverbs are old and have their origins in classical antiquity and medieval times, and several proverbs are biblical. Yet, it is not only old proverbs that are used and handed down.

Proverbs change with time and culture. Some old proverbs are not in use any longer because they reflect a culture that no longer exists, e.g. Let the cobbler stick to his last, which has vanished more or less, because the profession of the cobbler nowadays is rare. However, new proverbs that reflect the contemporary society are created instead, e.g. Garbage in, garbage out, a proverb created due to our computerised time. Old proverbs are also used as so called anti-proverbs today, i.e. “parodied, twisted, or fractured proverbs that reveal humorous or satirical speech play with traditional proverbial wisdom”. One example is – Nobody is perfect, which as an anti-proverb is changed to – No body is perfect.

A proverb is usually recognised by the fixed, often short form and is therefore quite easy to memorise. Many proverbs also contain metaphors. Proverbs often have multiple meanings and are therefore dependent on context and should be analysed in whatever context they are found. Other proverbial features concern style. Arora has defined certain stylistic features that are applicable on proverbs. These include phonic markers such as alliteration, rhyme and meter, e.g. Practice makes perfect; A little pot is soon hot, semantic markers such as parallelism, irony, paradox, e.g. Easy come, easy go; The longest way around is the shortest way home, and lexical markers like archaic words [1, p. 301].

According to the origin and the sphere of usage we can define the following types of proverbs:

- Universal proverbs – on comparing proverbs of culturally unrelated parts of the world, one finds several ones having not only the same basic idea but the form of expression, ie the wording is also identical or very similar. These are mainly simple expressions of simple observations or simple ethical concepts, but not all expressions of simple observations became proverbs in every language.

- Regional proverbs – in culturally related regions – on the pattern of loan-words – many loan-proverbs appear beside the indigenous ones. A considerable part of them can be traced back to the classical literature of the region's past, in Europe the Greco-Roman classics, and in the Far East to the Sanskrit and Korean classics.

- Local Proverbs – in a cultural region often internal differences appear, the classics are not equally regarded as a source of proverbs in every language. Geographical vicinity gives also rise to another set of common local proverbs. These considerations are illustrated in several European and Far-Eastern languages, as English and Korean.

Proverbs are widely used in teaching, for example during Speech Practice classes. Work with proverbs and sayings at the lessons not only helps to diversify educational process and to make its brighter and interesting. Moreover it helps to solve a number of very important educational problems: proverbs in the classroom can improve students' learning experiences, their language skills, and their understanding of themselves and the world. This happens because:

1. proverbs provide an opportunity for students to be knowledgeable experts as well as learners.

2. proverbs provide an opportunity for students to learn about each other and their shared values.

3. proverbs provide an opportunity for students to gain insight as they discuss their experiences and work out their understanding of proverb meanings.

4. proverbs provide an opportunity for students to use their home culture as a stepping stone into school culture.

5. proverbs provide an opportunity to improve thinking and writing as students both provide and receive information [1, p.328].

Results and discussion. In order to know if the proverbs are popular and wide-spread among the students of our group and in order to identify the main spheres, I have conducted the survey. I've asked my group-mates: 1. Do you use the proverbs in your everyday speech? 2. Do the proverbs and sayings enrich your vocabulary? 3. What are the main spheres of usage of the English proverbs?

Having learnt all the results, we can conclude that only about 25% use them in their everyday spoken speech. 70 % of students agree that the proverbs and sayings improve and enrich the vocabulary. The most popular spheres of usage are "Health", "Friendship," "Houses and housing" and the most wide-spread proverbs are: "Health is better than wealth", "An apple a day keeps the doctor away", "A friend in need is a friend indeed", "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", "All's well that ends well", "A man is known by the company he keeps", "As fit as a fiddle" and so on.

Conclusion. So we can come to conclusion that not many students use the proverbs in their everyday life. If to analyse the usage of the proverbs generally, the most common are connected with the topics: "Health" and "Friendship". But the majority of students marked that they like, when their teachers use the proverbs at the lessons, as it activates their critical thinking and speech.

To conclude, I can say that a great way to improve your understanding of the English culture, people and history is to study English proverbs and sayings. By memorizing them, you will not only learn some common English sayings, you will also help your brain to become better at forming good English sentences.

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**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МОДЕЛЬНОГО ОБЪЕКТА ДАНИО РЕРИО
В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ И НАУЧНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ
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Введение. Пресноводные рыбы данио рерио (*Danio rerio*) в последнее время являются очень популярным модельным объектом в различных биомедицинских исследованиях, направленных на изучение процессов функционирования генов, развития организма, анатомии, физиологических и поведенческих особенностей [1], а также в экотоксикологии, нейробиологии, онкологии и аквакультуре [2, 3, 4, 5]. К примеру, за последние два десятилетия исследователи начали все больше использовать данио рерио в качестве модели для понимания того, как нейронные цепи генерируют поведение, фундаментальную цель в нейробиологии [2]. Несмотря на низкое сходство с человеком, многие системы данио, например сердечно-сосудистая система, взаимодействует как у человека с низкомолекулярными соединениями. Методами генной инженерии разрабатываются модели данио рерио, имитирующие заболевания человека.