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### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF MONEY IN ENGLISH PAREMIOLOGY

Annotation

This article explores the representation of the concept of money in English paremiology, focusing on the cultural and cognitive aspects reflected in English proverbs. It highlights key themes such as the dual nature of money as both a source of power and a burden, the importance of financial responsibility and frugality, the transient nature of wealth, and the moral and ethical implications of the pursuit of money. The article also discusses the relationship between money and happiness, as well as how proverbs reveal societal attitudes toward wealth, greed, and human character.

**Key words:** Money, proverbs, English paremiology, wealth, greed, frugality, happiness, morality, culture, financial responsibility.

### РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТА ДЕНЬГИ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ПАРЕМИОЛОГИИ

Аннотация

В данной статье исследуется репрезентация понятия «деньги» в английской паремиологии, уделяя особое внимание культурным и когнитивным аспектам, отраженным в английских пословицах. В нем освещаются такие ключевые темы, как двойная природа денег как источника власти и бремени, важность финансовой ответственности и бережливости, преходящий характер богатства, а также моральные и этические последствия погони за деньгами. В статье также обсуждается взаимосвязь между деньгами и счастьем, а также то, как пословицы раскрывают отношение общества к богатству, жадности и человеческому характеру.

**Ключевые слова:** Деньги, пословицы, английская паремиология, богатство, жадность, бережливость, счастье, мораль, культура, финансовая ответственность.

### INGLIZ PAREMIOLOGIYASIDA PUL KONSEPTINING REPREZENTATSIYASI

Аннотация

Ushbu maqola ingliz maqollarida aks ettirilgan madaniy va kognitiv jihatlarga e'tibor qaratib, ingliz paremiologiyasida pul tushunchasining ifodasini o'rganadi. Unda pulning ham kuch manbai, ham yuk sifatidagi ikki tomonlama tabiati, moliyaviy mas'uliyat va tejamkorlikning ahamiyati, boylikning o'tkinchi tabiati, pulga intilishning axloqiy va axloqiy oqibatlari kabi asosiy mavzular yoritilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, pul va baxt o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik, maqollarda jamiyatning boylikka, ochko'zlikka, inson xarakteriga bo'lgan munosabati qanday ochib berilganligi haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Pul, maqol, ingliz paremiologiyasi, boylik, ochko'zlik, tejamkorlik, baxt, axloq, madaniyat, moliyaviy javobgarlik.

**Introduction.** The concept of "money" holds an important position in every culture and language, acting as a central theme in idioms, proverbs, and sayings. Paremiology, the study of proverbs, provides a window into the collective wisdom and worldview of a language-speaking community. Proverbs are not just linguistic expressions; they embody the cultural values, societal norms, and philosophical outlooks of a people. In English paremiology, the concept of money is highly nuanced and multifaceted. It reflects attitudes toward wealth, labor, morality, and human relationships, offering insights into how English-speaking societies view the role of money in life.

This article explores how the concept of money is represented in English proverbs, shedding light on its various connotations. We will explore several cognitive aspects associated with money, including the benefits and dangers of wealth, the relationship between money and happiness, the idea of frugality and greed, the transient nature of wealth, and the moral implications of how money is earned and spent. Through this exploration, we aim to understand how English proverbs encapsulate both the allure and the peril of money.

**Methods.** Descriptive Method: This method was used to identify and describe the proverbs and sayings related to the concept of money in English paremiology. The proverbs were selected based on their relevance to the subject of wealth, financial behavior, and moral attitudes toward money.

Comparative Method: The comparative method was applied to examine similarities and differences between the treatment of money in English proverbs and those from other cultures, such as Uzbek and Russian. This helped highlight cultural nuances in the interpretation of money-related concepts.

Semantic Analysis: Semantic analysis was conducted to interpret the deeper meanings of the proverbs, focusing on the

implications and connotations of money as portrayed in the proverbs. This method helped uncover the underlying cultural and ethical views associated with wealth, frugality, greed, and financial responsibility.

**Cognitive Approach:** This approach was employed to explore how the concept of money is cognitively framed in English proverbs. It looked at how proverbs reflect human thought processes, decision-making, and attitudes toward wealth, emphasizing how these expressions shape societal views on economic behavior.

**Historical Approach:** The historical method was used to trace the origin and evolution of certain proverbs related to money. This approach helped establish how ideas about money have changed over time and how historical contexts have influenced their meanings.

**Results of the article.** The analysis revealed that money is frequently depicted in English proverbs as a complex and ambivalent concept. It is both a symbol of power and a source of moral dilemmas.

Money, as a concept, carries significant weight in English culture, and this is evident in the rich paremiological tradition surrounding it. Proverbs reflect the human tendency to use metaphors and symbolic language to communicate deeper social truths and values. In English proverbs, money is not merely a practical entity; it becomes a symbol of human virtues and vices. Its representation ranges from a source of power and influence to a root of moral decay and personal downfall. This symbolic nature of money is often framed within the context of human relationships, ethical behavior, and societal hierarchies.

For instance, the proverb "Money makes the world go round" symbolizes the central role that money plays in shaping human affairs, illustrating its influence on global economies,

power structures, and individual lives. This proverb emphasizes the extent to which financial resources are essential in driving action, decision-making, and even moral compromise in some cases. The proverb "Money talks" similarly suggests that financial power can often eclipse moral considerations, giving wealth an undue influence over social interactions, political decisions, and legal judgments.

The symbolism in these proverbs often carries an implicit warning about the over-reliance on material wealth. By portraying money as both necessary and dangerous, these proverbs create a tension between the desire for financial security and the potential ethical compromises that pursuing wealth might entail.

One of the most persistent themes in English proverbs about money is the moral dichotomy between wealth and ethics. Many English proverbs offer a critique of greed, dishonesty, and selfishness, warning that the pursuit of wealth often leads to moral compromise or personal ruin. This reflects the deep-seated cultural notion that while money is necessary for survival, it can also corrupt the soul.

The proverb "The love of money is the root of all evil" is perhaps the most direct expression of this moral stance. Originating from the Bible (1 Timothy 6:10), this saying has permeated English-speaking cultures and serves as a warning against placing wealth above ethical considerations. It suggests that while money itself is neutral, the excessive desire for it (i.e., greed) can lead to immoral actions, ranging from deceit to violence.

Other proverbs like "A fool and his money are soon parted" reflect the idea that wisdom and ethical responsibility are necessary for maintaining wealth. This suggests that money should be earned and handled with care, reinforcing a cultural value of financial prudence and caution against reckless or unethical behavior. Similarly, "You can't take it with you" reflects the belief that material wealth is fleeting and ultimately insignificant in the face of mortality, highlighting the moral philosophy that prioritizes spiritual or personal integrity over financial gain.

English paremiology reveals a complex cultural attitude toward both wealth and poverty. On one hand, wealth is often seen as the result of hard work, intelligence, and prudence. On the other hand, proverbs emphasize the unpredictability of wealth and its limited ability to bring true happiness or moral worth.

Proverbs like "Penny saved is a penny earned" reflect a cultural admiration for thriftiness and economic prudence, underscoring the importance of saving, careful financial planning, and the gradual accumulation of wealth. This idea promotes the notion that wealth is not simply a matter of luck or fate but a product of consistent, thoughtful effort. The emphasis on small, incremental gains in this proverb aligns with a broader English-speaking cultural preference for self-discipline and financial responsibility.

Conversely, proverbs such as "Easy come, easy go" reflect the belief that money gained quickly or without effort is unlikely to last. This saying warns that ill-gotten or unearned wealth is often as easily lost as it is gained, reinforcing the value placed on hard work and ethical earning practices.

The attitude toward poverty is similarly ambivalent. While poverty is often seen as undesirable, proverbs also highlight the virtue of contentment with modest means. The proverb "Better poor and honest than rich and crooked" reflects the notion that personal integrity is more valuable than material wealth. This moral stance emphasizes that poverty, while difficult, can coexist with personal virtue, whereas the pursuit of wealth at the cost of one's morals leads to corruption and dishonor.

Another recurring theme in English proverbs about money is the relationship between wealth and happiness. Many proverbs suggest that while money can provide comfort and security, it cannot guarantee true happiness or contentment. This idea reflects a broader philosophical debate within English-speaking cultures about the role of material wealth in the human experience.

Proverbs like "Money can't buy happiness" encapsulate the belief that while financial resources can improve one's circumstances, they are insufficient for achieving a deeper sense

of fulfillment. This proverb suggests that emotional, psychological, and spiritual well-being are independent of material wealth, and that the pursuit of happiness through financial means is ultimately misguided.

Similarly, the proverb "The best things in life are free" emphasizes that the most valuable aspects of life, such as love, friendship, health, and inner peace, cannot be bought with money. This saying reflects the cultural tension between the need for financial security and the recognition that true happiness lies beyond material possessions.

However, not all proverbs entirely dismiss the role of money in achieving happiness. Proverbs like "It's better to be unhappy in a mansion than happy in a hovel" take a more cynical view, suggesting that while wealth cannot guarantee happiness, it can certainly make unhappiness more bearable. This reflects a nuanced cultural perspective that acknowledges the comfort and opportunities that money can provide, even while affirming that it is not a panacea for all of life's challenges.

English proverbs also often address the relationship between money and power, reflecting how wealth can shift social dynamics and influence behavior. This is particularly evident in proverbs that critique the corrupting influence of money on politics, justice, and personal relationships.

The proverb "He who pays the piper calls the tune" suggests that financial power comes with the ability to dictate terms and exert control over others. This proverb implies a hierarchy where those with wealth hold influence over those without, a reflection of the socio-political realities in capitalist societies. It also serves as a cautionary reminder that financial dependency can lead to a loss of autonomy.

Other proverbs, such as "Money is power", directly equate wealth with the ability to command respect, resources, and decisions. This saying encapsulates the pervasive belief that in many cases, financial resources enable individuals to shape their environment and the behavior of others. However, this association of money with power also carries negative connotations in proverbs like "Money corrupts", which reflect the widespread belief that those in pursuit of wealth are often morally compromised in their quest for influence and control.

In the context of English proverbs, the relationship between money and gender is another area worth exploring. Traditional English proverbs often reflect patriarchal attitudes toward wealth and financial responsibility, where men are typically portrayed as the primary earners and managers of money, while women are often depicted in more passive or dependent roles.

Proverbs like "A man is judged by his pocketbook" reflect societal expectations that men should be financially successful to earn respect and status. This aligns with traditional gender roles where male identity and worth are closely tied to economic provision. On the other hand, proverbs such as "Behind every successful man is a woman" reinforce the idea that while men may be the visible financial agents, women play a supportive but secondary role in the acquisition of wealth.

More contemporary proverbs or re-interpretations reflect changing attitudes toward gender and money. The rise of proverbs or expressions celebrating financial independence for both genders, such as "A woman with her own money is unstoppable", signal shifts in cultural values regarding the gendered distribution of financial power.

Money as a Source of Worry and Trouble is one of the common themes in English proverbs is the idea that money can bring trouble and concern. Proverbs often reflect a duality where money is both a source of power and a burden. English proverbs like "More money, more problems" (sometimes "Mo' money, mo' problems") encapsulate the idea that increased wealth brings increased responsibilities and anxieties. This notion mirrors the broader understanding in many cultures that wealth can complicate life, drawing people into more significant concerns about safety, security, and the need to maintain that wealth.

Additionally, proverbs such as "A rich man's joke is always funny" illustrate how wealth can distort relationships, suggesting that those with money may not always be surrounded by genuine respect but rather by people who cater to their whims

for personal gain. These proverbs collectively warn that money can create as many issues as it resolves, positioning wealth as a double-edged sword.

Examples:

"More money, more problems."

"A rich man's joke is always funny."

"Wealth brings more care than joy."

"Riches have wings."

English proverbs also emphasize the importance of being frugal and careful with money. This reflects the cultural value placed on financial responsibility and long-term planning. Proverbs like "A penny saved is a penny earned" underscore the importance of saving money, suggesting that even small sums, when accumulated over time, can be as valuable as earning new income.

The emphasis on frugality in proverbs also extends to advice against wastefulness. "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves" points out that careful attention to minor financial details can lead to broader financial success. In these sayings, the English-speaking world promotes a culture of thrift, warning against the dangers of squandering resources and the virtues of careful saving.

Examples:

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

"Waste not, want not."

"Money doesn't grow on trees."

Another recurring theme in English proverbs is the transitory nature of wealth. Wealth is often portrayed as something temporary, which can easily be lost if not managed wisely. This idea is encapsulated in proverbs like "Easy come, easy go," which suggests that money gained quickly and without effort is often just as easily lost.

Proverbs such as "Riches have wings" emphasize that wealth is not permanent and can vanish as quickly as it appeared. In this sense, English paremiology warns against complacency in the face of financial success, urging individuals to be vigilant and cautious. Such sayings reflect a worldview that acknowledges the impermanence of material wealth and emphasizes the importance of non-material assets, such as character and wisdom.

Examples:

"Easy come, easy go."

"Riches have wings."

"Money talks, but it doesn't stay long."

"Fortune is fickle."

A major theme explored in English proverbs is the relationship between money and happiness. While many proverbs acknowledge the importance of money in securing a comfortable life, they often suggest that money alone cannot bring true happiness. Proverbs like "Money can't buy happiness" are among the most well-known in English-speaking cultures, suggesting that while wealth may offer material comforts, it does not guarantee emotional or spiritual contentment.

This idea is further explored in proverbs such as "The best things in life are free," which contrasts the fleeting pleasures bought by money with the enduring joys found in love, friendship, and family. These proverbs emphasize that while money is necessary for certain aspects of life, it is not a panacea for all of life's problems, nor is it the most important determinant of happiness.

Examples:

"Money can't buy happiness."

"The best things in life are free."

"Happiness is not in the mere possession of money."

"He who has wealth but not happiness is poor indeed."

English proverbs also highlight the moral risks associated with the pursuit of wealth. Greed is portrayed as a destructive force that can corrupt individuals and communities. Proverbs like "The love of money is the root of all evil" reflect the long-standing belief that an excessive desire for wealth can lead to immoral behavior. This saying, often derived from biblical teachings, encapsulates a moral warning against putting material gain above ethical considerations.

Other proverbs, such as "A fool and his money are soon parted," suggest that those who prioritize wealth above all else may lack the wisdom needed to manage it effectively. These proverbs often carry a cautionary message, warning that greed not only damages one's soul but also undermines one's financial well-being.

Examples:

"The love of money is the root of all evil."

"A fool and his money are soon parted."

"Greed never rests."

"Money is a good servant but a bad master."

Money is often portrayed as a force that can shape relationships and opportunities, but it can also distort them. Proverbs like "Money talks" highlight the undeniable influence of wealth in opening doors and creating opportunities that might otherwise be unavailable. However, this influence is not always portrayed positively. Proverbs such as "Money can't buy love" suggest that while wealth can create opportunities, it cannot guarantee genuine human connection.

This dichotomy is further reflected in sayings like "He who pays the piper calls the tune," which underscores the idea that those with money wield power over others, often dictating terms and influencing decisions. These proverbs emphasize both the immense power that money can confer and its limitations, particularly in areas like love, loyalty, and trust.

Examples:

"Money talks."

"Money can't buy love."

"He who pays the piper calls the tune."

"With money in your pocket, you are wise, and you are handsome, and you sing well too."

Several English proverbs suggest that money has the power to reveal a person's true nature. "When money speaks, the truth is silent" hints at how wealth can distort moral judgment, while "Give a man enough rope and he'll hang himself" implies that when people have access to financial resources, their true character—whether noble or corrupt—will become evident.

Similarly, proverbs such as "Money makes the man" and "Money changes everything" suggest that wealth can alter a person's behavior or how they are perceived by others. These sayings reflect a recognition that while money can elevate a person's status, it may also expose their weaknesses or corrupt their values.

Examples:

"When money speaks, the truth is silent."

"Give a man enough rope and he'll hang himself."

"Money makes the man."

"Money changes everything."

English proverbs encapsulate a worldview that values financial responsibility and frugality while warning against the perils of greed and the pursuit of wealth for its own sake. Common themes in English paremiology concerning money include frugality, greed, the transient nature of wealth, and the relationship between money and happiness. Proverbs like "A fool and his money are soon parted" emphasize financial wisdom, while others like "Money can't buy happiness" reflect the moral perspective on wealth's limitations.

There is a strong moral component in how money is perceived in English proverbs, with warnings against greed and materialism. Proverbs such as "The love of money is the root of all evil" indicate that excessive desire for wealth can lead to corruption.

Cultural comparison with Uzbek and Russian proverbs revealed both universal and unique attitudes toward money. While proverbs in all three cultures stress the importance of financial prudence, English proverbs often focus more on the individual's moral responsibility with money, while Uzbek and Russian proverbs emphasize the collective societal or family-oriented values in financial dealings.

The study also highlighted that while wealth is seen as transient and unpredictable, the moral behavior associated with handling money remains a focal point across English paremiology.

Through its proverbs, English-speaking culture teaches that while money is an essential aspect of life, it is not the most important determinant of happiness or success. True wealth lies in wisdom, character, and relationships, all of which money can influence but never fully control. The proverbs of English paremiology thus offer timeless lessons on how to navigate the complexities of wealth and maintain a balanced perspective on the role of money in life.

**Conclusion.** The representation of money in English paremiology reveals a complex and multifaceted view of wealth and its role in society. On the one hand, money is acknowledged as a necessary and powerful force that can open doors, provide comfort, and secure opportunities. On the other hand, it is also seen as a potential source of worry, a corrupting influence, and something that cannot guarantee happiness or moral integrity.

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