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PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH PROVERBS INTO 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. Idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings are closely connected with a particular nation's culture and history. For this reason, they are hardly understood by other nations. This is one of the reasons causes some scholars have a point that those kinds of lexical items cannot be translated; however, other authors proposed different translation techniques to find solutions to this problem. This article analyzes particularly this problem. In conducting this research, comparative, contrastive, and content analyses were utilized.

Key words: culture, equivalent of English and Uzbek languages, paremiological units, translating techniques of proverbs, untranslatable Proverb, meaning, conformity, irony, speech, emotion, thought, different subject.

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.

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.

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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".

To conduct research several steps were performed. First, different theories of scholars on translating proverbs contrastively studied. Second, nine English proverbs were randomly selected. In the next step, their equivalents were searched from both monolingual Uzbek proverbial dictionaries. Fourth, nine proverbs were translated into Uzbek (see Table 1 Appendix) by using criteria by Corpas (2003). The last, the findings were discussed qualitatively and summarized briefly.

We employed mainly two monolingual Uzbek proverbial dictionaries. O‘zbek xalq maqollari.[Uzbek people proverbs] was compiled T.Mirzayev, A.Musoqulov & B.Sarimsoqov. and by published in 2005. Proverbs were arranged according to specific theme. Ma’nolar mahzani[Treasure of meanings] was compiled by Sh.Shomaqsudov & Sh. Shorahmedov and published in 2001. It is an explanatory provebial dictionary of Uzbek language which were provided with a definition of the proverb and other symilar and contradictory proverbs. The second research material is Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs (6 ed.) which was compiled by J.Speake and published in 2015. This valuable resource provided explanations, origins and themes of the proverbs. We used online dictionary https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com along with Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs to identify meanings of proverbs in the original text.

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

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”.

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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', 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”. 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-forword 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”.

What is the reason for actively using of some proverbs? The reason is they are mainly used for deductive purposes among people. Undoubtedly, deductive pieces of works like proverbs are not only the heritage of a particular nation, but also all humanity. To transfer this kind of heritage, translation and interpretation play a considerable role. We consider that we could perform this task successfully to some extent in this article by providing our own translations of nine English proverbs into Uzbek. The findings revealed that the hypothesis “idiomatic expressions are untranslatable” and “words cannot be added and omitted” cannot be generalized to all circumstances. In our instance, we had only one difficulty in translating an English proverbs that is fingers were made before forks, as a result, gave with simple sentences (men qo‘limda yeyman, men qo‘limda yeyaveraman/yoki o‘zimni qo‘limdan qo‘ymasin). Two of the proverbs, don’t put all your eggs in one basket and A deaf husband and a blind wife are always a happy couple are idiomatic expressions, one of them was translated metaphorically and another was interpreted literally. Importantly, in translating from English into Uzbek, their lexico-grammatic and stylistic features of the proverbs, especially rhymes (“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”, “After dinner sit a while after supper walk a mile”, “Hope for the best and prepare for the worst”, A deaf husband and a blind wife are always a happy couple”) maintained. Rhyming words are important feature to memorize the proverbs. No matter we carried out to translate nine 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.

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 ddition 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

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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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