



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**EFFECTIVE WAYS OF ORGANIZING
LEARNER CENTERED CLASSES
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO’PLAMI

23 APREL , 2024

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**SOME TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN UZBEK TRANSLATION OF
THE NOVEL “THE LOST WORLD” BY A.C.DOYLE**

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Introduction. The functional relations do not have a stable basis, they are not the basis for general rules. As the translation of each sentence requires from the translator strong knowledge, resourcefulness and awareness of the culture of the target language. Literary translation is an exchange of cultures through these two works. This change occurs as a result of skillful implementation of other minor changes at different levels of the language. Of course, this does not mean literal translation. Direct translation is a great threat to literature, it bypasses the general linguistic and extralinguistic context in the text of the literary work. It is aimed at expressing the content of individual words that violate the integrity of the artistic text and thus undermine the artistic purpose of the work intended by the author.

Main part. According to the semantic features of the language, the meaning of the words, their use, ability to combine with other words, combinations formed with them, their “place” in the lexical system of the language are often incompatible. Although the means of expression differ, the words are often the same. Since it is not possible to accept all the cases of semantic differences between the two languages, we limit ourselves to the typical features of the semantic cases [2; 35].

Complete correspondence can be observed in the following cases:

- Famous nouns and geographical names. Such examples can also be given in the translation of the work “The Lost World”: Summerlee – Sammerli, Challenger – Chellenjer, Ed Malone – Ed Meloun, John Roxton – Jon Rokston; Maple White land – Mepl Vayt yeri, Amazon – Amazonka[1; 5-65].
- Scientific and technical terms: biology – biologiya, metaphor – metafora, virus – virus, internet – internet.
- Names of months, days of the week and numbers: September – Sentabr, Wednesday – Chorshanba, twenty – yigirma.

Many words in the language have multiple meanings, and the meaning of a word in one language does not completely correspond to the meaning of the

same word in another language. For example, the composition spare clothing is given in the work. In fact, the meaning of the word “spare” is translated into Uzbek as “*bo‘sh, tejamoq*”. In the work, it is translated as *almashib kiyadigan libos* [3; 41].

Besides, each word affects the meaning of the corresponding object. The same is not always chosen to describe the same characters. It should be said that the visualization of the word in different languages is determined by the division of reality into parts. Despite the difference in signs, both languages adequately and equally reflect the same phenomenon, which should be taken into account when translating such words, since equivalence is not the same as having the same meaning. For example in the work: *It was bowl-shaped and at the bottom, some hundreds of yards from where we lay, were pools of green-scummed, stagnant water, fringed with bulrushes.* – *Bu havzaning tubida, biz yotgan yerdan yuz yardcha narida, qamishzorning u yog‘ida yuzini maysa-giyoh qoplagan turg‘un ko‘lmaklar jilvalanib ko‘rindi.* – in this translation if the phrase *green-scummed* had been translated word by word it would be translated as *yashil ko‘pikli*, but for giving the right meaning it is translated as *maysa-giyoh qoplagan*.

It is very important to know the lifestyle and culture of the target language in order to convey accurate information during the translation process [4; 82]. The following words have no translation equivalent:

1. Realiae: bazaar – bozor, kiwi – kivi, koala – koala, mile – milya.
2. Famous nouns and geographical place names: Amazon – Amazonka, Maple White land – Mepl Vayt yeri.
3. Address and meeting, cases of acquaintance: street 18 – 18-ko‘cha, Massachusetts region – Massachiset viloyati.
4. Names of newspapers and magazines: Daily Gazette – Deyli gazetasi, New York Times – Nyu York Tayms.
5. Units of weight, length, etc: kilograms – kilogram, meter – metr, foot – fut.

There are semantic differences between the two languages, and despite the formal and semantic differences between them, the translator has to make various linguistic changes to achieve complete equivalence. The goal is to provide the semantic information provided in the original text.

When changing lexical units, words and stable word combinations are replaced by another word that has no equivalent. The translator of the work “The Lost World” Mahmud Yahyoyev also used this type: *It was a weird place in itself [...]* – *Joyning o‘zi noxush bo‘lgani yetmay* [1; 74].

The absence of a formal expression of the original semantic components is the reason why the semantic suffix is used as a method of lexical modification. In the process of lexical changes words that express redundant meaning are often omitted to give a clear expression [5; 63]. This translation type is also observed in the work: *the most tactless person – o‘taketgan beandisha; jump out of my chair – dik etib turib ketdim, that was brave of you – buning nimasi jasorat.*

Conclusion. Effective use of transformations in the process of translation in many cases depends on whether the languages are typologically close or far from each other, that is, whether they are one family or not. Which type of transformations to use effectively in translation depends on the translator. At such a time, it should be taken into account that the translator does not intend to use a specific type of transformation in the translation process, but it arises by itself in order to achieve proportionality in the translation. From a theoretical point of view, we understand that translation transformations can be analyzed separately. In practice, in most cases, translation transformations can be used in a mixed manner. Pure and specific transformation constructions are widely used in the interpretation of untranslatable words, in the translation of specific words, and in the translation of stylistic methods that have an expressive character in the methodological aspect. In the process of translation, only experienced and skilled translators know how to properly and effectively use transformations.

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**TARJIMASHUNOSLIK QAYTA IJOD YARATISH SAN’AT TURI
SIFATIDA**

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Tarjima so‘zining lug‘aviy ma‘nosini ko‘rib chiqadigan bo‘lsak, tarjima - forsha «tarzabon» so‘zidan arabiylashib o‘zgargan. «Tarzabon» - chiroyli so‘zlovchi, notiq, tili burro kishi degan ma‘nolarni bildiradi. Arab tiliga «tarjumon» shaklida qabul qilingan bu so‘zdan «tarjima» yoki «tarjuma» so‘zi hosil bo‘lgan. O‘zbek adiblari bunday tushunchani «o‘tkazish», «qaytarish», «o‘girish», «ag‘darish» singari atamalar bilan ifoda etganlar. Ko‘p yillar davomida «tarjima»sharh, bayon qilish, tushuntirish ma‘nolarida ham qo‘llanib kelingan. Keyinchalik esa bu so‘z badiiy ijodning bir turini ifodalash ma‘nosini kasb etdi va ilmiy-filologik terminga aylandi. Umuman, tarjima deganda bir tilda yozilgan matn yoki aytilgan nutqning boshqa tilda qayta yaratilishi tushuniladi.

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