

**LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING
ARTISTIC WORKS FROM UZBEK TO ENGLISH
(IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL
“ULUGBEK’S TREASURE” BY ODIL YAKUBOV)**

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Abstract. *This article discusses the analysis of linguistic and grammatical transformations in the translation from Uzbek to English of “Ulugbek's Treasure” by one of the masterpieces of Uzbek literature, Odil Yakubov. As well as, identify some words in English which are related to Uzbek culture while it has given many ways to translation on literary meanings of them.*

Key words: *translation, artistic translation, orthographic transformation, punctuation transformation, lexicological transformation, morphological transformation, syntactic transformation.*

Introduction. There are practical and theoretical types of linguistics, and theoretical linguistics studies the structure (grammar) of language and its meaning (semantics). Grammar covers the disciplines of morphology (the structure and change of words), syntax (the rules for combining words into phrases and sentences) and phonology (the study of language using abstract sounds). Applied linguistics mainly deals with the practical application of theoretical knowledge learned in linguistics.

Odil Yakubov is a prominent representative of Uzbek Soviet literature. He was born in 1926 in the village of Karnok, Turkestan District, Kazakhstan, in an intellectual family. When the Second World War began, he pretended to be old enough to participate in the war and went to the Japanese front. He was in actual military service from 1945 to 1950. In 1951-1956, he studied at the State University of Central Asia (now the National University). Correspondent on Uzbekistan of “Literaturnaya Gazeta”, chairman of the Writers’ Union of Uzbekistan, He worked as the editor-in-chief of "O’zbek adabiyoti va san’ati" newspaper and in other responsible positions. Yakubov was awarded the Order of People's Writer of Uzbekistan in 1985. His first work - the short story “Tengdoshlar” was published in 1951. “Dastlabki qadam” (1953), “Ikki Muhabbat” (1955) short story

collection, “Tilla uzuk” (1961) short story and short story collection describe love as human. describes as a great, holy feeling. In the short story “Muqaddas” (1960), the writer's style and path characteristic of a true writer was revealed.

Literature analysis and methodology. “Ulug’bek xazinasi” is a novel written by the Uzbek writer Odil Yakubov. The work describes the personal life and tragic fate of the Timurs ruler and scholar Mirzo Ulugbek. The work is considered Yakubov's best work and one of the most important novels in Uzbek literature. It was published for the first time in 1973 in the Gafur Ghulom Publishing House of Literature and Art. The novel was also translated into several languages. In 1976, the Russian translation of the novel, translated by Yu Surovsev, was published in the Moscow publishing house “Sovetsky pisatel”. This translation was reprinted in Tashkent in 1979 by Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art. [4] The Russian translation was also published in 1981 and 1982 by the publishing house “Progress”. In addition, the Russian translation was published in 1986 in the publishing house “Khudozhestvennaya literature” in Moscow as a collection with Yakubov’s short stories.

K. Seydkhanov translated the novel from Russian into Kazakh, the Kazakh translation was published in 1983 in the publishing house “Jazushi” in Almaty. In the same year, in the publishing house “Raduga” in the city of Tashkent, the translation of the novel from Russian into Hindi was published. In 1984, in Riga a Latvian translation from Uzbek by A. Rudzgor was published in “Liyasma” publishing house. A Lithuanian translation of the novel from Uzbek by G. Kobeskaite was published in “Mintis” publishing house in 1987.

All in all, the purpose of writing this article is to give a little information about the work to those who are taking their first step into the world of books and readers who are not absorbed in reading books, and to provide correct information about the original content of the work to the readers.

Discussion. Method of Semantic Transformation: There are many words in this work that can be examples of semantics. For example, if the phrase “**my word**” is translated as “**mening so’zim shuki**”, I am not satisfied with the translation, and after

adding another word next to it, i.e. looking at the meaning of the sentence before the, **mening qatiy qarorim**, if it is mentioned, it does not cause confusion in the translation.

“**to think queer thoughts**”, if we translate this combination as “**o’zini his qilish**”, the meaning of the translation will not come out, i.e. “**o’zini yolg’iz his qilish bilan birga, g’alati fikrlarni ham miyasida olib yurar edi**” was walking. If we attach it to the words next to it, the translation will be different.

Method of lexicological transformation: in this case, many place names are mentioned by persons, of course, they cannot be directly written in Uzbek language.

For example:

1. Kesh;
2. Shahrisabz;
3. Movarounnahr words are directly adapted to the Uzbek language.

Syntactic transformation method: Should put each syntactic symbol in its place without any changes. Even if one exclamation point or hyphen is changed, the content of the entire header text will change.

For example, “**Common fine bonnet**” is considered the main meaning of this compound sentence, and its original meaning is **umumiy odamlarning qoldiqlari**.

“**Don’t let anyone know that you took out the outside**” - gives the meaning, “**Aslo yuqoriga chiqishga izn bermang**” both in fact and in the correct translation.

Panic - stricken, this word has undergone a syntactic transformation into a semantic transformation in the translation, and in the translation it has a different meaning in terms of its meaning.

In the 2nd part of the work, many lexicological and syntactical transformations have taken place. For example, “**every body goo right!**”. Many punctuation marks were added when this word was translated into Uzbek. “**let goo!**” – “**Ali Kushchi dedi-da baqirdi**” – “**who can help mee!**”!

(-) is added directly when converting from Uzbek to English. We can also see in the above sentence.

It is difficult to give many examples of morphological analysis, because the noun is in its place, the adjective is in its place, and the work is difficult to analyze grammatically, but examples have been given. For example, “**I have expressed my wish I know to consider my tree wealth not but the services**”, this phrase is translated as surprise of the second day in Uzbek language, but it causes confusion in the translation. **Beautiful woman with black eyebrows and eyes a coored nose she had no angel and cold face.** It will be appropriate if we translate it as.

Navkar - this word has a common meaning when translated into English. This **novice** was cited in the translation.

Conclusion. In this article, the problems encountered in turning into the translation language using lexicological, morphological, syntactic transformations in the sentences given in the work selected as the object of translation are considered.

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SINXRON TARJIMONNING NUTQIY MAHORATI

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***Annotatsiya.** Sinxron tarjimon bilimdan tashqari nutqiy mahorati, tarjima fantaziyasi hamda tezkorlikni o'zida mujassamlashtirishi talab etiladi. Mazkur tezisdagi yuqoridagi sifatlar muhokama etiladi.*