

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PROVERBS USED WITH THE WORD “MONEY” FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with translation problems of some proverbs used with the word “money” from English into Uzbek language. This article also analyzes variety of translation methods of the proverbs in given languages and gives semantic peculiarities of analyzed proverbs while translating. There are given some examples of proverbs that can be translated directly from English into Uzbek.

Keywords. Proverb, translation, meaning, change, equivalent, equivalence, problem, negative meaning, method, semantics, analysis, peculiarities.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются проблемы перевода некоторых пословиц, употребляемых со словом «деньги», с английского на узбекский язык. В статье также анализируется разнообразие способов перевода пословиц на данные языки и даются смысловые особенности анализируемых пословиц при переводе. Приведены примеры пословиц, которые можно перевести прямо с английского на узбекский.

Ключевые слова. Пословица, перевод, значение, изменение, эквивалент, эквивалентность, проблема, отрицательное значение, метод, семантика, анализ, особенности.

INTRODUCTION

Translating from one language into another is only the most obvious form of an activity which is perhaps the most common of all human activities. This maybe the reason people usually take translation for granted, as something that does not require any special effort, and at the same time, why translation is so challenging and full of possibilities.

There is nothing easy or simple about translation, even as there is nothing easy or simple about any human activity. It only looks easy because you are used to doing it. Anyone who is good at a certain activity can make it appear easy, even though, when we pause to think, we realize there is nothing easy about it. Translation in the formal sense deals with human language, the most common yet the most complex

and hallowed of human functions. Language is what makes us who we are. Language can work miracles. Transmitting meaning from one language to another brings people together, helps them share each other's culture, benefit from each other's experience, and makes them aware of how much they all have in common.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The ideal translation should be:

- Accurate: reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.
- Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.
- Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience.¹

Proverbs are used by speakers for a variety of purposes. Sometimes they are used as a way of saying something gently, in a veiled way. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion; a weak person is able to enlist the tradition of the ancestors to support his position, or even to argue a legal case. Proverbs can also be used to simply make a conversation livelier. In many parts of the world, the use of proverbs is a mark of being a good orator.

Money talks. (English).

Pul tilni biyron, do'stni daroz qilar. (Uzbek).

It is very tough to meet someone who clearly ignores money. Some people love it and others hate it and blame money in all the problems.

If we translate this proverb directly, it means that money speaks. In this proverb it is anticipated that money has a concept, it has the ability to speak, but in real life money is a simple piece of paper. It has no ability to speak.

Money after bad, throw good. (English).

Puli kuygan qalampir chaynar. (Uzbek).

In this proverb words "bad"- "yomon", "good"- "yaxshi" are used in relation to money. Not surprisingly, the words "bad" and "good" are being emphasized how the money is earned not its bad and good conservation. There is no doubt that not all money is found in an honest way, because, today more and more people sacrifice

¹ О.І. Панченко. Дніпропетровський національний університет Факультет української й іноземної філології та мистецтвознавства Кафедра перекладу та лінгвістичної підготовки іноземців. 2008.Р.10

many things for money. It is possible to use the word "bad" in relation to money received through the sacrifice of someone.

However, there is no similarity between the English version and the Uzbek version of this proverb. The Uzbek equivalent is very different from the English version. None of the words, such as "Kuymoq" , "Qalampir chaynamoq" exist in the English version.

Money or your life, Your! (English).

Pulning bir uchi bilakda,

Bir uchi yurakda. (Uzbek).

Take, for example, "Olma pish, og'zinga tush" as an equivalent of this proverb. Because a person can achieve something only if he or she tries. We can never succeed if we sit without any action.

Money makes the mare go. (English).

Puli borlar - yo'rg'a-yo'rg'a,

Puli yo'qlar - zo'rg'a-zo'rg'a. (Uzbek).

The Uzbek translation of this proverb is that "Pulga biya ham yo'rg'alar" . That is, money has such power that even moves a mare.

The analysis shows that in the English version there are not words "puli borlar" , "puli yo'qlar" or you can not find any words which are close to them. In the Uzbek version of this proverb there are antonyms. Words "Puli borlar" and "Puli yo'qlar" have an opposite meaning.

Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. (English).

Pul topguncha aql top. (Uzbek).

There now exist some kinds of people who have a great deal of money, they are powerful enough for everything due to the money. There, the word "aql" does not mean "bilimsiz" , "aqlsiz" , contrary, it means without any life experience or the comprehension. Those kinds of people do not respect even older people and look down on those around them. It is appropriate to call these people as "Pul topib, aql topmaganlar".

Money has no smell. (English).

Pul otang kim, onang kim demaydi. (Uzbek).

Money can bring a rift between a child and a father, between two couples and close friends. It is widely acknowledged that there are people in life who sell their children because of their poor living conditions. In this case, they do not think about their children's bad future, they are only concerned about their life.

It is clear from the analysis of this proverb that there is a big difference between the English and Uzbek versions, because if we translate it into Uzbek, it gives the translation "Pulning hidi yo'q". Nevertheless, one can see words "otang" , "onang" in the Uzbek equivalent but there are no any words which mean those in the English version. It is obvious that in the English proverb "Money has no smell" is the equivalent of the proverb "Pul otang kim, onang kim demaydi" in Uzbek.

Many English and Uzbek proverbs can be cited below as examples.

1. Money makes marriage. (English).

Puli ko'pga bozor,

Puli yo'qqa mozor. (Uzbek).

2. Money is a good servant, but a good master. (English).

Pulni sen topasan,

Pul seni emas. (Uzbek).

3. Money is the sinews of war. (English).

Pul zamburning nishini qaynatur. (Uzbek).

4. Money makes the man . (English).

Puli borning yuzi bor. (Uzbek).

5. Money has more than sense. (English).

Pul tugamay aql kirmas. (Uzbek).

6. Money answers all things. (English).

Pul bo'lsa changalda sho'rva. (Uzbek).

CONCLUSION

Translation problems can be different in different examples. It can be easily analyzed from those proverbs that they totally differ from the English variants while translating them into Uzbek language. Summing up, we can say that both English and Uzbek languages are rich in proverbs. Learning proverbs may improve learners' language skills and help to get to know large amount of knowledge about other nation's cultures. If the above-mentioned proverbs are not translated into by taking account their literal and cultural peculiarities, the meanings of these proverbs will be unclear. In the translation method, we can define the differences and similarities between the two irrelative language proverbs and learn how they are differentiated by using these methods.

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