

Difference Between Uzbek and English Words With Various Meanings In Translation

Chorieva Asila

Uzbekistan state university of world languages

3rd grade student of the third faculty of English

E-mail: asilachoriyeva2002@gmail.com

Annotation. In this article we have found that the source language, or the meaning of the word as it was originally intended, can be made easier with the aid of several situations in translation.

Key words: extralinguistic factors, source language, figurative meanings, translation theory, linguistic context.

Both the process and the outcome of activity are translation. A text that has been translated from one language (the original) into another is the intended outcome of such work. One of the variants of the semantic relationship is the phenomenon of the intersection of meaning corresponding to a partially equivalent word. This means that a particular word in two languages can have the same meaning or meanings, and yet they can also have conflicting meanings. Different meanings of the word are caused by the fact that the original and translation languages belong to different families, borrowed words are taken from other languages, and a number of other linguistic and extralinguistic factors. For example, if we take the English word "ball", we can see the differences in tone: "ball, ball" and the second meaning is "dance night". In Uzbek, the word has no other meaning than "ball, ball". In the Uzbek language, the word "ball" is a completely different word and meaning. So, these words correspond to each other only in one sense.

The next variant of relations belongs to the most complex type of equivalences. The fact is that different peoples perceive objective reality differently and reflect it differently in their language. For example, there are several ways to express the concept of "hand" in English. In the Uzbek language, the concept of "hand" is expressed by one word. In addition to the word "hand" in English, the word "arm" is also used along with the above word to express this concept in the language. The word "hand" is also used in a figurative sense, and although they correspond to most of the figurative meanings in the Uzbek language, there are distinct aspects. For the same reason, the opposite is observed in the Uzbek language. The words "amma, khola" in the Uzbek language correspond to "aunt", "uncle" to the words "uncle", and "cherry" to the words "cherry".

The translation of words belonging to the third group deserves special attention. Because these and similar words cause problems in the translation process. For example, if we translate the sentence, they both married their cousins, a problem arises. The word that causes problems in translation is the verb "to marry", which has two meanings. The first meaning is to marry, to marry, the second problematic word for translation is "cousin". Its meaning in Uzbek is "nephew". A natural question arises here: it is necessary to clarify what kind of nephew we are talking about. In English, there are different words for a male nephew and a different word for a female niece: cousin, niece. Without context, this sentence cannot be translated into Uzbek.

Choosing the correct one among partially equivalent words is one of the urgent problems that need to be solved in the focus of translation. This is directly related to the translation of words that do not have an equivalent (substitute) in the translation. These words include names that are not used in other countries, geographical and place names, and special words. Specific words are used as reals in the literature of translation theory. These are, on the one hand, "lobby", "muffin", "drugstore" in English, and on the other hand, tandir, somsa, girl transfer, uloq and similar concepts in Uzbek.

The meaning of equivalents in most cases does not depend on the context, it will be possible to find them in the dictionary. It is important to refer to the dictionary during the translation process in practice. In the translation, there is no way to approximate the meaning of the words. The translator must know the word and its meanings well or find them in the dictionary. Otherwise, the translator will inevitably fall into the trap of "false friends of the translator".

As we noted above, translating equivalents that partially correspond to the original word creates a problem. Such words are usually polysemantic, that is, they have multiple meanings. The first task of the translator is to determine which word meaning is used. In this case, the context is a linguistic phenomenon that prevents the translator from getting lost and choosing the wrong word. Literally speaking, the context is the interpreter's beacon. Context is the translator's most reliable weapon. In linguistics, two types of contexts are usually distinguished - linguistic and extralinguistic. Linguistic context, in turn, is divided into two types - broad and narrow contexts. Within the framework of a narrow context phrase and a sentence, a broad context can include a unit larger than a phrase or even an entire text. In most cases, the meaning of a word is determined within a small context. Words used in their own sense and words used figuratively have their own characteristics of translation. A translation problem arises when the context usually does not use the words in their true sense, that is, when they are used figuratively. In some cases, we need to understand a whole sentence to fully understand the meaning of a word. Context matters a lot when it comes to choosing words that have more than one meaning. Take the English word "bus" for example. It is a shortened form of the word "bus or trolley" in the noun sense, and in the verb sense, but in America and Canada, it has the meaning "to transport children from one area to another by bus." In addition, this word is used on signs in the student kitchen and has the meaning of "self-service, that is, taking the tray and taking it away with the empty dishes after use."

Sometimes the linguistic context is closely related to extralinguistic factors. Context is important when the linguistic context does not fully explain the meaning of the word. For example, one of the characters of Bernard Shaw says: ... he warns his interlocutor not to drive him too far, it is necessary to know that they are both sitting in the parlor and not in any vehicle. The English verb "to drive" is used here in the sense of causing something. When it comes to neologisms, sometimes the linguistic context can be of no help in deciphering the meaning. A neologism, that is, a new word or phrase, when a new meaning of an old word that is not found in the dictionary appears, may not have an alternative version of the word in the translated language. For example, in the 80s of the 20th century, the word "Reagagate" was used in US newspapers. In order to understand the meaning of this word, it is necessary to recall the 1972-1974 "Watergate", a political scandal related to the name of a district in Washington. "Reagangale" is a newly coined word that refers to some of the political methods used by US President Ronald Reagan to govern the country. Turning to the extralinguistic context in understanding the meaning of this word is called "Reagagate," a tactic used by Ronald Reagan during the election campaign, and Nixon also used it once.

In conclusion, contextual analysis is the first step in any translation process and enables the choice of an acceptable replacement word. Finding the source language, or the meaning of the word as it was

originally intended, can be made easier with the aid of several situations. When the translated language has a word that is only a partial alternative to the original word and when the alternative word itself does not exist, word choice issues typically occur. A number of issues arise when translating words for which there is no equivalent. The translator must possess in-depth knowledge, abilities, and a complete understanding of translation techniques in order to provide a successful solution to these issues.

REFERENCES

1. Barkhudarov T.S. *Yalyn i perevod*. M., 1973.
2. Snow V.G. *The theory is perevoda*. M., 2001.