

## The Use of Lexicon in English and American Translation Literature, Which Means Uzbek National Peculiarities

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### ABSTRACT

*This article tells about the extent to which the content of folk phrases, myths and legends related to the plot of folklore, which are found in the text in the translation of Uzbek folk tales, are preserved by the translator. Also, the methods of elimination of problems encountered in the translation of phraseologisms from Uzbek to English, relying on practical experience and theoretical rules in translation. In particular, word games in the translation process are taxable.*

Works on the folklore of the Turkish nation living in Central Asia samples of artistic creation created by the writer poets were implemented into the European languages through the Russian language.

Uzbek folk tales I in many cases. It was toppled into English by I. Schtifelman. When we dress up the translation of these tales with their Uzbek variants, we see that the degree of proximity and yar to their original was different. From this, folk phrases found in fairy tales within the context, myths and legends related to the plot of folklore are given in isolates in the context of ham in English it gave great relief to readers. Another achievement of translators seems to have attempted to preserve the language and style of the fairy tale genre in English. For example, such a point is often manifested in the use of tenses in the text of translation, that is, in different manifestations of the more past and present tense.

This edition of Uzbek folk tales will be a valuable resource for the future development of translation of Uzbek folklore into foreign languages.

The difficulties encountered in the translation of the National specific aspects of the Uzbek language of the translator, while speaking in khaki, we first found it necessary to talk about the problems associated with the transformation of the phraseological compounds of the Uzbek language into English.

The translation of phraseologisms plays a huge role in drawing up phraseological dictionaries of perfect, two or more types of their solution, taking into account the central issues of phraseography.

In any phraseological dictionary, sorting a unit proportional (equivalent) to the phraseologism being given is the main issue.

Choosing units that are perfected in the language and understandable to everyone, is the task of the any translator. These same units can be halved in translation, for example, existing translation

dictionaries and advanced translation experience, or rather translation can be used in fiction, publicist and popular science literature.

It is natural to have a question in itself. What to do if there are no translation dictionary and translation literature listed in the in practical translation studies? First of all, it should be noted that there are general concepts that are the same in the minds of peoples who speak different languages. From this idea it is possible to assume such an exudance, these concepts are expressed differently in every language. In addition, matching points in two languages, English and Uzbek, can be known by abstraction, i.e., by language concatenation.

When translating phraseologisms from Uzbek to English, the morality of the Russian language is great, without Russian we cannot correctly translate the Uzbek phraseological compound into English, linguists have ham, saying that these thoughts are outdated, incorrect and harmful from an ideological bias. [1]

Based on the theoretical rules in the field of practical experience in translation, we recommend choosing the following types of stagnant vocabulary in English for translation.

- 1) phraseologisms with full proportionality in Uzbek and English;
- 2) bulgan phraseologisms with partial phraseological proportionality in Uzbek and English;
- 3) word combinations with a confusing (false) phraseological proportion in Uzbek and English. They differ from each other in their meaning in each language, while they exist in both languages.

Translations are usually carefully studied to determine if the quality of the translation is due, its adequacy, its relevance to the original, and whether the author's denominator has been preserved in the translation. The course of the linguistic processes that have occurred in them makes it possible to carry out a bilingual analysis.

One of the processes that requires a great skill from the translator is the translation of word games. Here, the relationship between the different meanings of the word turns out to be a focus: vocabulary, contextual and other meanings enter into a relationship that makes it tactful for the translator to be able to find the most appropriate meaning among these complex relationships.

It is usually understood that when a word goes home in the form of fiction, more precisely in satire and humor, which are its components, it is used in a different sense in the same or similar form based on the similarity of words or certain letters in writing and pronunciation. The word game is variously named in most foreign languages - tajnis in Arabic, kalambur in Russian, rip in English. As a result of observations, the word game was felt to have much use in translations of poetic works.

1. Is a word game based on multiple meanings. For example: English-I.

Are you engaged?

Yes? I am engaged to honorable Lucy Popham.

Uzbek lang.

- 1) are you busy?
- 2) I am engaged to the noble Popham of the breed.

The English phrase to be engaged has two different meanings.

- 4) being busy
  - 5) engagement and the word game here is based on the double meaning of this word.
2. It is a word game of the coming form and consonant (notonutz) in a different sense. Words of this type are given in the dictionary through Roman numerals.

A rare old birds is pelican

His beak holds more than his belican. [belly can]

He can take in his beak

Enough food for a week

I'm damned if I know how the helican. [hell he can]

3. Consonant according to pronunciation, but distinct from the morphological hyphen is the word house (notophones).

M: read (in the past tense) - red, write-right

A canner, excudingly canny

One morning remembered to his granny,

A canner can anything that he can.

But canner can 7 can a can, can he.

4. The spelling is the same but different in pronunciation (notograph) word game.

M: lead (lead) - lead (lead).

There was a young fellow named Fisher.

Who was fishing for fish in a fissure

When a cod with a green

Pulled the fisherman in...

Now they 're fishing the fissure for Fisher.

[fisher-fissure]- [f]

5. Paronym-based House of Otter. In this method of satire and humor, partial suffixes to the word are observed, a deliberate (in the maxad of laughter) change pattern. M: wilfelet, gimlet, shoclet, runlet, bunlet, wordlet, thoughtlet, manlet.

She frown and called him Mr. (mister)

Because in sport he kr. (kissed her)

And so in spite.

That very nite (night), (Nite and spite melody)

This Mr. kr. Sr. (mister kissed her sister).

6. The word house, which will be dressing in the means of replacing the word. Are you friz? Yes, I am, moppsikon, flopsikon, scroobious.

7. Coffee sauce house.

There was an old person of Bronley

Whose ways were not cherrful or comeley.

A girl who weighed many of (ounce).

Used language I done not propoz.

8. Synonyms within context.

There was an old man of Dee-side

Whose hat was excudingly wide.

As for the question of translating word games like this into Uzbek, they should be divided into three large groups.

a) fluffy translated word games. In this, the two true and portable meanings of the original are reflected in the translation in the fullness.

b) word slots, which are translated using annotation. In this method, a Maksad is achieved by commenting next to the word game inside the kavs.

c) untranslatable word houses. It does not help to give even comment to the translation of such kind of word games. This play of words, which is often found in the texture of satire and humor, is precisely reminiscent of our own joke (asciya).

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