

8-26-2020

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF PARTICLES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Gulrukh Shavkatovna Kakhkharova
PhD student, BSU

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu>



Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kakhkharova, Gulrukh Shavkatovna (2020) "PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF PARTICLES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES," *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University*. Vol. 4 : Iss. 4 , Article 6. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol4/iss4/6>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Scientific reports of Bukhara State University by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.

шамолдан огоҳлантирувчи ёки шамол воситасида огоҳ этувчи мақоллар ҳам яратилган. Бунга “Шамол бўлмаса, дарахтнинг боши қимирламайди”, “Туяни шамол учирса, эчкини осмонда кўр”, “Шошган шамол билан баробар” кабиларни мисол қилиш мумкин.

Шамоллар инсон саломатлигига таъсир кўрсатиши туфайли “шамоллаш” касали юз бериши аниқланган. Лекин шамолларнинг фойдали томонлари ҳам мавжуд. Ўтмишда яратилган “шамол тегирмонлари” бунинг ёрқин далилидир. Ёзнинг иссиқ кунларида эсан кучсиз ва заиф шамоллар ҳам инсон танасига ором бахш этиши инobatга олиниб, шу тушунчалар асосида шамол берувчи бодбезак, вентилятор, конденционер каби асбоб-воситалар яратилган.

Шамол ҳаво экологиясига таъсир қилиниши инobatга олиниб, инсон яшайдиган хонасини тез-тез “шамоллатиб” туради.

Хуллас, ҳар бир тилдаги анемоним ва метеонимлар, асосан, маҳаллий аҳолининг кўп асрлик кузатувлари натижасида, теварак-атроф табиий-иқлим хусусиятларини инobatга олиб, улар ҳақида тўплаган билим ва тажрибаларини ҳаёт тарзи ва амалий меҳнат фаолияти билан боғлаб шакллантирилган. Жумладан, шамол номлари ҳам худди шундай пайдо бўлган ва тил ва нутқда ўзига хос лексик-семантик жиҳатдан қўлланиб келмоқда.

АДАБИЁТЛАР

1. Aliqulov A.G'. "El-yog'in" lug'aviy-ma'noviy guruhi (tizimi, qo'llanilishi va leksikografik talqini): Filol. fanl. nomz... diss. avtoref.- T., 2011. - 19 b.
2. Vinogradov V.V. Russkiy yazik. Grammaticheskoe uchenie o slove. - M.: Visshaya shkola, 1972. - 616 s.
3. Dorjjeva G.S. Frantsuzskie anemonimi v mejdunarodnoy onomasticheskoy terminologii. (Toponimicheskie chteniya. 2). - Ulan-Ude, 2017.
4. Dorjjeva G.S., Yazikova A.A. Motivatsionnie znacheniya baykalskix anemonimov // Vestnik Buryatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. - 2016. - Vip. 5. - S.86-93.
5. Podolskaya N. V. Slovar russkoy onomasticheskoy terminologii / N. V. Podolskaya. - Moskva: Izd-vo «Nauka», 1978. - S. 29.
6. Prox L.Z. Slovar vetrov. - L.: Gidrometeoizdat, 1983. - 157 s.
7. Radchenko O.A., Zakutina N.. Dialektnaya kartina mira kak idioetnicheskii fenomen // Voprosi yazikoznaniya. - 2004. - №6. - S. 25-47.
8. Superanskaya A.V. Obshaya teoriya imeni sobstvennogo. - M.: Izd-vo LKI, 2007. - S. 368.
9. Yazikova A.A. Anemonimi v yazikovry kartine mira Sirkumbaykalskogo regiona // lingvistics_dictionary.akademic.ru //82/анемонимы. - С.101-105.
10. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildlik. 4-jild. - T.: "O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2007. - 606 b.

UDC: 81.255

ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДА ЮКЛАМАЛАРНИ ТАРЖИМАДА БЕРИШ МУАММОЛАРИ

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ЧАСТИЦЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ И УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫКАХ

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF PARTICLES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Kakhkharova Gulrukh Shavkatovna
PhD student, BSU

Аннотация. Мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилидаги юкламаларни таржимада сақлаш ва ифодалаш муаммолари, йўллари ҳақида фикр юритилган. Уларнинг грамматик маъно ва грамматик вазифалари таржимада қай даражада сақланиши кузатилган. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилидаги юкламаларнинг маъновий гуруҳлари орасидаги муштараклик ва фарқли хусусиятларнинг таржимага таъсири масаласи ўрганилган. Ўзбек тилидаги аффикс, сўз кўринишидаги юкламаларнинг инглиз тилидаги муқобиллари аниқланган. Уларнинг таржимада ўзига хос хусусиятлари намоён бўлиши мисоллар асосида далилланган.

Таянч сўзлар: юклама, грамматик маъно, грамматик вазифа, гап, сўз, ибора, қўшма гап, содда гап, таржима, адекватлик.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются проблемы и способы хранения и выражения частицы на английском и узбекском языках. Было замечено, насколько их грамматическое значение и грамматические функции сохраняются при переводе. Изучается вопрос о сходствах и различиях между духовными группами английских и узбекских частицы, а также о влиянии различных характеристик на перевод. Выявлены узбекские аффиксы, английские альтернативы частицы словоформ. То, что их особенности отражены в переводе, подтверждается примерами.

Ключевые слова: частицы, грамматическое значение, грамматическая функция, предложение, слово, фраза, сложное предложение, простое предложение, перевод, адекватность.

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the problems and ways of storing and expressing particles in the English and Uzbek languages. To what extent their grammatical meaning and grammatical functions are preserved in translation has been observed. The question of the commonalities and differences between the spiritual groups of the English and Uzbek particles and the effect of the different features on the translation is studied. Uzbek affixes, English alternatives of word-form particles have been identified. The fact that their features are reflected in the translation is proved by examples

Key words: particles, grammatical meaning, grammatical function, sentence, word, phrase, compound sentence, simple sentence, translation, adequacy.

Introduction. Particles draw special attention in the translation process as one of the tools that complicate the semantic structure of the sentence and lead to linguistic presupposition. It can be observed that the storage and transfer of particles vary in translation. Defining the principles of expressing them in translation is one of the urgent problems.

The main part. In the expression of particles in translation, the originality can be easily achieved by substituting the existing particles in one language for its similar grammatical function and grammatical meaning particles in another language. In particular, the Uzbek **-ку, ҳам, -у (-ю), -да, -ок, -ёқ, -ки (-ким)** amplified-emphasis particles [7, 434] in English, which perform the same grammatical function, **even, yet, still, all, just, simply, never, but, only, quite, too, very**, even, in fact, in contrast to the so-called “**Emphatic or intensifying particles**” [2, 281] can be expressed. For example, the excerpt from the novel "Columbia City was not so far away, even once she was in Chicago" from the English-American writer Theodore Dreiser's novel "Sister Carrie" [3, 2] is in fact only one (**even**) amplification, in the Uzbek translation, three (**ҳаттоки, ҳам, -ку**) amplified-emphasis particles were used at once: "It's hard to even come home from Chicago, - he said. The town of Columbia is not far away" [4, 5]. As a result, in addition to the originality, the meaning in the Uzbek translation has been further strengthened.

It is known that in the Uzbek language there are additional particles (-ми, -чи, -а, -я, -ку, -да, -ок, -ёқ, гина, etc.), and when they are added to a word, phrase, sentence, they have an additional meaning. If a word or phrase with an additional load is omitted during the translation process, the particles on it will also be dropped. For example, “Гуля буларнинг орасида нима қилади, гаштакка тўплаб ўтиришдан мақсади нима ёки битта-яримтасининг юзида ой кўрганми – шунисига ҳайрон эди Фарҳод” [1, 114]. (In translation: “He wondered what Gulya was doing among them, why she had gathered them all together, or if she was expecting something from them” [7, 109].

In this sentence, **-ми** was added to the phrase **юзида ой кўрганми** (whether he saw the moon on the face) of the question-and-wonder particles, but since this phrase was omitted in the translation, the particle added to it was also dropped.

While particles are repeated and added to pairs of words, adding additional meaning to their meaning, it is natural that if such words are omitted during the translation process, the particles they contain will also drop. For example: “Тўғри, онамда озроқ арман қони аралаш, лекин отам, бобую бобокалонларим кип-қизил эроний бўлган. Агар ишонмасангиз, насабномамизни келтириб кўрсатишим мумкин!” [1, 118]. (“Admittedly, my mother had some mixed Armenian

blood, but my father and all my forefathers were pure Iranians. If you don't believe it, I can show you our genealogy!") [7, 113].

It formed a coherent passage in the sentence – the words **отам, бобою бобокалонларим** (my father, grandfather and great-grandfather) were connected by an English and an conjunction, but the pair of words бобою бобокалонларим (my great grandparents), who were connected by a particle is expressed in translation by a simple word meaning **all my forefathers**: But my father and all my forefathers.

It should be noted that due to the lack of additional particles in English, the word particles are translated into Uzbek either by additional or word particles: “Suppose she should never hear anything more of him? This fine arrangement of chambers would not last long!” [3, 191] – Бугунлай дом-дараксиз кетса-чи? Унда манави шинам хоналарни тарк этишга тўғри келади-ку! [4, 250]. The original **never** is alternated amplified-emphasis particles in the Uzbek translation is “-ку!”.

In Uzbek, **-ку** particle is a amplified-emphasis particles, but sometimes it is used in speech to form a question. At the same time, this particle conveys the meaning of interrogation. In English, this particle corresponds to a **just** particle of content. This opportunity was used in the translation. The content of his interrogation has also been preserved. For example: “– Эй ўртоқлар, нимага мум тишлаб ўтирибсизлар? – Ақобиров сизларни майна қияпти-ку?! Бориб турган миллатчи бу! Мана, ўзларинг ҳам кўрдиларинг...” [1, 137]. (“Hey, candidates! Look, why are you just keeping quiet when (Akobirov’s making fun of you? He’s a real nationalist! You’ve all just seen it for yourselves...”) [7, 131].

It is observed that the content of the questionnaire, which represents the questionnaire particles in Uzbek, is given in English with a questioning tone. “Why does this woman behave like an aristocrat?” Although the **-чи** interrogative particle is not actually used in this sentence, its place is noticeable. Therefore, the English translation of the sentence is given in the form of a direct interrogative sentence, with a question mark at the end.

Although the particles are sometimes omitted in the translation process because they do not have the same meaning as modal words, exclamations, and rhymes, they may not detract from the main content: “Одам дегани бу лўлихонада қандай кун кечирар экан-а? Яна тагин манови хотиннинг ўзини қибора чоғлаб жикиллашини! Бу-ку майли, аъмолидин кўрсин, баттар бўлсин, аммо Вика, Викторияси шу уйда қоладими бу кеча? Бу исқирт хонадон, ундан-да исқирт кимсалар орасида унга нима бор? Наҳотки шулардан бунёд бўлган у?” [1, 156]. (“How can they live here?”). “And what has it got to do with Vika? “Will she be spending the night here today?” [7, 147].

In fact, the modal part of the sentence “Бу-ку майли” consists of a preposition (бу), particle (-ку), a modal word (майли), which does not have a noun in the translation process, so it is easy to give them up and omitted. But this complex compound sentence, which is in fact a combination of four simple sentences, is given in translation in the form of two simple sentences. This makes it clear that in the process of translation not only words that do not have a noun meaning can be omitted, but that sentences given in the form of a complex compound sentence are in fact simplified in translation.

The original text reads, “Бу исқирт хонадон, ундан-да исқирт кимсалар орасида унга нима бор?” the pronoun (у + н + дан), which led to the consonant of the exit in the sentence, was supplemented by an amplified-emphasis particle.

In the Uzbek language, the word **наҳотки** is considered as a reinforcement. It often contains the meaning of interrogation. Therefore, in his English translation, using a question mark, it is indicated that the sentence has the following meaning according to the purpose of expression: “What will she do in this grimy place among these untidy people? Is she really their granddaughter?” [7, 147].

“Йўқ, ижобий милиса экан. Сени кўриб юмшади. Лекин кинода ўйнамоқчи!

– Вой, ростданми? Шу-я?!

– Ҳа, нима қипти? Шунчаси ўйнапти-ку!” [1, 160]. (“No, he was a good policeman. He

relaxed as soon as he caught sight of you. But he's going to play in a film!"

– “Really? That officer?”

– “Yes. Why shouldn't he?” [7, 151].

Apparently, in the dialogic text quoted, “Вой, ростданми? Шу-я?!” part of the translation is “Really? That officer?” translated in the style. At the same time, it is observed that the pronoun “вой”, which does not have a noun meaning, is dropped, and then the pronoun “шу”, which has no other noun meaning, but only as a sign, is realized by a definite noun. At the top of the dialogue, the Uzbek dialect of the militia, including the name of a police officer, is translated as “policeman,” meaning “полициячи,” meaning “Нима у қилолмайдимми?” translated in the style. From this it becomes clear once again that in the process of translation one particle can be brought in place of another particle.

In the Uzbek language, it is often the case that **фақат, ҳатто (ки), наҳот (ки)** particles appear at the beginning of a sentence. In English, **even** amplified-emphasis particle is often used at the beginning of a sentence: “Ана, етти ёт бир милиса ҳам тушунди-ку! Бир кўнгилга фақат биттаси сиғади деганлари бекор экан, Зухра, мана, сенинг ёнинга бугина ҳам сиғди-ку, бағрингни кенг қил, хотин дейди” [1, 161]. (“Even a traffic officer, a stranger, could understand him. It is not true that one heart can be the place for one love only. Zuhra, look, this woman could be placed next to you in my heart, so be tolerant, please, my wife” [7, 152]).

Based on this example, there is evidence that in English, **even** - amplified-emphasis particles can come at the beginning of a sentence.

Ҳатто - the amplified-emphasis particles is given in English with the same meaning and **even** word in the function. But the place and function of the particles, which is still attached to the word **-ям**, may be almost imperceptible: However, the word **ҳали** is still added to the additional word **-ям**, may be almost imperceptible the word **ҳам**: “Акобировдан олган мактубингдаги сўнги жумлаларни эслаб, шу тобда кўнглинг алланечук ҳазин тортди, кўзларинга ҳатто ёш келиб кетди: “Акангиздан ҳалиям ранжиб юргандирсиз?” [1, 185]. (“Remembering the last lines of Akobirov's letter, you felt sad, tears even came to your eyes: “Are you still upset with me?” [7, 173]).

Sometimes, in the process of translating into English, the Uzbek accent is also given with the word modal, which confirms the accent: “I went to see him at his residence several times, too”.

It can be said that in the process of translation, it is often observed that due to the fact that the compound sentence is given in the form of a simple sentence, the particles in original context that actually exist are dropped. This can be clearly proved by the following example: “Касалхонада ётиб чикдингу пича ўзинга келгандек бўлдинг” [1, 179] is translated as “You had hospital treatment” [7, 168]. More precisely, the structure of the sentence has changed when this particle is taken from the structure of this connected compound sentence, which is actually formed by quoting the **-у**, as an attachment conjunction. In the phrase “У касалхонада даволанди” based on this change, the meaning would have been more clearly understood if the phrase “ўзига келмоқ” was given only with the word “тузалди” rather than “даволанди”.

It can be seen that in the translation process, a single particle in the original can be represented by several such particles in the translation language. More precisely, it is observed in translation practice that a particle is given by several particles equal to its meaning.

In Uzbek, the suffixes **-у, -ю, -да** are usually used to reinforce and emphasize ideas, and sometimes to connect words and sentences. Therefore, it can be observed that they are present when the English suffix “and” is translated into Uzbek: “Arranged her clothing for the night and went to bed” [3, 12] - “Шунда туриб ечинди-**да**, кийимларини яхшилаб тахлаб қўйиб, ўринга кирди” [4, 20].

Although the accent is sometimes not used in the English text, it is used when translated into Uzbek and expresses the meaning of interrogation in addition to its meaning: “Ah,” thought Carrie, with mournful misgivings, “what is it I have lost?” [3, 73] – Мен ҳеч нима йўқотганим йўқ-ку? дерди Керри ҳам ичида ваҳимага тушиб” [4, 96].

Although in most cases the particle is not involved in the original, there are instances of its use in translation. Not even one, but several types of particles can be used in several places: “In the light of the way they would look on her getting money without work, the taking of it now seemed dreadful” [3, 53] in the Uzbek translation of the passage at once in four places "Керрининг ўзи **ҳам** жон-жон деб уларнинг бахридан ўтган бўларди-я, аммо уйига қайтиб кетишга сира **ҳам** тоби йўқ эди-**да**" [4, 73].

The following cited particles **ҳам**, **-да** represents the reinforcement-emphasis, and **-я** particle represents the interrogation-surprise. In general, adding non-existent particles or translating original non-existent particles is one of the most common situations: “They would be expecting her to go home this week” [3, 56].

In this text, it is clear that there are no **ахир** and **-ку** in original context, but in the Uzbek translation they are: "**Ахир** опаси билан поччаси мана шу ҳафтада қайтиб кетишини кутиб туришибди-**ку**" [4, 77]

There are also cases where the original particle is dropped. For example: “An old acquaintance of mine that I ran into just as I was coming up from the station,” Drouet explained. "She used to be quite a beauty" [3, 85]. " – О, у эски танишим билан вокзалдан келаётиб учрашиб қолувдим! – Друэ шоша-пиша тушунтира кетди. – Бир вақтлар ёмон эмасди" [4, 116].

The original "**just**" amplified-emphasis particles has been dropped in the Uzbek translation. The task of expressing the emotion he has to perform is assigned to the emotional urge “**о**”.

The formation of emotional sentences through questioning in Uzbek is one of the most common cases, which is also preserved in the process of translation into English: "Fine stepper, wasn't she?" [3, 81]. "– Бирам чиройли юраркан-а!" [4, 109]. Apparently, the English interrogative sentence was translated into Uzbek in the form of an emotional sentence with the participation of the “**-а**” interrogative particle.

In the process of translating emotional sentences constructed in English into Uzbek, it was found that expressive sentences with interrogative sentences are expressed in the form of emotional sentences, the exclamation point is replaced, or it is accompanied by a question mark [5].

In short, a comparative study of the grammatical, functional and stylistic features of the two peoples who speak different structural languages - English and Uzbek, auxiliary words in speech - expands the existing opportunities in linguistics to enrich scientific conclusions about particles and their translation.

REFERENCES

1. A'zam, Erkin. *Noise: novels, short stories, short stories* – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2011. – P.137.
2. Bo'ronov J. *English Grammar*. – Tashkent: «Teacher», 1974. – P.281.
3. Draisier Th. *Sister Carrie*. Gutenberg EBook FreeDetorial. 2008. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/233/233-h/233-h.htm>
4. Draisier Th. *Sister Carrie*. Novel. Translated by E. Nosirov. – Tashkent., «Shark», 2007. – P. 512.
5. Kaharova I.S. *Cognitiv-pragmatic analysis of emotional sentences in the English and Uzbek languages. Dissertation for the doctor of philology (PhD) on philological sciences*. – Tashkent, 2019. – P.180.
6. Erkin A'zam. *The Din Farewell to Fairy Tales*. Translated from the Uzbek by Aazam Abidov. – T., 2014. – 279 b.
7. Shoabdurahmonov Sh. and others. *Particles / Modern Uzbek literary language*. – T.: Teacher, 1980. –P.432-438.