

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING AND ADAPTING EXISTING PROVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT:

In addition to simple words in our lives, we use idioms, proverbs, satire, and the like to make our words colorful and meaningful. Such words are available in all languages. We almost always use such words in our speech, and when we speak or write a message or text, we use these words to make our speech or text effective and beautiful. This article provides feedback on articles, explanations of existing articles in Uzbek in English, or ideas on how to translate English articles into Uzbek and how to do it. There are also comments on whether we have articles in English. Questions such as whether proverbs are translated directly or selected according to their meaning are also answered. The evidence is presented with several examples.

Keywords: Proverb, meaning, conformity, irony, speech, emotion, thought, different subject, kindness, friendship.

ANNOTATSIYA:

Biz hayotimizda oddiy jumlar qo'llash bilan birga so'zlarimiz bo'yoqdor va mazmunli bo'lishi uchun idioma, maqol, kinoya va boshqa shu kabi so'zlardan foydalanamiz. Bunday so'zlar barcha tillarda mavjud. Bu kabi so'zlardan nutqimizda deyarli doim foydalanamiz, so'zlashganimizda yoki biror xabar, matn yozayotganimizda bu so'zlarni qo'llasak nutqimiz yo matnimiz ta'sirchan va chiroyli bo'ladi. Ushbu maqolada maqollar xususida fikrlar keltirilgan, o'zbek tilida mavjud

bo'lgan maqollarni qanday qilib ingliz tilida tushuntirib berish mumkin, yoki aksincha ingliz tilidagi maqollarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish va bu qanday amalga oshishi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Shuningdek ingliz tilida maqollar mavjudmi ya'ni bizning maqollarimiz kabimi degan savollarga ham fikrlar keltirilgan. Maqollar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilinadimi yo ma'no mosligiga ko'ra tanlanadimi kabi savollarga ham javoblar aytib o'tilgan. Bir nechta misollar bilan isbotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'z: Maqol, ma'no, moslik, kinoya, jumla, ta'sirchanlik, fikr, turli xil mavzu, yaxshilik, do'stlik.

Аннотация:

В дополнение к использованию простых предложений в нашей жизни, мы используем идиомы, пословицы, сарказм и другие подобные слова, чтобы сделать наши слова красочными и значимыми. Такие слова есть во всех языках. Мы почти всегда используем такие слова в своей речи, и когда мы говорим или пишем сообщение или текст, мы используем эти слова, чтобы сделать нашу речь или текст эффектными и красивыми. В этой статье представлены отзывы о статьях, как объяснить существующие статьи на узбекском языке на английском языке или как перевести английские статьи на узбекский язык и как это сделать. Также есть комментарии о том, есть ли пословицы на английском языке, например, наши пословицы. Также даны ответы на такие вопросы, как, переводятся

ли пословицы напрямую или выбираются в соответствии с их значением. Доказательства приведены на нескольких примерах.

Ключевые слова: пословица, смысл, соответствие, ирония, предложение, аффективность, мысль, разносубъектность, доброта, дружба.

INTRODUCTION:

Translating from one language to another is the most obvious form of activity, which is the most common form of human activity. That is why people usually perceive translation as something that does not require any special effort, but at the same time it is very difficult and full of possibilities.

There is nothing easy or simple in translation, nor is it easy or simple in human activity. It seems easy because you are used to doing it. Anyone familiar with a particular activity can easily point this out, although when we stop to think, we realize that there is nothing easy about it. Formally, translation is related to the most common, but most complex, human language.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

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.

RESULTS:

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. Take, for example, "Olma pish, og'zimga 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.

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.

Money or your life, your! (English).
Pulning bir uchi bilakda, Bir uchi yurakda. (Uzbek).
Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. (English). Pul topguncha aql top. (Uzbek) [2].

DISCUSSION:

There are several types of articles that can be translated into other languages [1]:

- 1) Use of phraseological equivalent; a) absolute equivalent, b) similar equivalent.
- 2) Using an analog dictionary; a) using the "Shield" method, b) using a direct translation.

All translations are used in the translation of proverbs. In some cases, English and Uzbek proverbs are pragmatic and methodological, the image they represent is homogeneous, and English and Uzbek proverbs are the same, translated into an absolute style. The following are examples of this: The cauldron seen boils - Salvation never boils.

All the words in these bilingual articles have been translated using absolute translation because they have the same grammar and the same meaning.

There are articles that have been partially translated into Uzbek, and we will use a partial translation of the phraseological translation. But in both languages the meaning is the same, but the meaning of some words is not the same: Wisdom is the beauty of man - the adornment of man is mind (the beauty of man is his wisdom). Manners glorify man - man (manners honor man).

There are some types of articles in English that cannot be translated directly into Uzbek. In this case, we need to find articles in this language and translate them into Uzbek. Different dictionary used in two languages: A rotten apple destroys a barrel - A rotten lamb

destroys a herd (a skinny lamb destroys a herd). The English proverb that a bad person can affect the whole group is "spoilt apple" in English, while the Uzbek proverb says "skinny lambs spoil the herd". There are several examples in this article: Forty Fools is forever stupid - An old man is not wise (a man is not wise even when he is old).

One way to translate other articles is the "Shield" method. The words in the prose are translated directly, as some of the words come directly from English into Uzbek. 'Leopard can change his dogs' [3], because the word leopard in this article is not originally translated into Uzbek, it is an English word.

Another way to translate proverbs is "visual translation" [1]. Some articles do not have English vocabulary in Uzbek, so the proverb has been translated into Uzbek to explain whether the proverb is equal or similar: Be aware of the Greeks bearing a gift. Unless the above proverb is translated literally and has no historical basis, the meaning of the proverb will be unclear.

Although, the proverb "first impressions are the most lasting" means that "I should attempt to show my personality, by my neat clothes, good communication and professional skills for the first time when I meet the manager. Otherwise, the manager will hardly change his attitude towards me or seems to be strange no matter I will try to behave myself positively next time." We translated the proverb "First impressions are the most lasting" word-for-word as birinchi taassurot juda uzoq davom etadi. We considered some information is missing in translation, for this reason in our translation, we added some Uzbek phrases "kishi xotirasida".

CONCLUSION:

We know that, in all languages, phrases, expressions, proverbs, and other words, including homonyms, antonyms, and paronyms, are used to make a sentence

beautiful and meaningful, as well as to make it effective. It is so in all nations, in all languages. In addition to. English proverbs by considering their lexico-grammatic and stylistic features, the success of their familiarity depends on corresponding context. Hence, other researchers will have an opportunity to discuss about this issue in the next related studies. This article provides a translation of proverbs from both languages, Uzbek and English, their problems and solutions, albeit briefly. In short, proverbs cannot be translated verbatim, they must be translated into Uzbek or English according to the meaning used in the text or in the general translation of words. Basically, the meaning of the text can be found in the translation. In most cases, it is possible to match the two languages, but in some cases the proverbs in the language does not match in the second language. In short, we need to use proverbs, because only through them will our words be effective and beautiful.

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