



FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the importance of English and Uzbek literary translation and their general explanation. The paper discovers the meaning of the function of the language and its usage in this context. The most valuable and significant part is the identification how idioms reflect the ethnic and cultural identity of a given nation. literary translation can be analyzed in three different perspectives, i.e. the international, national and the local. The article proves the idea that literary translation is best option to learn about nation and its traditions. literary translations are signs of any nation and can illustrate history and culture of nation. English and Uzbek idioms were excerpted from a variety of lexicographic works and analyzed in a cultural perspective. Several English idioms have been studied and it becomes clear that they have a strong link with history and close tie with religion.

KEYWORDS: *literary translation, idiom, national color it, culture, publishing house, illumination.*

INTRODUCTION

There is no nation, no nation or anywhere in the world that does not have social contact with neighbors, does not learn from one another, and does not pursue material and cultural ties. The most important aspect of interparty dialogue. Yes, of course, we need to understand the language of that language in any relationship with the other linguistic nation ; as it is seen, no social or cultural communication can be made in the translation. The proof of that is the legacy left by our scholars. Thousands of years ago, our great scholars, Ibn Ruid, Ahmad Farghani, Marvozi, al-Beruni, and many others, were engaged in translation work together with the creation of world-renowned works.

Ma'mun academy - doral - hikma has been known to have been an Oriental Translation School. The Arab, Persian, Indian, Turkish, Jewish and Greek scholars worked together to guide their translators from Central Asia.

Thanks to the efforts of the School of Oriental Translators, ancient samples of cultures have been translated into Arabic and have been found throughout the East. The Aristotle's and Plotan's ages, especially those of Ibn Sina and al-Ferghani, have reached us.

Our compatriot, Beruni, who has learned a few languages, translated several Kyoto fonts from Arabic into Arabic. His goal was to convey his people to science, culture and enlightenment, to familiarize them with the works of the neighboring peoples. Beruniy criticized those who distorted the originals. In his book "India," he repeatedly mentions this.

Munis, Haidar Khorazmiy, Ogahi, Oybek, Shaykhzoda, G.Gulom, Mirtemir and other great poets have left an indelible mark on translation.

The publishing house "Vsemirnaya literature" (Petroleum Publishing) in Petrograd, 1919, aims to translate great examples of Eastern and Western literature into Russian and to attract the greatest poets and translators of the time done; A. Blok, VASmirnov, KN Batushkov.

The representative of the Russian literature, B.Passternak, also showed excellent examples of artistic translation. He opposed the principle of literally, literally, translating the European classics, including William Shakespeare and Iogan Wolfgang Gyoti.

The above-mentioned poets and scholars demanded that all translators keep their original content, style, alternative, and national color.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

Translation - is the type of creativity that is to create the same text in another language. Translation is the most important form of interethnic dialogue. The artwork and the restored text are subdivided into artistic translation, scientific translation, and other types. The interpretation of the original can also be interpreted as interpretation, interpretation, interpretation. Translated in ancient times, the communication between people of different tribes was due to the need for communication. The verbal type, called illumination, also saved.

For a more complete description of the translation. Transformation of the language of the same language as a translation into the second language, is called the process of change; the meaning of speech in this process should not be changed.

When translating each work, we use the term "adequacy". An adequate translation means that the content of the original text is accurate and explicit in the translation language, and its transformation into defiance. It is impossible to get an adequate translation into a word. Example: How are you? can not be translated as "How can you be?" by word-by-word. Depending on contextual content, we translate it as: How about your stuff? Are you healthy? How is it going?

The choice of any of these alternatives depends on the knowledge and skills of the interpreter.

If the stylistic function and the grammatical form of the two languages come to each other, then literally translate.

Example: I took the letter. I received a letter.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As you know, each language may be in verbal or written form. AMT and TT are used in the form of speech, depending on how prof. LSBarhudarov differs from the following main types of translations:

1) Written translation, that is, the written translation of the written text: Both languages - AMT and TT - are used in writing. This type of translation is usually the most commonly used translation type. This type of translation can be subdivided into smaller groups, depending on the text being translated. Famous translator AVFyodorov in this translation differs from the following groups:

- a) translation of information texts, different documents and special scientific texts;
- b) translation of social, political and publicist publications;
- c) literary translation roles and responsibilities.

Depending on the level of literature, the species has been sorted out, and features that determine the uniqueness of each species have been identified. The focus was on the structure of the artistic work: the concepts of artistic expression and artistic content, their relationships were examined; character, fabula, node.

2. Compatible with each other in terms of meaning and stylistic function (word composition is rarely different), varies from lacquer to content. Different alternative variants that differ: pigeon's milk // angin's finger; every dog is lion at home // everybody in his own home;

Without a full understanding of the meaning and stylistic function in the original expression, it can lead to inaccuracies in translation. Many of the narrations make the translation difficult.

3. false alternatives. In English and in Uzbek, there are also some frazeological expressions, their meanings seem superfluous to each other, but in fact there is a difference between them. Although the English phrase "each cook praises his own broth" seems to be a superficial alternative, the difference is that there is a significant difference between them. The English phrase goes on to say that everyone praises what he has and in the latter - he loves everyone who is close to him. Although the English phrase "each bird likes its own nest", in some texts such as this phrase, everyone loves their housewife, motherland, city, and homeland is an alternative option.

Consequently, the original and the verbal terminology can be translated in many ways without the deep analysis of the meaning and stylistic functions, and in many cases, the original meaning and the stylistic function can not be created.

The main feature of the literary translation is the artistic function of the language. The language becomes an art phenomenon in artistic work. The language of literary work is a separate element of "artistic, realistic". The transformation takes place in the image of this image, which is the process of reflection of the image. That is why the interpreter will re-perceive the artistic process of the events.

During the translation process, the interpreter is always in the mother tongue and the mother tongue is a tool for testing, which is a test criterion. For example, Khotb (translated by Nizamiy as "Khusrav and Shirin", "I cooked holbo from the Nizamy children"). Translation is a creative process, not a copy, but an interpreter tells you to be a skillful writer.

As you know, each language may be in verbal or written form. As AMT and TT are used in the form of speech, Prof. LS Barkhudarov differs from the following main types of translation:

1) Written translation, that is, the written translation of the written text: both languages - AMT and TT - are used in writing. This type of translation is the most commonly used translation type. This type of translation can be subdivided into smaller groups, depending on the text being translated.

- a) translation of information texts, different documents and special scientific texts;
- b) translation of social, political and publicist publications;
- c) literary translation.



2) Oral or verbal translation - the oral translation of verbal text: both languages - AMT and TT - are used in oral form. There are two versions of this translation: serial translation and simultaneous interpretation. Once translated from the original text (in AMT), the text occurs after the full text or some of its parts are mentioned. Usually, a pause takes place after a few words, and then pausing after each statement is less common. Simultaneous translation is performed at the time the original text is spoken. More precisely, simultaneous interpretation is simultaneously accompanied by original text, but simultaneous interpretation in some parts of the talk is slightly less than a few words in AMT (or just a few words), or goes beyond the AMT speech. The simultaneous interpretation of the translation will likely become possible due to the ability of the translator to anticipate yet unknown parts of the text.

Both of the verbal and interpreting texts - one after the other, and simultaneous interpretation - are characterized by specific psychological difficulties: the serial interpretation of well-trained and fast-acting memory and in simultaneous translation, the ability to hear and speak at the same time comes first. Special and long-lasting exercises need to be performed to simultaneously translate.

3) Written translation: written translation of the written text: AMT in written form, and TT in verbal form. In this type of translation, you can distinguish between two different translations: the translation may occur simultaneously from the original text (as in synchronous translation) or sequentially, after reading the whole text or every paragraph may increase. The first line of the verbal translation is also called "translate into paper" (Russian word "perevod s list"), and the second one is "readable translation" (Russian "perevod s podgotovkoy"). Of course, this name is conditionally understood because in this case "preparation" (reading and comprehension of the original text).

4) Oral or written translation: written translation of verbal text: AMT verbally, TT written. In practice, this type of translation is rarely found because the speed of writing text (on a manual, typewriter, or computer) is much lower than the verbal textual expression. For this reason, this translation is almost impossible. One example of the practical use of oral and written translation can be the dictatorial translation of some of the exercises in foreign language: oral texts (original text) are slowed down (in the "dictatorial velocity"), and thus provides written translation

CONCLUSION

The translation of texts of Lexic and Freetronic units belonging to the stylistic problems of the theory of translation is of paramount importance. The role of articles, wisdom words and phrases in the modern

society's speech activity is vast. The meaning of the word and wisdom, the developmental pace of expression, will be influenced by its growing influence on all aspects of human activity.

We recognize the need to translate through Intermediary - English, and in our case, we use the mediator language materials for the necessity. We draw our conclusions as a result of checking the English and Uzbek languages.

The most pressing issue was the issue of frazeologisms, proverbs, wisdom words by most linguists who studied stylistic researches (including I.A. Gerperin, AV. Kunin, N.M. Shansky, IV. Arnolds and others). Some of the researchers in the Uzbek linguistics (including M. Sadriddinova, M. Abdurahimov, A. Mamatov, M. Hudoyberganova and others) recorded some of the features of frazeology. They pointed out a comprehensive study of all means of communication in this regard. However, not all of them are exactly written in Uzbek. Our research, however, is to reveal the peculiarities of the use of astrology,

Purpose and tasks. The main purpose of the research is to reveal the peculiarities of the English translation of articles in Uzbek, spoken words and phrases. In order to achieve this goal, we have based our articles based on articles, words and phrases found in Utkir Hoshimov's "Two Doors", and set out the following tasks:

Analyzing the translation of literary works in the learning process;

- Opening and studying of lexical and frazeological units of Ethics;

- to compare the morphological structure of the frazeological expressions in English with the Uzbek forms;

- analysis of ways to translate frazeologisms and others. Studying the aforementioned tasks will help to explain the peculiarities of linguistics in the frazeology unit and to analyze the specific features of translations from English into English.

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