

Comparative Variations of Words in Translation on the Example of English and Uzbek

Dona Sotvoldiyevna

Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Fergana State University

Djalolov Zafarjon

3rd stage student of FerSU

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Abstract: Nowadays, special attention is paid to foreign languages in our country, especially the study of English. Every year, several decrees and resolutions on the development of foreign languages are adopted by the head of state and our government. This means how important it is to learn foreign languages. In this article, a comparative change of words in translation will be considered on the example of English and Uzbek, and opinions and considerations will be made.

Keywords: Translation skills, comparative change, English, Uzbek, artistic and scientific books.



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Translation is the art of re-creation, a high artistic creation, a creation that, even when creative, requires research, work, patience from the author of the translation, painstaking work on various materials. The meaning of the concept of translation is very broad, since "what is translation?", which is answered differently by representatives of different fields. When one says to turn a translation into a second language of a book written in one language, another sees it as an explanation of the idea expressed in the same language to speakers of the other language. In the opinion of a third person, motion pictures are also translated, which means that the translation is to turn the speech of an actor playing a role in one language into the second third, and so on.

The translation can be approached from the point of view of linguistic interpreting and described as follows: translation, a complex form of human activity, is a creative process consisting in recreating a colloquial expression (text) created in one language, on the basis of other language tools, while maintaining its unity of form and content. Hence, the colloquial expression created using the tools of the language to which the original belongs is replaced by such an expression, which is formed on the basis of the laws of the language of translation. In these 8 ways, the substantive and methodological adequacy of the texts of the original and translational languages is created.

Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of friendship, kinship and cooperation between peoples, the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary allusions between them. All of the above considerations expressed about the translation have a soul. Because each of them serves to complement the general understanding of this right, describing the translation on the one hand. So, translation is a multi-industry, hardworking, complex activity. Translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, thanks to which we can openly imagine the history of human development with all its details.

Translation accelerates the process of interaction and interaction of literature of different peoples. Thanks to translational works, readers will enjoy the masterpieces of World Literature, their aesthetic feelings will increase, their tastes will grow, concepts about beautiful things will be formed in them. Translation as a necessary tool for the maturation of languages, accelerates the

pace of their development, increases and improves vocabulary wealth. Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, expands the possibilities of his native language.

In translation, the achievements of comparative linguistics are most effectively used. The purpose of comparative analysis in translation is to study the general rules in the translation process. In translation theory, comparative analysis is based on fact (evidence) taken as the result of comparative analysis of words and sentences. A comparative study of the different properties of words in another language with words in English shows that there are different properties of words in English and other languages. Word form, semantic structure of interlinked words and the use of them in speech are different types in different languages.

Each language has its own lexical structure. But not in all its meanings, that is, it is possible to find an Uzbek word that represents the meaning of the word in English. For example, compare the meanings of the word "hand" "with the word" "hand", which represents its meaning. In addition, in English and Uzbek, interlocking words form a variety of made words. Examples include: hand (handful, handiness), hand (handless). The verb to take, which expresses its meaning, does not overlap in a number of meanings. For example: To take an exam - take the exam; to take tea - drink tea; to take off-undress White; take the exam-to give an examination; relax-to have a rest; take a picture - to photograph. In the semantic structure of an Uzbek word, there may be a definite shakily meaning that does not exist in an English word that expresses the meaning of that word.

For example: the verbs accept, admit, adopt, take, receive represent the word accept. The Uzbek word "artist" is represented in English by three different words. They are painter, artist, drawer". The word "Blow" is translated in Uzbek with six words (beat, punch, punch, beat, knock, kick). More than 20 words in English represent the concept of "beat". They are "blow; smack; slap; whack; poke; dig; rap; knock; stroke", etc. Some languages are word-rich with significantly special meanings, while others express common concepts and reject secondary meaning.

In conclusion, the translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of friendship, kinship and cooperation between peoples, the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary allusions between them.

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