

**PROBLEMATIC FEATURES IN THE TRANSLATION OF UZBEK TERMS INTO
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ABSTRACT

Globalization, intensification of international integration, and the development of intercultural communication presuppose the advancement of the theory and practice of translation as a science. The ideas and thoughts about the fact that “though people of the world speak different languages, the laws that determine the way they think are the same” that were suggested in the last century require a new interpretation and new comments. This is true, because according to the conceptual interpretation of the knowledge making up the basis of the notion as the unit of cognition the success achieved show that the concept, which is the quantum of cognition, has a national nature. Therefore, in translation, following the integrity of the chain “reality-concept-notion-meaning” provides the adequacy and specificity of translation and interpretation. Prepositions are considered to be the elements whose denotative (referential), grammatical, stylistic, and pragmatic meanings must be taken into account when translating. The meaning of prepositional constructions in the English language can be translated into Uzbek by various means. Those include constructions with auxiliary words, case endings, notional words, and the text.

Keywords: *prepositions, auxiliary words, interpretation, translatology, theory of translation, case endings, methods of analysis, meaning, content, adequacy, equivalent.*

As the process of translation is expanded and versatile, the features it has are characterized with the synthesized nature. Because the methods and methodologies used in this process, which expresses in itself the qualities belonging to such spheres as logics and literature, language and psychology, spirituality and history, faith and culture, are also characterized with their complexity. They must serve to provide similarity by preserving the originality of the content, form, logics, and artistry of the source. For instance, translation theoretician L.S. Barkhudarov enumerates the following analysis methods peculiar to the theory of translation: 1)Comparative method; 2)Method of dividing into constituents; 3)Transformational method; 4)Statistic method; 5)Method of opposition [Barkhudarov, 1975, 22]. This list of methods cannot be considered to be complete as it is very difficult to find two researchers who would limit the list only with the above mentioned names. This is due to the fact that translation is not only complex and multisided phenomenon, but also, it is conducted on the point of intersection between various sciences and spheres. Translatologist V.N. Komissarov states that “translatology” enters into close relations with specific sciences. Without following the rules of such sciences as comparative linguistics, general linguistics, textology, typology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, variantology, literature studies, cybernetics, informatics, history, medicine, physics, chemistry, astronomy, and others, it is impossible to perform a perfect translation [Komissarov, 1973, 36]. Currently, such types of both applied and theoretical translatology as literary translatology, psychological translatology, ethnographic translatology, historical translatology, and linguistic translatology are differentiated and rapidly developing. Linguistic translatology, one side of this complexity, disputes on the principles of preserving meaning adequacy when rendering the meanings of linguistic phenomena, and it is a leading one among the branches of translation. Regardless of the manner, the purpose of translation, what and in which branch we are translating, there are two elements in the basics of translation – the meaning and content. Translators and translatoologists differ in which of those two elements they prioritize – meaning or content. However, prioritizing one of them does not always

give the expected results. For example, in the cases when coming across with the units that are impossible to translate (realia, idiomatic constructions), it is required to prioritize the content, the artistry and expressiveness are subordinated by the target language means. For example, when rendering into another, unrelated language such Russian lexemes as *okroshka*, *bulochka*, *pechka*, Uzbek lexemes as *chuchvara*, *manti*, *sandal*, *suri*, *mahsi*, *to'n*, and English lexemes as *dozen*, *mile*, *football*, *machine*, *meter*, *pound*, *sterling*, *pudding*, *dressing* will definitely lead to a certain degree of the content loss. But it is such cases that require language skills and knowledge from the translator. The same thing is observed in grammatical phenomena as well. This is true because grammatical rules and meanings, peculiarities and qualities provide specificity of every single language. For example such Uzbek language units as *mahsi*, *go'ja*, *sumalak*, can be rendered into another language using explanation. But such sentences in the Uzbek language as “O'zlari ham kelibdilar-da!” that contains ironic-allegorical meaning is impossible to translate adequately. In order to do it, the translator must give a deeper insight into the target language possibilities and try to find the expression that would adequately render the same content, which means, the translator must ‘toil’. In other words, the translator must feel the spirit of the language. Knowing if it would be right when translating such Uzbek word combinations as *xazrat Navoiy*, *Navoiy xazratlari*, *ulug' shaxanshoh*, *shaxanshohimiz*, *xon xazratlari* into English to use his Greatness Alisher Navoi, his Highness the King, his Honour the King, your Honour, into Russian to use *его величество шаханшах*, *его высочество хан*, depends on the feeling the historical spirit of the language. We think that it we need not explain why translating the following expressions from Uzbek into other non-related language is difficult because any slightest change can cause the change of its meaning: 1. Onang qoqindiq, kela qol! 2. Qo'ling urgilsin osh bo'libdimi? 3. Buring aylansin, bormisan o'zi? 4. O'zom girgirtan bo'lay! Maybe we can use such expressions as my sweet, sweetheart, sugar, honey, dearest to translate them, but this, in our view, will be a simple translation, and the approach that the translator uses would seem just as backing out of the situation. These multiple cases prove the fact that languages are national-ethnic psychological phenomenon. Sometimes, it is impossible to render just a dialectal element into a literary language. Therefore, as S.Vlakhov and S.Florin stated: “... we can become convinced that a single language is unique by approaching an untranslatable phenomena” [Vlakhov & Florin, 1980,48]. Linguistic meaning and linguistic content are different notions, meaning belongs to a language unit, content to a text. The category of meaning is contemporary of linguistics. In translatology the following types of the meaning are observed: – Denotational (referential) meaning; – Grammatical meaning; – Stylistic meaning; – Pragmatic meaning; – Paralinguistic meaning. The first two types of meaning are directly connected to the language means, while the others are considered to be the acquired meanings connected with speech characteristics. Grammatical meaning is expressed by means of grammemes, which are the conjoining meanings that provide the construction of the text. Without them language expressions cannot be united. There are the following types of means expressing grammatical meaning in the language: – grammatical affixes; – auxiliary words; – word order; – repetition; – intonation. Prepositions, the object of our analysis, are the units that reflect the substantial potential of the English language and express specific grammatical meaning. Due to the fact that prepositions are adequate means for auxiliary words in Uzbek, and Uzbek auxiliary words are equal to cases both in the meaning and function, proportionality and disproportionality between them plays an important role when translating prepositions. Generally, synonymy of cases and auxiliary words in the Uzbek language is one of the possibilities of the Uzbek language to render the meanings of prepositions.

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