

PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL TRANSLATION OF DETACHED CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Sobirova Nigina Aliyevna

Senior teacher of the "Foreign Languages" department, Tashkent University of Applied Sciences, Gavhar Street 1, Tashkent 100149, Uzbekistan
(niginasobirova2024@gmail.com) (99)000-63-82

Abstract: *This article discusses the problems of detachment devices in English and Uzbek languages and their mutual translation. Language phenomena in English and Uzbek are directly related to language and speech issues. It is in this respect that the phenomenon of the detachment device has its own characteristics in language matters. A detachment is a linguistic phenomenon, a speaker's unintended but additionally stated afterthought. It expands, realizes, completes and clarifies the content of the main expression of the previous sentence. By means of this phenomenon, in the course of the conversation, an explanation that is left incomplete in the main sentence and is considered extremely necessary to be said can be filled. In the process of studying the detachment device, it became known that the phenomenon of detachment in English and Uzbek languages, the similar and different aspects of their semantic and formal features in their translations are the cause of certain discussions. This article discusses device translations and provides examples. In the article, the interpretation of detachments in English and Uzbek languages is studied not only as a part of modern linguistics, but also from a cross-comparative point of view, which plays an important role in this language system with its relevance. It should also be said that in this issue, which is of interest to many linguists, the detachment devices were considered as the object of the article. The need to thoroughly study the typology of detachment devices based on scientific and theoretical sources constitutes the relevance and necessity of our research and serves as a basis for translation theory.*

Key words: *Application devices, linguoculturalogy, formal feature, semantic feature, typology, translation problem.*

1. Introduction

The issue of translation is an important branch of linguistics. The phenomenon of application, which is mainly studied in the stylistics department of linguistics, is studied as a programmatic action in illuminating the problems of translation practice from English to Uzbek, from Uzbek to English, mixing languages in higher educational institutions, and into the fields of comparative linguistics. applied to the practice of organizing special seminars. It should be said with satisfaction that a large number of scientific works have been created and are being created in Uzbek linguistics in the linguistic direction, as noted. Undoubtedly, various experiences and theoretical conclusions in this linguistic-stylistic scientific work naturally led to the emergence of linguopoetic research in Uzbek linguistics in the following decades. In them, the poetic

and prose works created with high skill in Uzbek literature, the language of folklore samples are analyzed from this point of view, and relevant scientific conclusions are summarized. In Uzbek colloquial speech, there are such devices that differ in grammatical, semantic, and intonation features in the construction of sentences in the Uzbek literary language. They cannot be put into any traditional mold existing in the literary language. Some of the adjuncts are like subordinate clauses, some are equal clauses. The application device is typical for the spoken form of the language. Appendices together with the main sentence form a complex whole. Such a device has different aspects from similar devices, including separated clauses, incomplete sentences. Undoubtedly, it should be said that the interpretation of the application device in English and Uzbek languages has direct problems in their mutual translations, which is reflected in the theory of translation as well as from the linguistic and cultural point of view.

2. Literature analysis (Materials and methods)

When talking about the formal and semantic features of the application in English and Uzbek, it is important to know their translations in English. As mentioned above, application devices can formally consist of a word, a phrase, a simple sentence: *Qizlar majlisi — gullar, lolalar, to'tilar, qumrilar majlisi* [A.Qodiriy. 2019: 53-b]. *The gathering of girls is the gathering of flowers, tulips, parrots, and hummingbirds* [A.Kodiriy.2019:p.53]. *Qizlar majlisi — gullar, lolalar, to'tilar, qumrilar majlisi* in this example, the addition is expressed through the word combination, that is, by adding some thought that was not thought in advance, an additional explanation is given to the speech of the speaker, i.e., the word assembly, which creates an addition device. But does the English translation of this sentence also have an attachment phenomenon? a question may arise. The gathering of girls is the gathering of flowers, tulips, parrots, and hummingbirds. There is no attachment in this sentence, it is just a definition, that is, an explanation of the word gathering. Ensuring semantic unanimity through translation is also related to the formal aspect of these words. Due to the difference in the structure of sentences in English and Uzbek languages, the application was inverted and resulted in a simple translation of word combinations. It should be said that, in this respect, English and Uzbek belong to different language families and have different constructions, so such situations in translation should be evaluated correctly. *Ikkinchi o'turish Ziya akanikidan ikki kundan so'ng qutidornikida bo'ldi. Bu majlisda ham o'sha birinchidagi kishilar edilar. Yolg'iz Homid yo'q edi* [A.Kodiriy 2019: p.89]. This sentence has an attachment in the form of a sentence, its English translation is: *The second meeting was after two days of Ziya's brother's at the courier's(intelligent person at the past time)office. The same people were present at this meeting. Only Hamid was not there.* This translation has an appendix. When the sentence was translated literally, the application device appeared without losing its semantic and formal features. So, it can be said that applications given in one language are not always reflected in the form of an application when translated into another language. This means that its features may be preserved, but the application device may be gone. The adjunct is not in an equal and subordinate connection with the main clause, but has a syntactic relationship with a relative connection. They can be

combined with the main clause with or without a connector, and this case of joining without a connector is often found in Uzbek. In the English translation, in the same sentence, we can see the addition of the adjunct without a conjunction:

1) *Mening yoshlik vaqtimda bunga o'xshash to'ylar bo'lmas edi, hammasi oddiy, tinch o'tar edi. Misol- mening to'yim;*

2) *In my youth, there were no weddings like this, everything was simple and peaceful. - For example, my wedding.*

Special attention is paid to punctuation in the first and second sentences for the presence of an application without a conjunction.

Applications in the form of parts of speech: : *"Otchopar" bozorida qadrdon do'stimni uchratib qoldim. Matematik.... olim sigaret sotib o'tirgan ekan. Meni ko'rib ko'zini yashirdi. Men ham burilib ketdim...ikkalamiz bir-birimizdan nega uyalganimizni bilmayman. Negadir ... yig'lagim keldi... [O'.Hoshimov. 30-b].* In this example, the adjuncts are the words 'matematik' and 'olim', which form an adjunct and give additional meaning to the main sentence. *I met my dear friend in Otchopar market. Mathematician.... scientist.... while he was buying cigarettes... He hid his eyes when he saw me. I also turned away ... I don't know why we were both ashamed of each other. For some reason ... I wanted to cry ... [U.Khoshimov. p.30].* In the English translation of the above example, the same words "Mathematician" and "scientist" have an adjunct event.

Orada men o'qishimni o'zgartirdim. Ularning tavsiyasi orqali. Anqara universitetiga. In the meantime, I changed my education. Through their recommendation. Ankara University.

In these examples, Ankara University is an additional expression used to complete and explain the speaker's opinion in the form of an appendix. It comes as an app event in both languages.

3. Discussion;

The application device can be displayed as a repeated word, phrase, or even a sentence. Sh. Askarova's article entitled "Features of the method of repeated expression in English and Uzbek languages" states that there is an attachment phenomenon in repeated expressions in Uzbek and English. The phenomenon of intensity is manifested in direct connection with the movement and state of things and events in existence. In linguistics, several means of expression are used to express intensity and emotionality. Repetition serves to strengthen meaning, intensity and emotionality. Many linguists have conducted research in this regard. Among them, A. Shomaksudov, S. Glazirina, Sh. Scientists such as Balli, Y. Kazakova, Y. Davidova, I. Turansky have analyzed repetition in Uzbek, English, Russian and French languages and paid special attention to its definition and types. However, repetition as a means of expression has not been sufficiently researched regarding its function and types in language. These aspects are relevant as they require in-depth scientific research on this topic. The purpose of conducting such research is to study and compare repetition in English and Uzbek languages on the basis of scientific analysis, to identify their similarities and differences, and to apply the scientific conclusions to both languages.

4. Result;

It is known that the meaning of the sentence is mainly understood from the predicate. In linguistics, in the case of inversion, the predicate often moves forward. The strengthening of the predicate increases the content of the sentence and forms a sentence with an adjunctive structure. Inversion is an effective tool in creating an application event. Through it, it is possible to interpret a certain part, paint the stylistic-message content, and bring it from a neutral position to an expressive-emotional position. Inversion of secondary parts affects the content of a weaker main sentence, but the communicative center of the sentence does not change.

Yur ketdik uyga endi! Kech ham bo'lib qoldi. Uyda "osh" bo'layapti-ku. Let's go home now! It's quite late. There is "osh" in the house. In these sentences, the case of application is given in the form of inversion. In the English translation, inversion is not used, because the Uzbek language and the English language differ according to the sentence formation formula. That is, when forming a traditional sentence typical of artistic speech in the Uzbek language, we form a sentence by putting a possessive first, then a secondary clause, and finally a participle at the end of the sentence. But in English, the first possessive, then the participle, and then the secondary participles are involved. If a sentence is made in Uzbek based on an English formula, then an inversion is formed. So, it can be said that if sentences composed in Uzbek language as an inversion phenomenon with an adjunct device are translated into English, then the inversion phenomenon may disappear.

It is appropriate to compare the following examples:

1) Applications with an object before the predicate;

Yashasin chempionlar..Bor bo'lsin yaxshilar. Kimga kerak bular? O'zi nimani talashgan ikkisi? Kimga qiziq ekan endi shu?

Long live the champions...Good luck. Who needs these? What are the two arguing about? Who cares now?

2) The predicate after the complement is the application;

Avval sotib olish kerak moshinani... Nigordan oldizmi pulni? 100 foiz qo'shilaman gapizga. O'zim ham ortmayapman ish bilan hatto oilamga ham.

First you need to buy a car ... Did you get the money from Nigora? I agree 100 percent. I am too busy with my work, or too overwhelmed.

3) The predicate is followed by an adverb;

Shunaqa xafa bo'ldim bugun. Pichoqni o'zimga urdimda avval. Hamma hayiqardi, qo'rqardi negadir.

I was so upset today. Before I hit the knife on myself. Everyone was screaming and scared for some reason.

4) Appendices with qualifiers after indicators:

Balki farzandlari bordir yaxshi topadigan.

Maybe there are children who earn well.

5) The use of conjunctions at the end of the sentence:

Juda nurab qolibdi lekin.

It's too light, though.

6) Attachment in the form of a compound sentence: Yaqin kelma, jon ukam, yaqin kelma! Joningdan umiding bo'lsa, yaqin kelma! Bola-chaqang bo'lsa kerak, yaqin kelma!

Don't come, dear brother, don't come! If you want to live more, don't come! Maybe you have family, don't come!

In the above examples, the attachment construction is observed in situations such as dropping the construction in the translation of the sentence, changing its position, or being preserved in the complete translation.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that when studying English and Uzbek detachments, each of them has this phenomenon, the semantic features are similar, the formal features are slightly different 'more use is different. When the attachment device in English sentences is translated into Uzbek, its semantic aspect and formal features are sometimes preserved and sometimes changed. Since the origins of these two compared languages are different and they belong to different language families, their grammar and word order are different, it is natural that problems arise in translation in both languages. When analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view, the cultures of the two languages studied at the same time are different from each other. Naturally, this situation does not affect the translation. The reason is that the language is related to the culture, and when each of its words and phrases are compared and studied in accordance with another culture, the semantics of the words changes.

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