

**THE ALLOCATION OF PARTICLES IN TRANSLATION DICTIONARIES
AND WAYS TO EXPRESS THEM IN TRANSLATION**

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Abstract:

Introduction. *In the languages of the peoples of the world, particles with their own logical-grammatical, semantic-stylistic features and functions, historical development and pragmatic features have an independent place as one of the auxiliary words. Although they do not have a separate lexical meaning, they are among the categories that provide a linguistic and speech relationship in terms of their ability to connect equally to each other by adding different meanings to words and sentences at the syntactic levels. The comparative study of particles within different systematic languages plays an important role in understanding and expressing objective reality through language tools.*

Research methods. *Methods of linguistic description, classification, contextual, comparative and stylistic analysis can be used as research methods.*

Results and discussions. *The example of translated texts in English and Uzbek, which are different structural languages, shows the functions of particles with morphological-syntactic (grammatical), stylistic, semantic, axiological, suggestive, actualizing, text-forming, modifying features. A comparative study of the specifics of particles in English and Uzbek is important to determine the specifics of their transmission in literary translation. It is observed that particles as a phenomenon of language and speech can be a means of assessing life events, various mental states and situations of a person, expressing figurative, emotional-expressive, intensity relations.*

Conclusion. *The place, forms and meanings, allomorphic and isomorphic functional manifestations, morphological, semantic, syntactic, stylistic, pragmatic, cognitive and linguocultural features of the particles as one of the auxiliary word groups in the English and Uzbek language systems are determined on the basis of theoretical concepts related to linguistics. They have been proven to be either an affix or a word-like structure, a lexical unit that adds additional meaning to a word and a sentence, a grammatical and communicative tool that connects word and speech syntactic devices, forming a text. The features of formality (homonymy), semantics (synonymy), polysemy (polysemantics) and the functions of emotionality, expressiveness, intensity, event evaluation, recommendation (suggestiveness), practicality (actualization), transformation (modification) are revealed. Problems of expression of particles in translation are defined, the solutions are recommended, it is proved that their peculiar stylistic features are preserved in translation.*

Keywords: *English, Uzbek, particle, particology, linguistics, text, auxiliary words, translation, originality.*

Introduction. Since the particles do not express a clear meaning, its meaning is grammatical, and what it means is determined from the text, depending on the attitude of the participants in the speech process. Particles are given in the "Uzbek-English translation dictionary" as follows:

Words	Categories in Uzbek language	Categories in English language	Words	Page in the dictionary
Атиги	particle	adverb[1]	only, just, merely	540
ахир, ахири, ахийри	particle	adverb	1) finally, at last; 2) after all	543
Фақат	particle	pronoun[2]	only, just, but	593
Ҳам	particle		1) and, also, too; 2) even	604
Ҳатто	particle	adverb	Even	605
Ҳеч	particle	adverb	never, neither	605
наҳот(ки)	particle	adverb	Really, is it possibly, indeed, surely	674
Нақ	particle	adverb	just, exactly	674
Сира	particle	adverb	never, absolutely, quite, not a but, by no means, in no way	732
худди шунингдек (adv.as such, likewise); худди – just like that (794)	particle	adverb	just, sharp, like	765
Ғирт	particle	adverb	very, full; completere, utterly	789

[1] In the dictionary, the word "adverb" is abbreviated as "adv".

[2] In the dictionary, the word "pronoun" is abbreviated as "pron".

However, most of the words shown as particles in Uzbek are included in the category of adverb in English.

The "Uzbek-English Translation Dictionary" states that the word *even* in English corresponds to the particle **ҳатто** in Uzbek. Indeed, if attention is paid to the translation of the texts, it will be seen that the word "**ҳатто**" has been replaced by the word "even". For example:

1. In the Uzbek translation of the English text: "A twelve month might pass without their being thrown together again, with any necessity, or **even** any power of speech". – "Ўн икки ойнинг иккиси бирга тўпланмасдан ўтказилиши мумкин яна, ҳар қандай зарурат ёки **ҳатто** бирон-бир нутқ кучи билан" [7; 95].

2. In the English translation of the Uzbek text: "Акобировдан олган мактубингдаги сўнгги жумлаларни эслаб, шу тобда кўнглинг алланечук ҳазин тортди, кўзларингга **ҳатто** ёш келиб кетди: "Акангиздан ҳалиям ранжиб юргандирсиз? Қўйинг, бари ўтди энди... Мен бир тузук меҳр кўрмай, мусофир юртларда дарбадар ўсган ғариб бўлсам, нимадан ўпкалайсиз, укам?!" [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? Forget it! Everything has passed. You know I am a poor, helpless wanderer, so why are you upset with me, my little brother?" [2; 173].

Interestingly, for a single particle "**ҳатто**" of the above words, the translation states that only one word "even" can be an alternative to it. Other particles have more

than one alternative. This can be said to be due to the fact that the main function of the particles is to add different meanings to the word or sentence to which it is added.

The “Uzbek-English Translation Dictionary” shows that the English words **really, is it possibly, indeed, surely** correspond to the meaning of the Uzbek particle **наҳот(ки)**. However, the meaning of the particle “наҳотки”, which has the meaning of interrogation, suspicion, astonishment, can be expressed by the addition of the –я interrogative particle to any verb (like бўлса-я, айтса-я) This is especially true of the translation process: “Perhaps she *really* had evidence, and was prepared to fell him as a man does another from secret ambush. She was shrewd”. [5; 184]. – “Қўлида бирорта далили бўлиб, панадан зарб беришга тайёрланаётган бўлса-я? О, бу аёл кувликка қув!” [6; 243].

It is reported that the English language **surely** so can also come in the meaning of “наҳотки”. However, in the following translation, it is expressed in the sense of negation, insecurity, astonishment by adding the modal word “йўқ” in Uzbek, which has the same negative meaning as it comes with the word “not” denoting denial, and adding emphatic or intensifying particle -e to it: “**Surely not** Drouet! Then he thought, perhaps they had changed their abode temporarily. He went straight up to the desk”. [5; 201]. – “Йўғ-э, бўлиши мумкин эмас! Герствуд шундан кейин буни Друэ билан Керри квартирадан вақтинча меҳмонхонага ўтишганга йўйиб қўя қолди-да, тўғри портъенинг столчасига қараб юрди”. [6; 263].

And in the next sentence, the phrase “surely” did not come with the “not” word, but with the “no”, served to denote the meaning of denial and emphasize: “Surely no harm could come from looking at it!” [5; 206]. – “Тўғрисини айтганда, уларга қараса қарабди-да, бунинг ҳеч ёмон жойи йўқ-ку!” [6; 269]

Particles can come in different parts of speech (beginning, middle, or end). The English word “surely” at the beginning of the following sentence once again confirms that it is often used by the speaker to express his astonishment and disbelief on the basis of denying an event: “Surely Chicago was not so bad if she could find one place in one day” [5; 21]. – “Тўғри, агар биринчи кунийёқ бу ерда иш топиш мумкин бўлса Чикаго унчалик ваҳимали эмас экан-да” [6; 31].

Although the “Uzbek-English Translation Dictionary” states that the English word “**indeed**” corresponds in meaning to the Uzbek **наҳот(ки)** particle, this should not be taken as permanent. This can be illustrated by the following example: “**Indeed**, as she sat in her rocking-chair these several evenings before going to bed and looked out upon the pleasantly lighted street, this money cleared for its prospective possessor the way to every joy and every bauble which the heart of woman may desire” [5; 24]. – “Ётишдан олдин тебратма стулда дераза олдида чароғон кўчаларни томоша қилиб ўтирган пайтларида бўлғуси иш ҳақи аёл кишининг кўнгли тилаган барча эрмаклару майда-чуйда безаклар олами томон ўз соҳибасига йўл очарди” [6; 35].

Research methods. In the “Uzbek-English translation dictionary”, the words **нақ** given as **just, exactly, худди** given as **as just, sharp, like, just like that**, which are closer to them in content, as well as the words **шунингдек** given as **such, likewise** are given as an alternative in translation.

In the Uzbek language, **нақ** particle sometimes occur in **нақд**. It should be noted that in the process of translation it can be given not as for itself, but as an alternative to the word “худди” in the dictionary: “– Овозингиз **нақд** Иван Грозныйники-я, Глеб Александрович! – деди у алланечук мутелик билан илжайиб” [1; 142]. – “You sound **like** Ivan the Terrible, Gleb Aleksandrovich!” smiled the old woman” [2; 135].

The **нақд** definitive particle in the original of the quoted sentence is expressed in the English translation by the word “like” which is considered to be more of an alternative to the particle **худди**. In some cases, although none of these types of particles actually exist, it turns out to be given in translation: “He took out his pencil and a little pocket note-book as if it were all settled” [5; 6]. – “У шу лаҳзанинг ўзидаёқ **худди** ҳамма нарса аниқ келишилгандек, ёнидан кичкинагина қўйин дафтар билан қалам олди” [6; 11].

Sometimes in translation there is a situation where the particle in one semantic group is expressed by the particle belonging to another semantic group: “In the night, or the gloomy chambers of the day, fears and misgivings wax strong, but out in the sunlight there is, for a time, cessation **even** of the terror of death” [5; 28]. – “Одам кечаси ва ҳаво булут кунларда юрганида ҳам юрагига ваҳима ўрмалаб, ғулғула тушаверади, очик ҳавода эса **нақ** ўлай деяётган бўлса-да, кўркувни унутади” [6; 40].

Above, we have already mentioned that the English word “even” is an alternative to the Uzbek word “ҳатто”. But the meaning of the word “even” in the text, which is given in the example, is formed by means of the definition of the *нақ* and *-да* is revealed through precise definition and emphasis particle.

The “Uzbek-English Translation Dictionary” states that the words **ҳеч** in Uzbek occurs **never, neither** in English, and the sentences **never, absolutely, quite, not a but, by no means, in no way** are more alternatives to the negation particle **сипа** in the Uzbek language. Indeed, to this day, in translations from Uzbek to English, from English to Uzbek, it is possible to see that if there is *ҳеч* is *never*, on the contrary, if there is *never*, then there is *ҳеч*. For example: “There was **never** anything at all convincing about what Drouet said” [5; 159]. – “Друэнинг ишини ёки нима қиларини **ҳеч** қачон олдиндан билиб бўлмайдид-да” [6; 211].

However, the phrase “never” in the given text represents the pronoun of indivisibility as a whole [9; 318]. It is not considered a particle. Or again: “You were mentioning May. May is the very month which Mrs. Churchill is ordered, or hasordered herself, to spend in some warmer place than Enscombe – in short, to spend in London; so that we have the agreeable prospect of frequent visits from Frank the whole spring – **precisely** the season of the year which one should have chosen for it: days almost at the longest; weather genial and pleasant, always inviting one out, and **never** too hot for exercise” [7; 166]. – “Сиз май ойини эслатган эдингиз. Май ойи Черчилл хоним буюрган ёки бор ой ўзига Энскомбега қараганда илиқроқ жойда, қисқаси Лондонда ўтказишни буюрди; шунда биз Франкдан тез-тез келиб турадиган мақбул истиқболга егамиз баҳор – **аниғи** шу йилнинг танланган фасли: кунлар деярли энг узун; об-ҳаво яхши ва ёқимли, хар

доим кимнидир ҳовлига таклиф қиласиз ва ҳеч қачон жисмоний машқ бажариш учун иссиқ бўлмади”.

The fact is that the English word "*precisely*", which in essence corresponds to the *аниги, айнан* modal words in the Uzbek language, is considered as a definite particle.

It is noted that the Uzbek particle "*супа*" corresponds to the words *never, absolutely, quite, not a but, by no means, in no way*. Of these, the word *quite* is often used in translated texts: "She had been a pretty little thing, he had had **quite** an affair with her". (S.M. The Taipan, 570). – "Тайпан бир вақтлар унга ошики беқарор бўлиб, қанча изтироблар чекканди-я". (М.О. Тайпан, 75)". However, in this translation, the word *quite* came not in the sense of denial, but in the sense of "very much."

Although the following sentence originally used the negative particle "*сир*", its translation does not include any of the sentences in the dictionary as an alternative to this word: "Даромад холамиз бу орада осмондан тушгандек ҳомила пайдо қиладию қора-қура ака-опаларига сир а ўхшамаган мана шу кўккўз, малласоч жўрамиз дунёга келади" [1; 127]. (In short, Aunt Daromad, six years after she gave birth to her youngest child, became pregnant by him and so this blond blue-eyed boy, so totally different from his swarthy brothers and sisters, came into this world").

In the "Uzbek-English translation dictionary", the reinforcement-emphasis particle "**ғирт**", which appear in the form of a word in the Uzbek language, "**very, full; complete, utterly**" in the English language for translation-interpretation are indicated as an alternative declension. However, in the materials on the practice of translation, it is noticeable that the word "full" is given instead of the word "ахир": "She said, turning upon him large eyes which were **full** of sympathy and feeling, "that you would be very happy. You know so much of the world" [5; 100]. – "Керри шундай дея у томонга ўгирилди-да, самимий ачинаётганлиги сезилиб турган йирик-йирик кўзларини унга тикди. – Сиз ҳаётни яхши биласиз-ку **ахир!**" [6; 137].

The word "very", which has been shown to be an alternative to the Uzbek "**ғирт**" augmentative particle in English, often replaces the "жуда" form of adverb: "I'm not feeling **very** well to-night. I had a slight cold the other day" [5; 202]. – "Йўғ-е, сал мазам қочиб турибди, холос. Пича шамоллаган бўлсам керак" [6; 265]. Or: "Finally decided upon the severe, winding up with a "Very truly", which she subsequently changed to "Sincerely" [5; 12]. – "У ниҳоят хатни "эхтиром билан" деган сўзлар ила тугатмоқчи бўлди-ю, ўрнига: "Сизга чин кўнгилдан садоқатли", деб ёзди".

Especially in the form of "very much" very well expresses the state of an increase degree of quantity in the meaning of a lot, very good, very abundant: "Very much disturbed and quite sure that she did not want to work here" [5; 20]. – "У жуда гангиб қолганди, нега деганда, бу ерда ишлашга тоби йўқлиги ўзига равшан эди-да" [6; 30].

In the Uzbek language, the words "атиғи" and "фақат" can be used as synonymous particles. But *only, just, merely*, which can come as an alternative in translation to the word "атиғи" in English is indicated as an "adverb" [4; 540].

The particle "faqat" is translated in English as "pronoun" - not as a particle, noting the correspondence with the words *only*, *just*, *but* [4; 543]. However, among the English alternatives of the words "атиғи" and "faqat" there is a mutual synonymy of the words *only* and *just*, which means that they are also used as synonyms in English speech. Again, it turns out that the word "*merely*" can not be chosen as an alternative in translation in a permanent way to the word "faqat", and the word *but* as an alternative to the noun "атиғи". Because, when the "атиғи" is often associated with the concept of an action-status sign, such as an adverb, it is observed that in the word "faqat", the priority of the case of the specific sign of the pronoun is known. For example: "And *only* four years ago they had that basement in Madison Street" [5; 69]. – "Бундан *атиги* тўрт йил олдин Мэдисон-стритдаги ертўлани ижарага олишганди-я" [6; 93].

In fact, in the example presented, one can observe that the word "**only**" is chosen as an alternative to the translation of the original "атиғи", and secondly, it serves in both languages in the form of quantitative adverb.

It should be noted that, in the Uzbek language, the word *axup* is treated as a particle because of its *axupu*, *axiypu* forms of the particle is displayed as if they are equivalent in the English language adverb [4; 543]. Again, two different options were suggested for their translation: 1) finally, at last; 2) after all.

If the words *axup*, *axupu*, *axiypu* of the English *finally*, *at last*, *after all* the contents of the alternatives, such as *oxuri*, *yakuni*, *ytgandan cʻng*, *undan кейин* means come understood. From this it can be seen that the words *axup*, *axupu*, *axiypu* in the Uzbek language are actually derived from the words *oxup*, *oxupu* and the vowel "o" in the pronunciation became the vowel "a".

Two different translation options have been proposed for the Uzbek translation of the strong emphasized particle "xam" from Arabic into English: 1) and, also, too; 2) even [4; 604].

It can be said that when the particle "xam" forms a function in place of the conjunction, in the English translation it can easily be replaced by the word "and" in an equal alternative. It cannot be replaced by the other words *also*, *too*, *even*. Because in other cases, the preposition "xam" serves to express the meaning of the strong-emphasis.

In the Uzbek language, only auxiliaries, conjunctions, and particles are included in the category of auxiliary words, but in other linguistic terms, articles, prepositions, auxiliary and connecting verbs, auxiliary words are also included in this category [8; 61]. Articles are not specific to the Uzbek language. The English languages have the articles a (an), the, which serve to define clarity and uncertainty. It is observed that the words of the article in English are translated into Uzbek with the meaning of indetermination, but in this case the place is known, although the pronoun of indetermination is not used. For example: A man is waiting for you outside the shop. Дўкондан ташқарида биров сизни кутиб турипти.

It is known that in Uzbek there is an indeterminate pronoun *-dup*. This imposes a sense of indetermination on them when added to additional interrogative pronouns [10; 321].

The concept of auxiliary verbs or subordinate verbs also exists in Uzbek, but there are no special auxiliary verbs in our language. Some independent verbs follow another independent verb when it occurs and serve to clarify and reinforce its meaning. Even if the position is omitted, it does not impair the meaning of the independent verb. For example: *Бу ҳолатни кўндан кутиб юрган Анвар Алмардонга дилидагиларни айтиб олди.*

In this sentence, “айтиб олди” is an auxiliary verb device, which is not considered a compound verb. Because in a compound verb both verbs have not lost their independent meaning. In the above verb, the verb “олди” is added to the verb “айтди” in the sense that it means a situation, an opportunity to say only. Even if it is dropped, it is clear that the “айтмоқ” action has taken place.

In English, there are auxiliary verbs such as *be, have, shall, should, will, would*, which help to indicate the direction of action and the situation, the time.

Results and discussions. In poetic texts, particles further demonstrate the various pragmatic possibilities. Therefore, it is not easy to keep the downloads used in the poetic text in translation. Or, conversely, in the poetic text, great emphasis is placed on the use of synonyms on a synonymous basis in order to achieve melody, rhythm, conciseness, and to prevent repetition. This situation is often taken into account in the translation process as well. For example, in the following passage from Henry Longfellow's poem “The Song of Hiawatha”, the simple word "frosty" meaning joy is translated by the translator poet Aziz Abdurazzak using the double word “шоду хуррам”:

Original: Youth is lovely, age is lonely
Youth is fiery, age is frosty.

Translation:

Қариликнинг умри алам,
Ёшлик даври – шоду хуррам.

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

When English texts are translated into Uzbek or Uzbek texts are translated into English, it is common to choose alternatives to particles, to drop the original particle in the translation, or to add a particle that does not exist in the original to the translated text.

It is known that the *-чи* particle, which is involved in the formation of interrogative sentences in the Uzbek language, is one of the interrogative particles. Often this feature is also reflected in the translation process. This can be seen from the passages in "Sister Carrie" by the American English writer Theodore Dreiser translated by the Uzbek translator E. Nosirov in 2007[6; 191], that "Suppose she should never hear anything more of him?" This fine arrangement of chambers would not last long!" [6; 512] translated the English passage into Uzbek “Бутунлай дом-дараксиз кетса-чи? Унда манави шинам хоналарни тарк этишга тўғри келадик-ку!” [6; 250] in this form. It can be seen that in English, interrogative words or

sentences formed with interrogative tones are often translated into Uzbek in the presence of interrogative particles.

In most cases, entries (introductory words, introductory compounds), exclamation and modal words, or particles that are not originally present are added to the translated text by the translator. For example, the verb “қўйинг”, which is used as exclamation word below, is mentioned in the translation, although it does not exist in the original. As a result, the *-чи* interrogative particle added to it also appeared in the translated text when it did not actually exist. In original: “Its many and growing commercial opportunities gave it widespread fame” [5; 12]. In translation: “Қўйинг-чи, бу шаҳарга келишга юраклари дов берган ёшгина қизларга ҳам бахт кулиб боқарди [6; 20].

In fact, this situation can be observed a lot: “Well” [5; 152]. – “Э, қўйсанг-чи!” [6; 202]. Apparently, the only word in this sentence “Well” is given by the expression “Э, қўйсанг-чи!”. Here, the *-чи* particle is used to express emotion, denial, not question.

Since the *-чи* particle in Uzbek is also used in the content and tone of the command, the translation shows that they are used in conjunction with more verbs: “Start your machine,” he said” [5; 30]. – “Машинани юргизиб юборсангиз-чи! – деди уста” [6; 42].

In this sentence, too, the *-чи* particle added to the verb does not actually exist. However, in the translation it is used to express the pure command peculiar to the English verb “start”. In this case, the *-чи* particle served to express the meaning of a pure command, not a question.

In Uzbek, when the *-чи* particle is given in the command content and tone, it is usually added to the verb in the command line. With this in mind, translators often use verbs with a particles when translating a command verb in English. For example: “Wake up” [5; 141]. – “Кўзингни очсанг-чи, ахир!” [6; 187].

As mentioned, in order to further enhance the command tone in this passage, two particles in Uzbek language were used at once. One of them *-чи* is the question-surprise particle, and the other *axir* is the reinforcement-emphasis particle. Both of them served to reinforce and emphasize the idea.

As I. Kahhorova points out, in Uzbek the particles *-у* and *-да* are usually used not only to reinforce the idea, but also as a conjunction to connect words and sentences. [11; 19-20]. For example: “It increased his own contempt for the narrow, complacent old man”. (S.M. Mackintosh, 110). – “Ахир бу торпешана, аҳмоқ чолдан ниманиям кутиш мумкин? Унинг ўзи ичи кибру ҳаво, манманликка тўлган пандовақи бўлса?!” (М.О. Макинтош, 159).

In the translated text, it is observed that the double word “*кибру ҳаво*” is interconnected instead of the *-у* reinforcement emphasizing particle “*ва*” equal conjunction. It is even sometimes the case that the word expressed in the verb is given in Uzbek with a pair of adjectives connected with the particle: “Her heart was troubled by a kind of terror. *The fact that she was alone*, away from home, rushing into a great sea of life and endeavour, began to tell” [5; 8]. – “Қиз шу лаҳзада *яккаю ёлғизлигини*, туғилган уйдан анча олислигини ва ҳаёт билан жасоратнинг

улкан уммони томон тўппа-тўғри учаётганлигини ўйлаганида беихтиёр чўчиб кетди” [6; 15].

This situation can be substantiated once again by the following example: “There was always an answer, always the December days threatened. She *was alone*; she was desirous; she was fearful of the whistling wind” [5; 73]. – “Керрида эса унга жавоб ҳамма вақт тайёр турарди: қиш кириб келаётган, ўзи *якка-ю ёлғиз*, кўнглида армонлари кўп, шамолнинг увуллашидан ҳам кўрқарди-да” [6; 100].

Examples confirm that in English the conjunctions are often connected by the “*and*” conjunction, but in Uzbek they can be replaced not only by the “*va*” conjunctions, but also by the *-y, -ю, -да* particles: “Indeed, as she sat in her rocking-chair these several evenings before going to bed and looked out upon the pleasantly lighted street, this money cleared for its prospective possessor the way to *every joy and every bauble* which the heart of woman may desire” [5; 24] / “Ўтишдан олдин тебратма стулда дераза олдида чароғон кўчаларни томоша қилиб ўтирган пайтларида бўлғуси иш ҳақи аёл кишининг кўнгли тилаган барча *эрмаклару майда-чуйда безаклар* олами томон ўз соҳибасига йўл очарди” [6; 35].

In some cases, in the Uzbek translation of the English text, it is observed that the reinforcement emphasizing particles are used in the interrogative sense: “You know that I only cure children”. (S.M. Mackintosh, 112). – Ахир менинг фақат болаларни даволашимни яхши билардинг-ку?!” (М.О. Макинтош, 167).

In the Uzbek translation of this sentence, the particle *-ку* is used both in the sense of interrogation and reinforcement.

In the process of translating emotion sentences constructed in English into Uzbek, it has been found that words with question words are expressed in the form of emotion sentences or interchangeable exclamation marks with question marks, which is almost non-existent in English [11; 107].

Often, although there is no particle in the original, there are cases when the translation contains a particle or replaces the existing particle with another in the translation, rather than an alternative to it: “Ah, but don’t you see? It’s necessary”. (S.M. Rain, 36). – “Наҳотки, тушунмасангиз! Бу, ахир, зарурат-ку”. (А.О. Ёмғир, 44).

The following points are of particular interest in this sentence:

- a) the original word “Ah” in the translation is expressed by the preposition “наҳотки” which means question-surprise and reinforcement;
- b) the feature of the word “but”, which means the opposite of the original, is formed by the negative suffix *-ма*, which is added to the verb in the translation;
- c) the translation includes the *axur* and *-ку* particles, which did not exist in the original.

It is often the case that the negation particle in the original is expressed in translation by the negation suffix *-ма*, which is added to any verb: “It impressed her deeply. Such a purse had **never** been carried by any one attentive to her” [5; 6]. – “Ҳамённи кўрганда Керрининг кўзлари ола-кула бўлиб кетди: у танишларидан биронтасида *ҳам* бунақасини *кўрмаганди-да*” [6; 11].

The negative meaning of the particle **never** (хеч) in the original text is expressed in the translation in the form of saying that the action was not performed

by the negation suffix -ма, that is, denying that the action took place. Particular attention is paid to the amount of particles actually used in the translation process and their storage or acquisition: “Why, **even** last night she had been as friendly toward him as could be” [5; 156]. – “**Ахир** кечкурун **хам** жуда яхши муомала қилди-**ку**...” [6; 207].

Although the sentence originally used only one "**even**" particle, its translation used the particle "**ахир, хам, -ку**" which means three emphatic or intensifying particle at once.

In Uzbek language **-ку, хам, -у(-ю), -да, -оқ, -ёқ, -ки(-ким)** particles mostly used for defining emphatic or intensifying particles, in English this function is done by *even, yet, still, all, just, simply, never, but, only, quite, too, very* like ҳатто, ҳаттоки, наҳотки, ахир, хам **emphatic or intensifying particles**. For example: “– Columbia City was not so very far away, **even** once she was in Chicago” [5; 2] while the passage originally contained only one (**even**) Emphatic or intensifying particle, its Uzbek translation used three emphatic or intensifying particles at once (**ҳаттоки, хам, -ку**): “**Ҳаттоки** Чикагодан туғилган жойингга келиш мушкул экан. Колумбия-сити деган шаҳарча **хам** унча олис эмас-**ку**” [5; 5].

Sometimes the word **but** which originally came from the Uzbek translation, is mentioned in dictionaries as an alternative to **аммо, лекин, бироқ** but there are cases when it is given with the preposition **ахир**: “But I didn’t know what she was when I rented it to her”. (S.M. Rain, 27). – “Ахир, мен ижарага қўяётганимда бу аёлнинг аслида қанақалигини билмасдим-**ку**”. (А.О. Ёмғир, 28).

It is known that in the Uzbek language there are cases when the conjunctions **аммо, лекин, бироқ** come as an introductory word at the beginning of a sentence. In the above text, the word **but** is replaced by a comma because the Uzbek translation contains the word **ахир**. However, it is also observed that the word **аммо** in the Uzbek translation is given with the conjunction **but** and the preposition **ахир** is given separately: “But what’s the grave for?” (S.M. The Taipan, 570) – “Аммо қазилаётган гўр ким учун, **ахир?!**” (М.О. Тайпан, 77).

In some cases, the word "Why" is given with the particle “ахир”: “Why, she swam into London Society in her wash-tub”. (S.M. The wash-tube, 813). – “Ахир, Барнаби хоним Лондонга киртоғорада сузиб келган эди-**ку!**” (А.О. Киртоғора, 118).

The following example confirms the fact that the word "Why", which is used as an introductory word in English, is translated into Uzbek by means of particles: “**Why**, he's manager of the Grand Opera House” [5; 34]. – “У қатта опера театрнинг директори-**ку!** [6; 49].

The Uzbek word "ахир" can be replaced by the English word "at last". This is because the English word “at last” means close to a certain point in time. For example: “The whirling wheels began to sing in a steadily modifying key, until **at last** they died away in a low buzz” [5; 31]. – “Бор умидлари пучга чиқиб, бу азобнинг кети кўринмас экан-**да, деб турганида** паст томондан лифтнинг шахтаси орқали кўнғироқнинг бўғиқ чалиниши эшитилиб, танаффус бошланди” [6; 45].

The verb “деб турганида” in the Uzbek translation of the sentence can be preceded by the words “ахири” or “ахийри”. But whether or not it is in the text does not seem to effect the meaning. In the English form of the sentence, "**at last**" served to express the meaning of despair.

Adding non-existent particles to a translation can also affect sentence structure: “They’re children”. (S.M. Mackintosh, 127). – “Ахир улар болалардек содда, ғирт болаларнинг ўзи-ку...” (М.О. Макинтош, 220).

In the English case, the sentence given in the form of a simple sentence took the form of a complicated sentence in translation. Sometimes such a change also occurs in the purpose and tone of the sentence: “Had not all the other places refused her because she did not know something or other?” [5; 28]. – “Кўп жойларда кўлидан иш келмаслигини билиб рад жавоби беришди-ку!” [6; 40]. If the English variant of this sentence is given in the form of an interrogative sentence, then in Uzbek it is translated in the form of a feeling (exclamation) sentence.

In the following original text, instead of particle, “бутунлай, тамоман, жуда, жудаям” quantitative forms [4; 389], although its translation contains a particle of content belonging to two different semantic groups: “Let's see,” he went on, “I know quite a number of people in your town” [5; 5]. – “Буни қаранг-а, – Керрининг ҳамроҳи гапида давом этди, – мен шаҳарчанғиздаги одамларнинг кўпчилигини биладиганга ўхшайман-ку” [6; 9].

In English, the word "like" is combined with "to" and comes in the form "to like". Even if it comes after a noun and pronoun, it becomes a verb. For example: “Unrecognised for what they are, their beauty, **like** music, too often relaxes, then weakens, then perverts the simpler human perceptions” [5; 2]. – “Бу таъсирлар ташқи гўзаллиги ила **худди** куй сингари инсондаги эҳтиёткорликни камайтиради, уни бўшаштиради, сўнгра ўз гирдобига олади” [6; 6].

In the example given, the word “like” comes before the noun-specific word “music” and comes in the same grammatical sense that corresponds to the definition of particle task. In English, such particles are considered "adjective-particles".

In general, the meaning of English particles in Uzbek can be expressed not only in particles, but also in "adjective-particles" and quantitative adverb forms. Therefore, the form "rather" used in the following example in the sense of "яхшироқ, афзалроқ, тезроқ" is expressed in Uzbek with the "separation-restriction" particle "–қина": “The whole suit was rather tight-fitting, and was finished off with heavy-soled tan shoes, highly polished, and the grey fedora hat” [5; 4]. – “Яртиратиб артилган қалин тагчармли ботинкаси билан юмшоққина кулранг шляпаси уни бекаму кўст тўқис кўрсатарди” [6; 8].

One of the issues that attracts special attention is the English language alternatives of the "ҳам" particle, which are widely used in the Uzbek language. For example, “As it was, he could eat where they did” [5; 34]. – “У ҳозир ҳамана шу кишилар овқатланадиган жойда тамадди қилиб юрибди-ку!” [6; 49].

In the example given, it is understood that the preposition "ҳам" is used instead of the word "as".

If the loading "ҳам" replaces the repeated "and" conjunction in the translation, it will appear as a deductive conjunction: У опасидан қоғоз билан сиёҳ сўраб (униси **ҳам**, буниси **ҳам** ошхонадаги каминда экан) олди-**да**, Минни ётгани кириб кетганидан кейин Друэнинг адреси бўлган визит карточкасини топиб, шундай деб ёзди [5; 19]. – She asked Minnie for ink **and** paper, which were upon the mantel in the dining-room, **and** when the latter had gone to bed at ten, got out Drouet's card **and** wrote him [6; 12].

In the translation, the "and" conjugation, which is used repeatedly in the original three places, is replaced by the particle both in the position of the disjunctive conjunction in two places, and in the emphatic or intensifying particle in one place.

When "around" in English is used before the time prepositional words, it turns out that it logically corresponds to the Uzbek particles “-оқ, -ёқ”: “Well”, she said, “I think I’ll look **around to-morrow** [5; 11]. – “Мен эртагаёқ айланиб иш қидириб кўрмоқчиман, – деди Керри” [6; 18].

In this case, because the word "around" in Uzbek means “атрофида, теварагида” [4; 38] translated with -оқ, -ёқ emphatic or intensifying particles.

Conclusion. Apparently, particles are widely used not only in ordinary speech, but also in written prose and poetry. In this case, it is important that they have a methodologically neutral or stylistic coloring. Of course, this is determined by the context in which they have a neutral or stylistic color. Particles express either positive (such as joy, amazement, desire) or negative (such as resentment, anger, hatred, contentment, regret) emotional-expressive coloring. Only in the languages being compared is the methodological dyeing of the particles understood on the basis of the linguocultural context.

As R. Begmatova said, “Cognitive study of particles helps to reveal their features, such as the meta-organizer of communication, frame marker and modifier of speech actions, which they perform in metalayer. In particular, particles have several cognitive features, such as frame marker, interaction meta-organizer, and universal dynamic mechanism”[3; 22] becomes clear. The reason for the same situation is that their translation process requires deep knowledge and attention.

Thus, in speech, auxiliaries, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, modifiers, modal words, individual names, some place names, as well as particles, including numbers, act as a means of presupposing due to the complexity of the semantic structure of the sentence, it also attracts special attention in the translation process as informatives, signalers of linguistic presupposition, or as a means of leading to linguistic presupposition.

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