

Problems Of Translation Of English Nouns Into Uzbek

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Annotation. *This article is devoted to the science of translation or translatology is concerned both with theoretical and applied aspects of translation studies. A theoretical description of the translation phenomenon is the task of the theory of translation.*

Key words and expressions: *component, situational model, translating process, composite words, compound words, referential model.*

A model is a conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the source text or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator. It may describe the translating process either in a general form or by listing a number of specific operations (or transformations) through which the process can, in part, be realized. Translation models can be oriented either toward the situation reflected in the ST contents or toward the meaningful components of the ST contents. The existing models of the translating process are, in fact, based on the same assumptions which we considered in discussing the problem of equivalence, namely, the situational (or referential) model is based on the identity of the situations described in the original text and in the translation, and the semantic-transformational model postulates the similarity of basic notions and nuclear structures in different languages. These postulates are supposed to explain the dynamic aspects of translation. In other words, it is presumed that the translator actually makes a mental travel from the original to some interlingual level of equivalence and then further on to the text of translation. In the situational model this intermediate level is extralinguistic. This is the first step of the process, i.e. the break-through to the situation. The second step is for the translator to describe this situation in the target language. Thus the process goes from the text in one language through the extralinguistic situation to the text in another language. The translator first understands what the original is about and then says “the same things” in TL.

Types of words according to their formation. Words divide into three types due to their formation: simple word, compound word and couple word. The words which are formed only by a core - component are called simple words. For example: ota, ona, suv, yaxshi, chiroyli.

Composite words are usually build by adding affix to the care component. For example: gul - chi, suv - chi, terimchi. We can also form compound and noun words by uniting the two or more than two care – words. For example: qo’lqop, beshiktervatar, o’qibbermoq, temiryo’l, teleminora. We can form a couple word also by two various meaningful care words. They are couple words. For example: katta – kichik, ona – bola, ota – bola, u–bu, uch–to’rt.

Compound words and the ways of their writing. Nouns which are formed by the conjunction of two or more than two meaningful core– components are called

compound nouns. The parts of a compound noun actually be in syntactic relations as followings:

- 1) attribute + (aniqlanmish): qo'lninqqopi - qo'lgop, tomningorqasi - tomorqa, sholiningpoyasi - sholipoya.
- 2) object + predicate: molniboqar – molboqar, muzniyorar – muzyorar.
- 3) modifier + predicate: bosiboldi – bosvoldi, beshotar – beshotar.

The following types of compound nouns are written together:

- 1) compound nouns which mean nation and are pronounced with one prime stress. For example: gultojixo'roz, qovoqari, belbog'.
- 2) compound nouns which are participle and second part of them are formed by the suffix - ar. For example: molboqar, otboqar.
- 3) the names of geographic places which the second part compound nouns are formed by a common noun. For example: Oqdaryo, O'rtasaroy, Ko'kbuloq, Oltiariq.
- 4) common component nouns which have the affixes aro, umum, butun. For example: xalqaro, umumxalq, butunittifoq.

The following types of compound nouns are written separately:

1. compound nouns which the second part of them are formed by nominal nouns. For example: butunrossiya, umumovrupa.
2. compound nouns whose first parts are adjective and second parts are nominal nouns. For example: O'rtaChirchiq, KichikOsiyo, Ko'xnaUrganch.
3. compound nouns which mean the names of dynasty and (personal) sex. For example: Muxammadrizo, Muxammad Yusuf, MunavvaraMurodqizi. simple, compound and couple adjectives, the way of their writing.

The first part of the first type above is usually considered a noun the noun part is called a leader part and the latter part is called (ko'makchi) part. The parts of second type of compound verbs are taken from verbs usually. The first part is actually taken from (ravishdosh) with the conjunctive -b, (-ib). It is considered the leading part because it carries the lexical meaning which compound verb has the second part is called auxiliary verb. Auxiliary verb serves for the formation of compound verb and add various meanings to it at the same time. For example: ishlab tur (the duration of action), ishlab bo'l (the end of action), ishlab yur (repetition of the action). The parts of compound are written separately. Compound verbs like ayta oldi, ko'ra olmadi are written together as following: aytoldi, ko'roldi. There are also other examples: sunday – yakshanba, landesman – hamshahar, hamqishloq, eyebrow – qosh, motherland – onayurt, landholder – yeregasi, landlady – mehmonxona, mehmonxonaegasi, hook – and - ladder – o'to'chirish mashinasi, dog – in – a blanket - pudingningbirturi, bread – and – butter - buterbrod, man – of - war - harbiykema, mother – in – law -qaynona, forget – me not – bo'tako'z, lazy – bones - dangasa, knife – grinder - pichoqcharxlovchi, shoe – maker - kosib, etikdo'z.

The structural similarity of ST and TT implies that relationships of equivalence are established between correlated units in the two texts. TL units in TT that are used to render the meaning of the respective SL units in ST can be said to substitute for the

latter as their functional equivalents (or correspondences). Since language units are often used in their accepted meanings many SL units have regular equivalents in TL which are used in numerous TT as substitutes to those units.

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