

# Translation Problems of Religious Proverbs from One Language into Another

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes and describes the features of religious proverbs in English and Uzbek languages. It includes some information about the role of proverbs in English and Uzbek languages in personal development.*

**Keywords:** proverb, religious, folklore, aesthetic, saying, educational.

## INTRODUCTION

The translation of religious proverbs has always been a difficult issue. Every society is different and preserves distinct inner organization and values, which is reflected in its language, including proverbs. Proverbs are found in almost in any part of the world.

Proverb is a short, well-known pithy saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice. Origin: Middle English: from Old French *proverbe*, from Latin *proverbium*, from *pro-* 'put' + *verbum* 'word'. Disraeli mentioned about the importance of proverbs in the following way: "Proverbs embrace the wide sphere of human existence, they take all the colors of life, they are often exquisite strokes of genius, they delight by their airy sarcasm or their caustic satire, the luxuriance of their humor, the playfulness of their turn, and even by the elegance of their imagery, and the tenderness of their sentiment. They give a deep insight into domestic life, and open for us the heart of man, in all the various states which he may occupy; a frequent review of proverbs should enter into our readings; and although they are no longer the ornaments of conversation, they have not ceased to be the treasuries of thought."

## METHOD

We know that proverbs have bright cultural backgrounds and ethnic and geographical characteristics. If we do not master enough English cultural backgrounds, we cannot understand their true meanings and connotations. When we translate proverbs, we should first deal with the discrepancy between language and culture. We should not only translate the proverb's connotation, form and eloquence, but also the ethnic and local characteristics. Only in this way, can we translate the proverbs exactly and accurately. According to the different characteristics of proverbs, we will mainly introduce four translations methods literal translation, free translation, substitution translation and combination of literal and free translation: Literal translation, which is a main translation method, means we need to translate proverbs literally. Some English proverbs and Uzbek proverbs have the same form and meaning, and these English proverbs do not have too many cultural backgrounds. It is easy for the readers to understand them. When translating this kind of proverbs, we can translate them literally. This approach can not only keep the original proverb's form and meaning, but also can be easily understood by readers.

## RESULTS

What is important of all, literal translation can transplant the English proverbs into Uzbek culture. We all know that English proverbs have many fresh expressive methods and comparisons. We can introduce these fresh expressive methods and comparisons into Uzbek. Finally, these English proverbs will enrich Uzbek language and culture. Now we will give some proverbs with two kinds translations - the first one is free translation and the second one is literal translation. Life is changed and there are being created new proverbs, forgotten the old proverbs expressing senility and youth, but accumulated with undeniably valuable proverbs for subsequent periods. For instance: "Saints, Young -old devils Yoshlikda — avliyo, qariganda — shayton (Qorining ham qorisibor, Parining ham parisibor). From the above example, we can see that literal translation can keep the original proverb's vivid comparison. It is not only easier for people to understand, but also can enrich our Uzbek language and culture. Every country has its own unique culture. Therefore, every nation's customs, experience and observation are different. English proverbs contain some unique historical stories and cultural backgrounds, and our Uzbek people are not familiar with the comparisons in these English proverbs. If we translate them literally with explanations or footnotes, the translation may express the original proverb's literal meaning, but this translation makes proverbs lose their characteristics-concise words, precise structure, short form, etc. Meanwhile, we cannot find the Uzbek proverb with the same meaning to translate it. In this situation, we should use free translation method. For example, "Fire, Set the Thames on". If we translate it literally like this, 'fire, set the Thames on', it is very difficult for our Uzbek people to understand it. We know, The Thames is situated in the England and English people connect this proverb with their river, but if Uzbeks want to express such situation, they cannot use this river. So they can translate it as their

culture “Epchil xotin qorqalab qozonqaynatar”. Substitution translation, which means we use the Uzbek proverb with the same meaning to translate English proverb. We all know that human culture has much in difference, but also has much in common. Proverbs are produced in people's working and daily life. Therefore, human being's experience and observation have much in common, which are reflected on proverbs. Many English and Uzbek proverbs have the same meaning, connotation and persuading way. In this situation, we should translate them by substitution translation. For example, 'Wall have ears', which has the same meaning and connotation with the Uzbek proverb, 'walls have ears', so we should choose substitution translation method. There are many proverbs denoting senility and youth, for example, English proverb: If we adopt literal translation method, it can express the proverb's literal meaning, but it cannot express the primary proverb's connotation well; if we use free translation method, though its connotation is well expressed, the vivid comparison will be lost. In this situation, we should translate proverbs by combining literal and free translation.

## DISCUSSION

This method will make the translation express both the primary proverb's literal meaning and connotation. English language, but there are also some other variables that make the usage of proverbs in ESL teaching possible and effective, because they: 1 - are pithy, 2 - are easy to learn, 3 - are often rhythmical, and 4 - contain repetition manners or features like alliteration and assonance. Some scholars propose the use of proverbs in a range of areas within language teaching: grammar and syntax, phonetics, vocabulary development, culture, reading, speaking and writing. They state that proverbs, besides being an important part of culture, also are an important tool for effective communication and for the comprehension of different spoken and written discourses. In Britain, people hold a religious view that cat has strong life power, because when people throw it down from a high place, the cat can stand firmly on the floor without being injured. Moreover, cat is very clever and flexible, so it is difficult to kill it. So people use the proverb 'A cat has nine lives' to imply people who have strong life power or people who can escape from dangerous situation easily. However, in Uzbekistan, our Uzbek people do not know the story. If we translate this proverb literally like this, 'the cat has nine lives', it is very difficult for our Uzbek people to understand the connotation of the proverb; if we translate it by free translation like this, it is easy for our Uzbek people to understand the connotation of the proverb, but it is very difficult for our Uzbek people to understand why English people compare cat with people having strong life power. In this situation, we should translate it by combination of literal and free translation like this, 'cat has nine lives, a woman has forty lives', which will make the translation keep both its literal meaning and connotation. In conclusion, proverbs are very difficult to translate, in some cases almost impossible, because they are narrowly linked to the cultural and social system of the society in which they are produced. Researching of translating proverbs could be useful in translator training and translation courses at universities or colleges. Such research could help students of translation practice proper translation strategies for proverbs which are an area that languages show significant differences.

## CONCLUSION

People - an instructor, people – a good educator. But nevertheless there is the necessity for further research on proverbs. Comparison of different nations proverbs reveal that how much these people have in common, and contributes to better understanding and rapprochement by turn. Proverbs reflect the rich historical experience of the people, ideas which related with work, lifestyle and culture of people. Using proverbs correct and appropriate makes speech unique originality and the expressiveness.

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