



# ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

**KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ**





## CONTENTS

### **Section 1. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS.....4**

**KAKHKHOROVA GULRUKH SHAVKATOVNA /// GIVING PARTICLES IN TRANSLATING UZBEK TEXTS INTO ENGLISH .....4**

**KHAMIDOVA MUBORAK KHAFIZOVNA /// SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THUNDER IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.....9**

**MADIYAROV INAMJAN BATIRBAYEVICH /// SOME COMMENTS ON PROVERBS IN UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK PEOPLES.....16**

**RAKHMATOVA ZULHUMOR MAMITKHONOVNA /// GAME AND INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AT THE LESSONS OF UZBEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN A COLLEGE.....20**

**MAMASOLIEVA NILUFAR SUYUNDIKOVNA /// THE TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING THE READER THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC METAPHORS.....25**

### **Section 2. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.....29**

**ABDIRAHMANOV ABDIMUMIN /// ADVANTAGES OF USING NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS.....29**

**PULATOVA ODINAKHAN KHAMIDOVNA /// MEANS AND TYPES OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION.....33**

**RAKHMONOVA DILNURA SAIDOVNA /// PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE EDUCATOR – THE MAIN FACTOR ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION.....37**

**SUVONOVA KAMOLA RAHIMKUL KIZI /// THE RELEVANCE OF INCREASING CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY.....41**

**YAKUBOVA BARNO BAXTIYOROVNA /// FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT THINKING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE – TODAY IS THE MOST RELEVANT DAY IN PEDAGOGY AS A FUNCTION.....46**

**YAKUBOVA DILAFROZ MIRJABBOROVNA /// DIAGNOSIS OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....50**

**DILMURADOV SHUKHRAT SAFAROVICH /// IMPROVING THE KICKING SHOCK OF YOUNG BOXERS.....54**

**MAMUROVA FERUZA ISLOMOVNA /// FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF BUILDING ENGINEERS BASED ON COMPETENT APPROACH.....58**

**SULAYMANOVA DILDORA BAKHTIYOROVNA /// USE OF MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF COMPUTER SCIENCE.....64**



**Section 3. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS.....68**

**JUMANAZAROV QODIRJON SALYAEVICH /// DIGITAL ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY: TRENDS, COMPETENCES, DIMENSION.....68**

**Section 4. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES.....75**

**KARIMKHODJAYEV NAZIRJON, NUMANOV MUKHAMMADALISHOKHRUKHBEK ZOKIRJON UGLI, SOBIRJONOV SHOKHRUKHBEK SHERZODBEK UGLI /// AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES - MAIN SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.....75**

**ABBAZOV BAHODIR TOIR UGLI, MURADOV RUSTAM MURADOVICH, EGAMBERDIEV FAZLIDDIN OTAKULOVICH /// CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS OF LARGE POLLUTERS COTTON CLEANING MACHINES.....82**

**JUMANIYAZOV QADAM JUMANIYAZOVICH, ISMATOVA MAKHSUDA MIRZAKULOVNA, KHODJAEV KUDRAT SHERZADOVICH /// OBSERVATION WITH ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPE AND ANALYSIS OF FIBER STRUCTURE CONSERVED IN A BUNDLE.....88**

**Section 5. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.....93**

**KARIMOV BOBIR SHAROPOVICH, BOZOROVA ROZIGUL SHARIPOVNA /// UNKINDNESS: GENESIS AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES.....93**



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**GIVING PARTICLES IN TRANSLATING UZBEK TEXTS INTO ENGLISH  
(On the example of A. Kadyri's novel "Days Gone By")**

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida yuklamalarning leksik-semantik hamda funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari, uning tarjimada aks etishi haqida so'z yuritilgan. O'zbek tilidagi matnlarni ingliz tiliga o'girishda yuklamalarning berilishi bilan bog'liq muammolar A.Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" romani tarjimasida misolida o'rganilib, ayrim tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yuklama, yordamchi so'zlar, bog'lovchi, ko'makchi, roman, Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan kunlar", tarjima, adekvatlik, grammatika.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические и функционально-стилистические особенности частиц в узбекском и английском языках, и их отражения при переводе. Проблемы, связанные с частицами при переводе узбекских текстов на английский язык, были изучены на примере перевода романа А. Кадыри "Минувшие дни", а также даны некоторые рекомендации.

**Ключевые слова:** частица, вспомогательные слова, связывающие, предлоги, роман, Абдулла Кадири, "Минувшие дни", перевод, адекватность, грамматика.

**Abstract.** The article discusses the lexical-semantic and functional-stylistic features of particles in Uzbek and English, its reflection in translation. Problems related to the translation of Uzbek texts into English studied on the example of the translation of A. Kadyri's novel "Days Gone By" and some recommendations have been made.

**Keywords:** particle, auxiliary words, connecting, auxiliary, novel, Abdullah Qadiri, "Days Gone By", translation, adequacy, grammar.

**Introduction.** It is known that the famous Uzbek writer Abdullah Qodiri's famous novel "O'tkan kunlar" has been translated into many languages. In 2018, American translator Carol Ermakova translated it into English once again through Russian under the name "Days Gone By".

In the creation of the text of this work, it can be observed that A. Kadyri used a number of lexical and grammatical devices, as well as particles. For example, the following passage from the first part of the work uses the defining particle "xuddi": "Men o'risning idora ishlarini ko'rib, o'z idoramizning **xudda** bir o'yinchiq bo'lg'anlig'ini iqror etishka majbur bo'ldim..." This passage has been translated into English as follows: "I was forced to admit that, in comparison to administrative order among the Russians, our principles seem naught but poultry playthings..."

**Material and methods.** In English, words such as *just, right, exactly, precisely* are called «Specifying particles» and in Uzbek, they correspond in meaning and function to the *xuddi, naq* defining particles. However, the *xuddi* particle in Uzbek above is not provided with any of the above particles available in English. However, in the text there is but - «Emphatic or intensifying particle». It is also noteworthy that the word “xuddi” is given in the form of “xudda” in the old Uzbek language. The following example confirms this idea:

In original: – Yuzicho’ziqroq, chakkasi siqiqroq choldir.

– **Xudda** o’zi. (1, 176).

In translation: “With the longish face, sunken temples?”

“The very same” (2, 166).

In the text of the given translation, the defining particle “xuddi” is given in English with a particle *very*.

In the next passage, it is noted that the particle “xudda” is used with the particle “ham”: “Uzoq-yaqin xotinlarning “Hoy, O’zbek oyimning marg’ilonliq kelini ham kelibdur, xudda to’ting bolasi emish. Yuringlar, bir ko’raylik”, degan so’zlari eshitilgandek bo’ldi”. (1, 304).

Translation: “She fancied she already heard voices from **all** sides: “Have you heard?! The Margilan bride is visiting Uzbekayim! Such a beauty! As pretty as parrot’s chick! Let’s go and admire her!” (2, 279).

Apparently, **ham** the emphatic or intensifying particle that actually exists is not expressed in the translation. The word **Xudda** is given in translation by the conjunction *as... as - dek, kabi, singari*. The word **all** in the translation text is used here not as a particle because it comes from the phrase «*from all sides*», but as a form of adverb “har tomondan”.

It is known that in Uzbek the word «go’yo» comes as a conjunction. If he connects more than one simple sentence to each other on the basis of a subordinate relation to each other by comparison, analogy, comparison, the following comes at the beginning of the sentence and the following is considered to be the connecting comparative connectors. It can also precede a word in an independent category in various senses, such as analogy, suspicion, conjecture, insecurity, in a simple sentence. Although it is sometimes replaced by the word *xuddi*, it is seen as a conjunction, not a particle. For example: “Uch-to’rt kun **go’yo** bu kun-erta Saodatka uylanaturg’an kabi hovliqib ham yurdim”. (1, 198).

Translation: “For some time, I floated in the euphoria of my success, **and** I was as flustered **as if** I were to marry Saodat the very next day”. (2, 185).

Indeed, even in the translation of the above sentence, the fact that the word **go’yo** is given by the conjunction **as if** (go’yoki) can confirm this. In the text, the particle is **ham ham** expressed by the conjunction **and**.

In Uzbek, the word *faqat* and the suffix *-gina* are delimiter particles. In the following passage from the novel “Days Gone By”, it is observed that they are both used in the same text: “Eshitkandek bo’lg’an bo’lsang **ham** bu so’z chindir, – dedi qutidor, – nega desang, xatining mazmunidan **ham** onglashiladirkim, bu ikkinchi uylanishka Otabek butunlay qarshi bo’lib, **faqat** bu gap qudalarining **gina** ishlaridir. (1, 145).



Translation: “Well, since you heard it yourself, then it is evidently the truth,” said Kutidor. “And as such, it is clear that Atabek is not at all inclined to marry a second time, that is his parents have contrived the whole thing”. (2, 136).

Apparently, the word *faqat* is used in the singular and alone meaning to distinguish and limit the combination of “bu gap” and the word “qudalar” in the sentence, in addition to its meaning, to distinguish it from other words. and the «-gina» suffix is not given in English by any of the «*Limiting particles*» – *even, only, merely, barely, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, solely, just, but, alone*. The text of the translation contains only the particle «**all**». It can actually replace the “ham” particle. But in the text quoted, it formed the phrase in the form «**at all**» and used it as a form of speech. It usually serves to turn divisive sentences into negative sentences by adding a negative particle. In particular, in the part of the text «Atabek is not at all inclined to marry a second time», that is, “bu ikkinchi uylanishka Otabek butunlay qarshi bo’lib”, the phrase «**at all**» has served a similar function. The *faqat* particle is omitted in the translation.

The next text contains two types of meanings of particles in Uzbek language at once. One is the «-mi» interrogative particle in the form of an suffix to words, and the other is the “*axir*” augmentative-accusative particle. Even the «-mi» particle is used in more than one place. For example: “Tag’in O’zbek oyimning rangi o’chkan, qoni qochqan: tovoqni kosaga, cho’ichni piyolaga urib dodi faryod: “Siz otamisiz, nimasiz **axir**, o’g’lingizni tiyib olish sira esingizga keladimi? O’g’lingizning bu ishi bechiz emas: marg’ilonliq sihr qildimi, jodu qildimi, haytovur siz shu yo’sunda yuruy bersangiz, erta-indin o’g’uldan ajralasiz. Bu kalvak o’g’lingiz marg’ilonliqning eshigida qul bo’lib yotib oladir...” (1, 132).

Translation: “Uzbekayim’s **very** blood boiled in her veins. She clattered the crockery in a rage, squalling throughout the house: “Who are you, husband? Are you your son’s father or not?! You have **not** the slightest intention to bringing him to heel! Can you **not** see the Margilan wench has bewitched our son, so beguiled him that he – the fool! – shall soon be her slave and lie on her door steps! (2, 125).

**Discussions.** Like the Uzbek language, there is a special group of Emphatic or intensifying particles in English, which serves to reinforce the idea expressed in the sentence. *Very* like *even, yet, still, all, just, simply, never, but, only, quite, too* as one of such words, as *hatto, hattoki, nahotki, axir, ham* corresponds to the Uzbek Emphatic or intensifying particles used in gradation. However, the word *very* is not used here as an alternative to the word *axir*. The translation *axir* particle has been dropped. Also, the above text translation retains the feature of forming the interrogative sentence, which is specific to the function of the interrogative particle “-mi” in the Uzbek language, as well as the meaning of expressing assumptions and suspicions. The negative meaning of this particle is given by the particle of *not* - (Negative particle).

Sometimes the negative preposition «*not*» - (Negative particle) in the Uzbek language can express in translation the incomplete verb “*emas*” denoting negation and the accusative particle «-da» added to it: “– Kuyavingizning rizolig’i bo’lmasa xudo xayrini bersin, vassalom.

– Gap unda **emas-da**, – dedi kulib kutidor. (1, 145)



Translation: “Well, if he is opposed – and may Allah be praised – then what is there to talk about?”

“That is **not** the point,” smirked Kutidor. (2,136)

It is known from the plot of « Days Gone By » that when Yusufbek Haji and his Uzbekoyim`s only son Otabek went to Margilan for business, he saw Kumush by chance and married her. Uzbekoyim, the mother of the groom, who intends to enjoy the service, is upset. It is observed that the writer used more Emphatic or intensifying particles in revealing this state of affairs. This can be seen in the following dialogue between mother and son:– Biz sani Marg`ilon andisiga bunchalik mukkadan ketishingni o`ylamag`an edik, adabsiz... o`zingga qolsa shu marg`ilonliqni xoting`a hisoblab ketaberar ekansan-**da**, uyatsiz!..

Otabek **ham** qizishdi:

– Xotin bo`lmasanima, **axir**?! (1, 135)

Translation: “...How could we ever imagine you would hitch yourself to some Margilan wench, you shameless wastrel!”

Atabek flared **too**:

–“Well, who is she to me, if not wife?”

In English, *too* particle belonging to the group of Connecting particles can be an alternative to Emphatic or intensifying particles in Uzbek. Therefore, in the translation of the above passage, the phrase “Otabek **ham** qizishdi” is given as «Atabek flared **too**». Otabek's “Xotin bo`lmasa nima, **axir**?!” Sentences given as “Well, who is she to me, if not wife?” it is obvious that the word “axir” is replaced by the word «well».

**Results.** Most of the particles as additives in the Uzbek language belong to the Emphatic or intensifying particles. One of them is the particle «-ku», which often serves to confirm the correctness and authenticity of the event expressed in the sentence, to reinforce the idea, and to emphasize the word to which it is added. For example: “Nihoyat, miyam shishib Saodatning uyi yaqinida bo`lg`an bir yong`oqning soyasida o`lturg`an edim, sovchim chiqib qoldi-**ku**: yuragim orqamg`a tortib ketdi”. (1, 201)

In fact, the “-ku” Emphatic or intensifying particle was used to emphasize a sudden, unexpected reality. But there is no lexical or grammatical unit in the translation that fits this particle:“At long last, as I stood there skulking in the shade of walnut tree, my matchmaker appeared. My heart stopped”. (2, 186).

However, the above situation is not fixed, and it is observed that the Emphatic or intensifying particle»-**ku**» used in the original is given in the translation with essentially alternative «*even, but*» particles. For example:

Original: “Bu chiqg`uchilar garchi qutidorning iti haqida bo`lsa-da, bir ma`lumot beralar-**ku**, deb o`yladi va ularga etib olish uchun adimlarini kengaytirdi”. (1, 219-220).

Translation: “These two men were in the house, maybe they will say something, *even* if it is *but* a word about Kutidor`s dog!” thought he, and quickened his steps to catch up with them”. (2, 206).

The fact is that the amount of particles used in the original and the translation may not match. Let`s say the original text of the following dialogue involved five different types of downloads in six places. These are:



- mi* – as suffix of augmentative-accusative particle;
- ku* – as suffix of emphatic or intensifying particle;
- da* – as suffix of emphatic or intensifying particle;
- ham* – as word of emphatic or intensifying particle (used twice);
- axir* – as word of emphatic or intensifying particle.

Original text: “ – Nima, juvonga **ham** to’y boshqa, nikoh boshqa bo’larmidi? Bordi-keldi bitta juvon qizi bor-**ku**, munga to’yni boshqa, nikohni boshqa qilamiz deganiga hayronman.

– **Axir** qutidor **ham** boobro’ odam-**da**, — dedi birinchi kishi”. (1, 220).

Translation of this abstract: “Well, why celebrate them separately? After **all**, she is no maiden. It’s **only** young girls who celebrate the nikokh and the wedding feast. She has already been wed. indeed, it is a wonder her father demanded we mark the nikokh and the wedding separately”.

“Do not forget, Kutidor is a respected citizen here,” continued the first”. (2, 206).

It can be seen that in translation, the meaning and tone of the “-*mi*” augmentative-accusative particle is expressed using the “why” interrogative pronoun. However, in Uzbek, either interrogative pronouns or interrogative particles are used to form interrogative sentences.

The original meaning of the five downloads is expressed by the English «**all**» and «**only**» particles.

It can also be said that although some type of loading is not used in the original of some texts, it is observed that no particle is given in the translation. For example: “Uncha-muncha narsani ayamag`anim uchun bo’lsa kerak, tez zamonda **go’yo** Saodatlar oilasining boshlig`i holini olib qoldim”. (1, 198).

Translation: “Before long, I found myself in the role of head of the household: I took care of them and nothing was **too** much trouble for me”. (2, 185).

Although the word does not actually exist in accordance with the “**too**” particle used in the text of this translation, it does have a emphatic or intensifying meaning and tone specific to that part of the content.

Or another example: “Men bo’lsa **go’yo** atlas emas, quchoqlang`uchi o’zim bo’lg`andek kayflanar edim”. (1, 197).

Translation: “I was in a state of bliss, as though it were not the atlas **but** me she was holding to her chest. (2, 184).

**Conclusion.** The particle **but** was also used in this text, but in fact the original text does not contain a corresponding word. In general, such a scene can be observed a lot. The “**as though**” conjunction is used in the translation to express the word **go’yo**. After all, in English, too, there are conjunctions with analogous adverbs, in which the preposition and adverbs are connected by conjunctions *as if/ as though – xuddiki, go’yoki*.

In conclusion, giving particles in the translation of Uzbek texts into English has its own peculiarities. At the same time, this peculiarity is observed in the process of translating English texts into Uzbek.





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## SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THUNDER IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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**Annotasiya:** Maqolada fransuz hamda o'zbek tili va adabiyotida momaqaldir oq, chaqmoq, chaqin, yashin singari tabiat hodisalarining badiiy talqiniga xos xususiyatlar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Ular yonish harakatli tabiat hodisalaridan biri ekani, lug'atlarda yaqin va farqli xususiyatlari izohlab berilgani, nutqda sinonimlik, uyadoshlik, omonimlik kasb etishi, denotativ va konotativ ma'nolarda talqin qilinishi ko'rsatilgan. Bu hodisalar bilan bog'liqlikda kelib chiqqan so'z va so'z birikmalari alohida tizimni tashkil qilishi, har biri o'ziga xos semantik, morfologik va stilistik xususiyatlarda namoyon bo'lishi yoritilgan.