

NATIONAL-CULTURAL NOTIONS AND THEIR COMBINATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK WORKS

A'zamova Gulasal Sodiq qizi

Teacher of Fergana State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

This article is about preserving the national color in the translation process about the importance and problems and methods of translating national words introduces. in addition, views on this issue have been compared and analyzed using samples.

Keywords: translation, works, national words, process, national character, ability, aspect, words.

INTRODUCTION

A.Muminova comments on translation: "Translation the interpreter, the interpreter, is the bridge between two languages, two nations, through its ability to translate the most delicate aspects of the people, the nation [Muminova, 2016]. Indeed, the culture of an entire nation, marriage His style, traditions and worldview are of course reflected in his language. that is why and the interpreter has a great responsibility in this regard. Especially specific in the translation of national words that belong to the vernacular the interpreter's approach is particularly noteworthy. Because that's how the translator works the reader perceives it in the same way and draws conclusions. The main feature of translation is that it is the art of words. The idea of the word the ability to express, to have the power to influence the application of translation at the level of art allows you to In translation, two peoples and two languages, two spiritual lives, two the national culture, the two eras and the two writers are closely intertwined it is important to take into account the specific nature of the relationship.

Transliteration is the process of changing the letters of a word in the original language adapt to other letters in the Translation language. "It simply came to our notice then the main reason for its transliteration is that it was originally used the absence of national language tools in the target language ". The following words are also translated into transliteration and transcription moved:

"Somebody knocked with a handle of kamchi at the gate" [2, 2017, 8]

"Shu payt kimdir qamchi dastasi bilan darvozani taqillatdi" [3, 2018, 10]

It is often translated by transliteration or transcription to acquaint the reader with the meaning or concept of the words subheading comments and descriptions are used for this purpose. The following words translated in the same way:

- "He ate two pieces of handalak (a small honey melon) and drank several cups (a drinking bowl (as used in Central Asia)) of tea" [2, 2017, 10]

- "Faqat bir-ikki tilim handalak yediyu uch-to'rt piyola choy ichdi" [2, 2017,10]

There are so many times when every translator has to translate national words approach differently. There are some translators who are devoid of national color and, in the language of translation, have a corresponding equivalent in terms of their meaning and function by means of transliteration in order to preserve the national identity of the existing means translate.

The originality of the original is mainly original to the linguistic means it contains to the original artistic and ideological basis of the original, while being determined by the national character restoration is associated with the re-creation of the national color of the work. Therefore for the question of restoring the national character in translation has also been in recent times increasingly attracting the attention of both translators and translators pulling more. Because most of the translation flaws are national corresponds to the proportion of language tools that reflect the feature. Zero, translation errors and omissions that are still allowed in practice much of it has to do with the restoration of national identity in translation still a satisfactory solution, both theoretically and practically not made.

Some of the realities that express national concepts belong to the original can be found in the languages of a number of peoples in addition to the language in which they exist. Such words region is close to each other in terms of living conditions, constant relationship and more common in the languages of the peoples with whom they communicate. This translation is practical saves from difficulties. Sometimes translators refer to certain concepts of people's lives interpret realities through transliteration. Transliteration is specific one of the most effective ways of recreating the realities of the peoples in translation which is used to interpret the national character of the original. In the process of translation, the translator sometimes retains the pragmatic meaning of the original to stay, some sentences to make it more understandable to the reader translates out of context. For example:

"I say, Bill, I've sprained my ankle". (Jack London "Love of life"- 1905. pg. 3.)

Menga qara, Bill, oyog'imni chiqarib oldim! – deb qichqirdi. (J.London "Hikoyalar" - T. 1955.57p
If the above English sentence is a translator unfamiliar with the context translates it as " Bill dedim, men oyog'imni chiqarib oldim." was possible. That is why context is important in maintaining a pragmatic meaning plays a role.

In conclusion, from the translator in the process of translating national words keeping the national color given the advantages and disadvantages of these methods without which translation is required. E. Ochilov also wrote his "Issues of literary translation" part of the book dedicated to the preservation of national color in the translation of the work. It's no coincidence, of course, that he calls it "the problem of problems". So translation based on the methodological and genre features of the text in the choice of method is especially important to do.

But there are times when it's just a matter of context which itself is lacking, i.e., the translator is original and the translator is aware of the context phraseological units, phrases, and expressions used in the language required to be aware. Because these are the pragmatic features of the original text in the customs, traditions, notions of the peoples who speak the language, is also expressed in the expressions The omission of such pragmatic symbols, which express the uniqueness of a vernacular, in general, translation or literal translation of the original text is pragmatic reduces the potential. Consider the following sentence and its translations:

Bill staggered on through the milky water. (Jack London "Love of life"-1905. pg.3)

Bill oyoqlarini sudrab sutdek oppoq suvdan kechib borardi. (J. London "Hikoyalar"- T. 1955.57-b)

The literal translation of the word "milky water" here is pragmatic which made the translation a bit confusing. The reason is "water as white as milk" The word is not used in Uzbek and it is

a must for Uzbek readers is abnormal. Dropping pragmatic words from a translation, or replacing them with other sentences, in describing the sequence of events making mistakes also detracts from the artistic and aesthetic spirit of the original is one of the factors.

The pragmatic potential of the text with the content and form of the information represented by Content and form are pre-existing expressions of language, and the author uses them only appropriately. Sometimes to express the pragmatic features of translation one descriptive word is used. Such comments are available in the original language but to the native language people, who are unfamiliar to the Uzbek reader, their helps to better understand the realities of living conditions.

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