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**МАКАЛ-ЛАКАПТАРДЫ КОЛДОНУУ ЖАНА АЛАРДЫ КОТОРУУДАГЫ
КЫЙЫНЧЫЛЫКТАР**

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦ И ТРУДНОСТИ ИХ ПЕРЕВОДА

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THE USE OF PROVERBS AND DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING THEM

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Макал-лакаптар - элдин дилинин күзгүсү, жашоонун жазылбаган мыйзамы турмушту торко электен өткөрүп калктын акыл парасатын, кулк-мүнөзүн калыптап, турмуштук туу дөөлөттөрүн таамай, так, кыска, нуска туюнтуп, кадыресе сөздү акылга, караламан көңүлүктү элге айлантат. Адам дилин калыптоодогу тилдин маанисин тереңчиликтеп келип улуу тилчи-ойчул В.Ф. Гумбольдт мындай тыянакка келген: «Элдин руху менен кулк-мүнөз үн таанытуучу көптөгөн нерселердин ичинен тил гана анын жан дүйнөсүнө сүңгүп кире алат». Ал тилдердин табиятын жана рухий чөйрөгө тийгизген таасирин терең таанып-билүү зарылдыгын баса белгилөө менен өнүгүүгө «салыштырма тиллимин эң бийик акыркы чекке чейин көтөрүү» зарылдыгын баса белгилеген. Бул ойду тил табиятын таанып-билүүнүн гана эмес, макал-лакаптардын маңыз-түйүнүн чечмелөөнүн ачкычы катарыда кароого болот.

Негизги сөздөр: макал, лакап, рух, мүнөз, салыштырма-тил, көчүрүү, эки тилдүү.

Пословицы и поговорки – поистине зеркало народной души, удивительно емкий кладезь глубине живой мысли. Как своеобразные «статьи» не писанных законов, они возникли из недр богатой жизненной практики и на протяжении веков превращались филигранно точные и необычайно лаконичные образцы красноречия. Нанизанные золотые нити мудрости, слова повседневные обретают свойство универсального средства выражения вершинных ценностей, что и делают народ нацию - без них он не отличался бы ничем от серой толпы. Как великий мыслитель, лингвист В. Ф. Гумбольдт говорил: «среди всех проявлений, посредством которых познается дух и характер народа, только язык способен выразить самые своеобразные черты народного духа и характера и проникнуть в их сокровенные тайны». Он подчеркивал необходимость более глубокого изучения природы языков и возможности «обратного воздействия различных языков на духовное развитие и таким образом поднять сравнительное языкознание на высшую и конечную ступень». В словах этого философа мы видим ключ к пониманию не только языка природы, но и сущности пословиц и поговорок.

Ключевые слова: пословица, поговорка, дух, характер, сравнительное языкознание, переносить, двуязычный.

Proverbs and sayings are truly the mirror of folk's soul, a uniquely capacious mine information of deep lively minds. As original «articles» not written laws, they came from the depth of wealthy live experience and throughout the centuries were changing to filigree exact and unusually laconic examples of oratory. Stringed gold wise threads, daily words find the qualities of universal facilities of expression of high values, which makes the folk nation- without them it would not differ from the mug. As the great thinker, linguist V.F. Gumbolt said «among all displace, with the help of which acknowledges the spirit and character of people,

only the languages can express the most original characteristic of the folks and character and to enter their great secret». He underlined the necessity of more deep learning of nature's languages and opportunities of «back influence of different language to spiritual development and this way to bring up comparative linguistics to highest and final level». This philosopher's words we can see as the key to acknowledge not only the nature's language, but also essence of proverbs and sayings.

Key words: proverb, saying, spirit, character, comparative linguistic, transmit, bilingual.

Proverb – ingot of wisdom, and saying – associative comparisons. The first one is more appeal to mind, wisdom, and the second one to memory. Therefore, the words makal-lakap (proverbs and sayings) always used together as akyl-es (mind-memory). In proverbs rhymed and rhythmically exact expressed as non-disputed truth of assessment, established once and forever conclusions. At attan kiyn jat- Take care of horse, without it you are nobody. And sayings animated in man's memory the acknowledgeable facts from nation's history Shyrdakbektin jorgosundai bolup... - Being as Shyrdakbek's horse. The cultural semantic of proverbs and sayings has acknowledgeable, educational and world visional meaning. Their role in formation of linguistic instinct is non-assessment. To this statement paid attention folklorist V.P.Anikin: «Historian searches in proverbs and sayings the facts about far ancient time and memorable events of ancient. Lawyer values proverbs and sayings as law, which are not written in folk's mentality».

Proverbs and sayings express the world of folk's spirit, and at the same time they strive and expectations of humanity. Similarity and coincidence of many sayings in different ethnos explains with this universalism of human nature. In epoch of globalization especially feels the necessity of preserving of cultural variety, which promotes the development of languages.

The role of proverbs and sayings in our life can hardly be overestimated. Nowadays there are a lot of ways to keep and transfer information: with the help of audio, visual carriers, and also in electronic version. But a lot of years ago, when writing even wasn't developed, the only way to gain the experience was our language. Even now we have our ancestors' messages in the form of songs, fairy-tales, and ceremonies. But the most brief, informative and perhaps the most frequently used

messages are proverbs and sayings. We can see culture, traditions and history of the nation, to learn what is kind and evil and feel what a nice means for developing of man's moral values and cultural level can proverbs and sayings be.

Proverbs and sayings are an integral part of the process of mastering a foreign language. Language training should take place in the conditions of the real using of the language or should imitate these conditions as precisely as possible. Proverbs and sayings have been using in the educational process for a long time. They help to express the same thought by different words; they are irreplaceable in the mastering dialogical and monological speech, making it alive, colorful and acute.

Methods of translating proverbs and sayings. Proverbs and sayings are very important part of English speech culture, so why an interpreter needs to be prepared for translating proverbs and sayings. There are some nuances and some kind of problems with translating. There are 4 main methods of translating proverbs and sayings:

1. Using of equivalent:

There is a number of English proverbs and sayings, which meaning and stylistic directions are the same with Kyrgyz ones. These Kyrgyz proverbs and sayings are English equivalents. If interpreter needs to translate a proverb, he can find its equivalent in Kyrgyz language, if the proverb has it, the interpreter can use it in translation. For example: Easy come, easy go. *Эмгексиз табылган мал эспенсиз кетет.* Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. *Досундун бергенинин тишин ачпа.* All that glitters is not gold. *Жалтырагандын бары алтын эмес.*

2. Using of variant:

In most causes an interpreter, when he translates a proverb, has to use Russian variant of English one, this variant has the same meaning, but it is expressed by another words. For example: A horse stumbles that has four legs. *Жаңылбас жаак, мүдүрүлбөс туяк болбойт.* Old birds are not caught with chaff. *Карт карышкыр капканга түшпөйт.* A cock is valiant on his own dunghill. *Үйдө батыр, жоодо жок.*

3. Calque method:

Sometimes an interpreter needs to translate a proverb, which has no variant or equivalent in Kyrgyz language, so he has to use calque method to translate it by words. This method can be used only if the meaning of a proverb is clear, when it is translated in Kyrgyz. For example: A fool may ask more questions in an hour than a wise man can answer in seven years. *Акмак бир саатта берген суроого, акылдуу жети жыл ойлонуптур.*

4. Method of describing:

If the proverb has no variants or equivalents and the calking method isn't suitable in this case, an interpreter

can describe the meaning of this proverb to the listener. For example: When Queen Anne was alive. *Тээ илгери ханыша Анна тиру болгондо.*

The difficulties of translation talent mostly exactly defined by the outstanding linguist, the beginner of professional Kyrgyz literature Kasym Tynystanov said «To translate is carefully transmit to another». Completely identical equivalents occur rarely, that's why sometimes you have to limit with metaphase or talk in common, simple language. In spite of unusual difficulties, the aspiration to perceive inner world of the others and acquaint them with wise sayings of own folk didn't stop. Here I tried to present some English proverbs with Kyrgyz equivalents.

In now days it appeared the necessity to establish not just bilingual, but three, four lingual dictionaries. For today Kyrgyzstan needs in specialists, which know several languages. There are getting many, many numbers of people who desire to learn the culture and language of Kyrgyz, while in accordance to sovereignty we are going to communication with other countries of the world. Many problems in different spheres of society's could be solved easier, if we knew each other's languages.

It gives more understandable information about the linguistic analysis of proverbs, if we develop the students' awareness of using proverbial sentences, we are sure to bring them closer to authentically sounding speech. The students and teachers of foreign faculties can find useful material for their research work.

In the given article various methods of the analysis of English and Kyrgyz proverbs have been summarized. This article will let students understand easily native speaker's speech and speak the authentic language without any mistake. The appendix includes an exercise which will help to fix the learning of proverbs.

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