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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN SULEYMAN DEMIREL UNIVERSITY "WHAT DOES DOLLAR MEAN?"

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Money has no single place of birth. No one "invented" or "discovered" money, it was formed over time in many cultures, in different parts of the world, and at various points in history. We see them, contact with them every day, but we don't pay much attention to origin, meaning symbolic of them.

Meanwhile, every country's currency has its roots going deeply into the history. For example, the kazakh tenge/tanga is of ancient Turkic origin, meaning just 'money'. In XIVth century the word was borrowed by the Russian language as dengi, denga – 'money, cash'.

Money is older than written history. Recent anthropological and linguistic research indicates that not only is money very old, but it's origin has little to do with trading, thus contradicting another common myth. Rather, money was first used in a social setting. Probably at first as a method of punishment. Dowries were probably also an early use. These early origins have left their traces in our language - as in "pay one's dues".

The Chinese were some of the first people to use coins as money. In China, copper was plentiful; so they used it to make their money.

After making copper coins for nearly 150 years, the Chinese people began to run out of the reddish metal. When this happened, the Chinese began creating their money out of paper. They used paper money for about 500 years, then stopped. That was centuries before the "dollar" as we know it existed. The history of the dollar is a story involving many countries in different continents. The word *dollar* is much older than the American unit of currency.

The Kazakh word *dala* – 'steppe, open field' is one of the oldest words, having an Indo-European root. It is found in *tala* 'steppe', *talaj* 'ocean, sea' (which is also an open space), and the Kyrgyz word *talaa* – 'a wide valley'. Nomadic horsemen, who inhabited the unbounded steppe areas 3 millennia ago, distributed this word throughout Eurasia. The words in Russian (and other Slavic languages) *dal*, *dol*, *daleko*, *dolina*, are semantically close to *tala*; as are the English word *dale*, the Swedish word *dal*, the German word *Thal*, the Dutch word *dal* – all with the same meaning.

American *dollar*'s meaning stems from the German *Thaler* (Skeat), an abbreviation from *Joachimsthaler*, a place name in Bohemia, meaning 'valley belonging to Joachim', where silver coins were minted. So the ancient Turkic *tala/dala* made its way across Eurasia and the New World to come back to its motherland in the form of *dollar*, thus accomplishing its earthly round...

The Dollar Sign \$ - Theories of its Origins

Since the symbol is more recent than the name, and the origins of the latter are well understood, one might expect that the origins of the sign would also be known for certain particularly when the origin of the British pound sign, £, which is far older, is well-established. However that is not the case with regard to the dollar.

Perhaps this is less surprising when there has been controversy over the origin of the sign for the European euro, €, a currency that did not come into existence until 1999. (It has been claimed that the euro sign was invented by Arthur Eisenmenger more than a quarter of a century before the currency

was introduced). Nevertheless a number of theories about the origin of the dollar symbol have been proposed.

The United States Abbreviation Theory

One of the most popular theories is that the dollar sign is derived from the initials of the United States. If you superimpose a capital "U" on a capital "S" then drop the lower part of the "U", what you end up with is a version of the dollar symbol with two strokes. This theory was endorsed by the American libertarian philosopher and staunch defender of capitalism, Ayn Rand, in her novel *Atlas Shrugged*. Chapter 10 is entitled *the Sign of the Dollar*. Rand claimed the dollar sign was the symbol not only of the currency, but also the nation, a free economy, and a free mind.

The Peso Abbreviation and Piece of Eight Theories

However, a more widely accepted theory nowadays is that the sign owes its origins to the Spanish peso.

One version of this theory is that the standard abbreviation of "peso" was simply "P", but the plural form was a large "P" with a small "s" above it and to its right. This was simplified by retaining only the upward stroke of the "P" and superimposing the "S" upon it. Hence the symbol of the dollar.

If the peso abbreviation theory is the correct one why is the US dollar sign sometimes written with two vertical strokes? A possible explanation is that the best known Spanish Peso coin had two pillars engraved on the reverse side to symbolise the "Pillars of Hercules" at Gibraltar and the words "*Plus Ultra*" indicating that beyond the Pillars of Hercules there were other lands. That coin was called the Pillar Dollar in the British colonies in North America and the two pillars may have become the two strokes in the Dollar sign.

There is another version of the theory linking the sign to the Spanish peso. As mentioned earlier the peso was subdivided into eight reals, hence the name *piece of eight*. This was represented as P8 or /8/. Eventually it became customary to write the oblique strokes across the figure 8. In the past precious metal coins were sometimes split into pieces to provide small change. The use in America of the expression *two bits* for 25 cents is a legacy of this since if a Spanish dollar or peso or piece of eight was split into quarters each part would consist of two of the original eight pieces or reals.

The 8 with two strokes became a letter S with two strokes since S looks like an 8 that has been split. as when a peso was broken to provide change in reals. Eventually a further simplification was introduced by dropping one of the strokes.

The Slavery Theory

There have been claims that the dollar symbol, \$, is derived from the words for "slave" and "nail" in Spanish (or in Latin, according to one version of this theory that posits an earlier date for the invention of the symbol). The shackles worn by slaves could be locked by a nail which was passed through the rings or loops at the ends of the shackle and bent while it was still hot and malleable. The Spanish for slave is *esclavo* and for "nail" is *clavo*. Therefore the "S" with a nail, \$, or *S-clavo* = *esclavo* or slave.



Interpretation of one-dollar bill.

The one-dollar bill you're looking at first came off the presses in 1957 in its present design. This so-called paper money is in fact a cotton and linen blend, with red and blue minute silk fibers running through it. It is actually material. We've all washed it without it falling apart. A special blend of ink is used, the contents we will never know. It is overprinted with symbols and then it is starched to make it water resistant and pressed to give it that nice crisp look. If you look on the front of the bill, you will see the United States Treasury Seal. On the top you will see the scales for a balanced budget. In the center you have a carpenter's square, a tool used for an even cut. Underneath is the Key to the United States Treasury. That's all pretty easy to figure out, but what is on the back of that dollar bill is something we should all know. If you turn the bill over, you will see two circles. Both circles, together, comprise the Great Seal of the United States. The First Continental Congress requested that Benjamin Franklin and a group of men come up with a Seal. It took them four years to accomplish this task and another two years to get it approved. If you look at the left-hand circle, you will see a Pyramid. Notice the face is lighted, and the western side is dark. This country was just beginning. We had not begun to explore the West or decided what we could do for Western Civilization. The Pyramid is uncapped, again signifying that we were not even close to being finished. Inside the capstone you have the all-seeing eye, an ancient symbol for divinity. It was Franklin's belief that one man couldn't do it alone, but a group of men, with the help of God, could do anything. "IN GOD WE TRUST" is on this currency. The Latin above the pyramid, ANNUIT COEPTIS, means, "God has favored our undertaking." The Latin below the pyramid, NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM, means, "a new order has begun." At the base of the pyramid is the Roman Numeral for 1776. If you look at the right-hand circle, and check it carefully, you will learn that it is on every National Cemetery in the United States. It is also on the Parade of Flags Walkway at the Bushnell, Florida National Cemetery, and is the centerpiece of most hero's monuments. Slightly modified, it is the seal of the President of the United States, and it is always visible whenever he speaks; yet very few people know what the symbols mean.

In conclusion, I want to say that the history of any country's currency is fascinating subject to study. And I hope it will be interesting for you too.

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WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF PERFECTIVE AND IMPERFECTIVE ASPECTS FROM RUSSIAN INTO TURKISH

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Language is like a river with many rapids sweepingly running ahead. If you pause even for a minute, you will loose your stream...

Interpreter isn't only a profession; it is also an interesting creative activity, developing process, which demands constant perfection from the interpreter. Each language has its own specificity, that's why many disputable problems arise in translation from one language into another. It is necessary to find out different equivalents.

This article is devoted to the problem of translation of perfective and imperfective aspects from Russian into Turkish. There are no correlative pairs of verbs in Turkish like in Russian («делать - сделать», «разрушать - разрушить», «разрезáть - разрезáть», « говорить - сказать»). Perfective aspect is expressed in Turkish with the help of three ways: lexical, morphological and syntactical.

Let's examine each of them separately in the article:

1. **Lexical:** the meaning is that two or more verbs organize correlative pairs with the help of their lexical meaning.

For example: