

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PROVERBS RELATED TO MONETARY UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the correspondence of money-related proverbs in English and Uzbek languages. It is obviously known that mainly there are three types of correspondence such as fully, partial, and no correspondence of proverbs about money in two languages. Understanding the level of correspondence between these proverbs provides insight into shared human wisdom at the same time the unique cultural perspectives of each society. The analysis of these proverbs allowed the author to identify a number of proverbs about monetary units with their examples.

Key words: fully correspondence, partial correspondence, and no correspondence, financial irresponsibility, individualism, social relationship.

Introduction. The topic of "The fully, partial, and no correspondence of money-related proverbs in the English and Uzbek languages" explores how proverbs about money reflect cultural values, beliefs, and experiences in both languages. Understanding the level of correspondence between these proverbs provides insight into shared human wisdom as well as the unique cultural perspectives of each society.

1. Full Correspondence- proverbs with full correspondence are those that have nearly identical meanings and similar phrasing in both English and Uzbek. These reflect universal ideas about money that are shared across cultures.
2. Partial Correspondence- proverbs with partial correspondence share similar meanings but differ in phrasing or cultural nuances. These differences often reflect unique societal values or traditions.
3. No Correspondence- some proverbs about money in one language may have no direct equivalent in the other. This lack of correspondence often highlights unique cultural experiences or values. There is no affinity between proverbs in terms of structure and word choice, only the meaning remains, not the form. [R.K. Oktamboyeva, 2023, P.141.]

Methods. Here are more examples of money-related proverbs in English and Uzbek, categorized by full correspondence, partial correspondence, and no correspondence.

1. Full Correspondence:
 - English: "Money talks."
 - Uzbek: "Pul gapiradi."

Both highlight the influence and power of money in decision-making and society.

- English: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."
- Uzbek: "Hammasini bitta savatga solma."

These proverbs advise against risking everything in one venture, emphasizing diversification.

- English: "You reap what you sow."
- Uzbek: "Nima eksang, shuni o'lasan."

Although not directly about money, both proverbs apply to financial decisions, underscoring the importance of effort and responsibility.

- English: "Easy come, easy go." (Money that comes easily goes easily.)
- Uzbek: "Oson kelgan pul oson ketadi."

Both proverbs express the idea that wealth gained without effort is likely to be lost quickly.

- English: "Time is money."
- Uzbek: "Vaqt – pul." (Time is money.)

These proverbs emphasize the value of time, equating it to financial gain.

2. Partial Correspondence:

- English: "Money doesn't grow on trees." (You don't pick up money from the street.)
- Uzbek: "Pulni ko'chadan terib olmaysan."

While both proverbs stress that money requires effort to obtain, the imagery differs based on cultural context.

- English: "A fool and his money are soon parted." (A fool's money doesn't last long.) [<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/>]
- Uzbek: "Ahmoqning puli uzoqqa bormaydi."

These proverbs convey the same warning about financial irresponsibility but use slightly different wording.

- English: "A penny saved is a penny earned." (One who saves money becomes wealthy.)
- Uzbek: "Pulni tejagan boy bo'ladi."

Both encourage saving, but the Uzbek version directly emphasizes future wealth.

- English: "Money is the root of all evil."
- Uzbek: "Pul ko'zni ko'r qiladi."

While both warn of money's corrupting influence, the Uzbek version focuses on its impact on perception and morality.

- English: "Make hay while the sun shines." (Take advantage of opportunities when they arise.)
- Uzbek: "Oyning o'n beshi qorong'i, o'n beshi yorug'."

Both imply that circumstances change, and one should act wisely while opportunities last, but the imagery is culturally specific.

3. No Correspondence

- English: "Penny wise, pound foolish." (Being careful about small expenses but careless about large ones.)
Uzbek: There is no direct equivalent for this specific concept in Uzbek, though similar ideas may exist in other contexts.
- Uzbek: "Pul kelin, izzat ketsa, kerak emas." (If money comes but respect is lost, it's not worth it.)
English: There is no direct equivalent in English, reflecting a stronger emphasis on social respect in Uzbek culture.

English Proverbs Without Uzbek Equivalents:

- "Cut your coat according to your cloth." (Live within your means.)

No equivalent proverb exists in Uzbek with this exact imagery.

- "He who pays the piper calls the tune." (The one who funds something controls it.)

Uzbek lacks a similar expression directly related to financial control.

Uzbek Proverbs Without English Equivalents:

- "Pulni topish qiyin, yo'qotish oson." (It is hard to earn money but easy to lose it.)

English has no direct equivalent, though similar ideas may be expressed in different ways.

- "Pulga pul keladi." (Money attracts money.)

While English has related concepts ("The rich get richer"), this specific phrasing reflects Uzbek cultural wisdom.

4. Additional Unique Examples

- "If you look after the pennies, the pounds will look after themselves."
[<https://doi.org/10.17875/>]

Paying attention to small savings leads to larger financial stability.

No Uzbek Equivalent, though Uzbek culture values careful money management.

Uzbek Proverbs:

- "Yomon qarz – yomon do'stdan yaxshiroq."

No English Equivalent, though similar concepts may be found in sayings about trust and relationships.

- "Pul cho'ntakda, aql boshda bo'lsin."

This emphasizes that while money is essential, wisdom should guide actions.

No English Equivalent.

Results and discussion. The correspondence of proverbs about money between English and Uzbek is influenced by several factors:

Cultural values: Uzbek proverbs often reflect communal values, social relationships, and respect, while English proverbs may focus more on individualism and practicality.

Economic experiences: The historical and economic backgrounds of both societies influence the themes of their proverbs.

Linguistic structure: The phrasing and imagery of proverbs often depend on the linguistic style of the language, resulting in differences even when the meanings are similar.

The inconsistency in the use of money or money-related words in proverbial discourse is an interesting area for future research. The further research could examine the historical, cultural, or economic reasons for this discrepancy. [Kamyshanchenko, Elena and Nerubenko, Natal'ya, 2012, pp. 78-80]

Conclusion. Proverbs about money in English and Uzbek reveal both shared human experiences and unique cultural perspectives. Full correspondence proverbs highlight universal truths about wealth, while partial and no correspondence proverbs illustrate the diversity in how cultures view money, its role in society, and its impact on individuals. Exploring these similarities and differences deepens our understanding of the relationship between language, culture, and economic philosophy.

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