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**THE SKILLS OF UZBEK WRITERS USING PARTICLES
IN ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS***Kakhkhorova Gulrukh Shavkatovna**PhD student, BSU**gulrukh@mail.ru***Abstract:**

Background. For the reason that the meaning of the particles is understood from the content of the text, the particles listed as alternatives in translation dictionaries do not always match. Often, although there is no particle in the original, there are cases when the translation contains a particle or replaces the existing particle in the translation with another, rather than an alternative to it. Therefore, the amount of particles actually used in the translation process and the issue of their storage or acquisition are also of particular interest. This article explains the skill of using particles in English translations of Uzbek texts.

Materials and methods. Like the Uzbek intensifying particles, the English language has a special group of "Emphatic or intensifying particles" that serve to reinforce the idea expressed in the sentence. Very is one of such words as even, yet, still, all, just, simply, never, but, only, quite, too -compatible with intensifying particles *ҳаммо, ҳаммоки, наҳотки, ахир, ҳам*. However, the word *axir* is not used here as an alternative to the word "after all." In the translation, the "after" particle is omitted. Also, the above text translation retains the feature of forming the interrogative sentence, which is specific to the function of the Uzbek interrogative particle *-mu*, as well as the meaning of expressing assumptions and suspicions. The meaning of negation specific to this particle is given by the particle not – (Negative particle).

Results. In the Uzbek language, the prepositions *-гина* and *фақам* are synonymous and are included in the list of delimiting particles. It should also be noted that the "-y" particle in the text above, which serves to connect the parts of the cohesive "*арбобу еру кўкка сизмай юрган ўзинг*" ("You are the one who does not fit in the sky"), serves as an equal link here. Therefore, in translation, too, it is replaced from the ball directly to the "and" attaching conjunction. However, the particle "-y" which connects the words "earth and sky", has not been preserved, as the phrase "*еру кўкка сизмай юрган ўзинг*" has been omitted as an phrase. The emotion, tone and form of the exhortation in the original have also been lost, i.e. in fact the emotion (exhortation) is given in the form of a simple sentence in translation. This can also be seen from the fact that it is given without an exclamation mark.

Conclusions. In short, particles have a role to play in the decoration of literary texts in the Uzbek language, in increasing their effectiveness. Therefore, it is important to give the particles correctly when translating them into other languages. Otherwise, there is no doubt that the original form, content and tone will be seriously damaged. At the same time, such originality is typical for literary texts translated

from Uzbek into English. In this sense, the translation process requires a serious approach to the translation of particles.

Keywords: definite particle, conjugation, correspondence, comparison, restricting-delimiting, denoting negation, conjunction-particles, phrase, combining or generalizing, incomplete verbs, pronouns.

Introduction. It is known that the famous Uzbek writer Abdulla Kadiry's famous novel "Ўткан кунлар" has been translated into many languages. In 2018, American translator Carol Ermakova translated it into English once again via Russian under the title "Days Gone By".

In the creation of the text of this work, it can be observed that A. Kadyri used a number of lexical and grammatical devices, as well as particles. For example, the following passage from the first part of the work uses the definite particle "худди": "Мен ўриснинг идора ишларини кўриб, ўз идорамизнинг худда бир ўйинчиқ бўлганлигини иқроп этишка мажбур бўлдим..." [8, 176].

This passage has been translated into English as follows: "I was forced to admit that, in comparison to administrative order among the Russians, our principles seem naught but poultry playthings..." [9, 176].

In English, words such as *just, right, exactly, precisely* are called "Specifying particles" and in Uzbek, they correspond in meaning and function to *худди, нақ* definite particle. However, *худди* particles in Uzbek is not provided with any of the above particles available in English. In the text there is *but* - "Emphatic or intensifying particle". It is also noteworthy that the word "худди" is given in the form of "худда" in the old Uzbek language. The following example confirms this idea:

Original: – Юзи чўзиқроқ, чаккаси сиқиқроқ чолдир.

– Худда ўзи. [8, 176].

Translation: "With the longish face, sunken temples?"

"The very same" [9, 176].

In the text of the given translation, the definition of "худди" is given in English with a defining particle *very*.

In the next passage, it is seen that the preposition "худда" is used with the preposition "ҳам": "Ўзоқ-яқин хотинларнинг "Ҳой, Ўзбек ойимнинг марғилонлиқ келини ҳам келибдур, худда тўтининг боласи эмиш. Юринглар, бир кўрайлик", деган сўзлари эшитилгандек бўлди". [8, 304].

Translation: "She fancied she already heard voices from **all** sides: "Have you heard?! The Margilan bride is visiting Uzbekayim! Such a beauty! As pretty as parrot's chick! Let's go and admire her!" [9, 279].

Apparently, the *ҳам* reinforcement-emphasis particle that actually exists is not expressed in the translation. The word *Худда* is given in translation by the conjunction *as...as/ -дек, каби, сингару*. The word *all* in the text of the translation is used here not as a particle, but as a form of *from all sides*, as it comes from the compound "ҳар томондан".

It is known that in Uzbek the word "гўё" comes as a conjunction. If it connects more than one simple sentence to each other on the basis of a subordinate relation, by

following, conjugation, correspondence, comparison, the following comes at the beginning of the sentence, and the following are considered to be the connecting comparative connectors. [11] It can also precede a word in an independent category in various senses, such as conjugation, suspicion, conjecture, insecurity, in a simple sentence. Although it is sometimes replaced by the word *худду*, it is seen as a binder, not a particle. For example: “Уч-тўрт кун **гўё** бу кун-эрта Саодатка уйланатурған каби ҳовлиқиб ҳам юрдим”. [8, 198].

Translation: “For some time, I floated in the euphoria of my success, **and** I was as flustered **as if** I were to marry Saodat the very next day”. [9, 185].

In fact, even in the translation of the above sentence, the fact that the word **гўё** is given by the conjunction **as if** (гўёки) can confirm this. In the text, the particle **ҳам** is expressed by the conjunction **and**.

In Uzbek, the word **фақат** and the suffix **-гина** are delimiting particles.[12] In the following passage from the novel “Ўткан кунлар”, it is observed that they were both used sequentially in the same text: “Эшиткандек бўлган бўлсанг **ҳам** бу сўз чиндир, – деди кутидор, – нега десанг, хатининг мазмунидан **ҳам** онглашиладирким, бу иккинчи уйланишка Отабек бутунлай қарши бўлиб, **фақат** бу гап кудаларингнинггина ишларидир”. [8,145].

Translation: “Well, since you heard it yourself, then it is evidently the truth,” said Kutidor. “And as such, it is clear that Atabek is not at all inclined to marry a second time, that is his parents have contrived the whole thing”. [9, 136].

Apparently, the word **фақат** is used in the singular and singular senses to distinguish and limit the combination of “бу гап” and the word “қудалар” in the sentence, in addition to its meaning, to distinguish it from other words, and the **-гина** suffix is not given in English by any of the “**Limiting particles**” – *even, only, merely, barely, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, solely, just, but, alone*. The text of the translation contains only the particle **all**. It can actually replace the “ҳам” particle. But in the text quoted, he formed the phrase in the form **at all** and used it as an adverb in the sentence. It usually serves to turn divisive sentences into negative sentences by adding a negative particle. In particular, in the part of the text "Atabek is not at all inclined to marry a second time", that is, “бу иккинчи уйланишка Отабек бутунлай қарши бўлиб”, the phrase *at all* has served a similar function. The **Фақат** particle is omitted in the translation.

The next text contains two types of meanings of particles in Uzbek language at once. One is the **-ми** interrogative particle in the form of an appendix to words, and the other is the “ахир” augmentative-accusative particle. Even the **-ми** particle has been used in more than one place. Including: “Тағин Ўзбек оймнинг ранги ўчкан, қони қочқан: товоқни косага, чўмични пиёлага уриб доди фарёд: “Сиз отамисиз, нимасиз **ахир**, ўғлингизни тийиб олиш сира эсингизга келадими? Ўғлингизнинг бу иши бечиз эмас: марғилонлиқ сихр қилдими, жоду қилдими, ҳайтовур сиз шу йўсунда юруй берсангиз, эрта-индин ўғулдан ажраласиз. Бу калвак ўғлингиз марғилонлиқнинг эшигида қул бўлиб ётиб оладир...” [8, 132].

Translation: “Uzbekayim’s **very** blood boiled in her veins. She clattered the crockery in a rage, squalling throughout the house: “Who are you, husband? Are you your son’s father or not?! You have **not** the slightest intention to bringing him to

heel! Can you **not** see the Margilan wench has bewitched our son, so beguiled him that he – the fool! – shall soon be her slave and lie on her door steps! [9, 125].

Materials and methods. Sometimes the negative particle not – (Negative particle) in the Uzbek language can express in translation the incomplete verb “эмас” denoting negation and the accusative particle -да added intensifying particles to it: “– Куявингизнинг ризолиғи бўлмаса худо хайрини берсин, вассалом.

– Гап унда **эмас-да**, – деди кулиб қутидор. [8, 145].

Таржимада: “Well, if he is opposed – and may Allah be praised – then what is there to talk about?”

“That is **not** the point,” smirked Kutidor. [9, 136].

It is known from the plot of “Ўткан кунлар” that when Yusufbek Haji and his Uzbekoyim's only son Otabek went to Margilan for business, he saw Kumush by chance and married her. Uzbekoyim, the mother of the groom, who intends to enjoy the service, is upset. It is observed that the writer used more reinforcement-emphasis particles in revealing this state of affairs. This can be seen in the following dialogue between mother and child:

– Биз сани Марғилон андисига бунчалик муккадан кетишингни ўйламаган эдик, адабсиз... ўзингга қолса шу марғилонлиқни хотинга ҳисоблаб кетаберар экансан-да, уятсиз!..

Отабек **ҳам** қизишди:

– Хотин бўлмаса нима, **ахир**?! [8, 135].

Translation: “... How could we ever imagine you would hitch yourself to some Margilan wench, you shameless wastrel!”

Atabek flared **too**:

–“Well, who is she to me, if not wife?”

In English, the *too* particle, which belongs to the group of Connecting particles, can be an alternative to the Uzbek reinforcement-emphasis particles. Therefore, in the translation of the above passage, the phrase “Отабек **ҳам** қизишди” is given as “Atabek flared **too**”. Otabek's “Хотин бўлмаса нима, **ахир**?!” sentence “Well, who is she to me, if not wife?” It is obvious that the word “ахир” is replaced by the word “well”.

Most of the conjunctive formed particles in the Uzbek language belong to the reinforcement-emphasis particles. One of them is the preposition –**ку**, which often serves to confirm the correctness and authenticity of the event expressed in the sentence, to reinforce the idea, and to emphasize the word to which it is added. For example: “Ниҳоят, миям шишиб Саодатнинг уйи яқинида бўлган бир ёнғокнинг соясида ўлтурган эдим, совчим чиқиб қолди-**ку**: юрагим орқамга тортиб кетди”. [8, 201].

In fact, the -**ку** reinforcement-emphasis particle was used to emphasize a sudden, unexpected reality. But there is no lexical or grammatical unit in the translation that matches this particle: “At long last, as I stood there skulking in the shade of walnut tree, my matchmaker appeared. My heart stopped”. [9, 186].

However, the above situation is not fixed, and it is observed that the reinforcement-emphasis particle -**ку** used in the original is given in the translation with essentially alternative *even, but* particles. For example:

Origin: “Бу чиқғучилар гарчи кутидорнинг ити ҳақида бўлса-да, бир маълумот бералар-ку, деб ўйлади ва уларга етиб олиш учун адимларини кенгайтди”. [8, 219-220].

Translation: “These two men were in the house, maybe they will say something, *even* if it is *but* a word about Kutidor’s dog!” thought he, and quickened his steps to catch up with them”. [9, 206].

The fact is that the amount of particles used in the original and the translation may not match. Let’s say the original text of the following dialogue featured five different types of particles in six places. These are:

- ми* – interrogative particle in the form of suffix;
- ку* – reinforcement-emphasis particle in the form of suffix;
- да* – reinforcement-emphasis particle in the form of suffix;
- ҳам* – reinforcement-emphasis particle in the form of word (used twice);
- ахир* – reinforcement-emphasis particle in the form of word.

Original text: “– Нима, жувонга *ҳам* тўй бошқа, никоҳ бошқа бўлармиди? Борди-келди битта жувон қизи бор-ку, мунга тўйни бошқа, никоҳни бошқа қиламиз деганига ҳайронман.

–*Ахир* кутидор *ҳам* бообру одам-да, — деди биринчи киши”. [8, 220].

The view of this text in translation: “Well, why celebrate them separately? After *all*, she is no maiden. It’s *only* young girls who celebrate the nikokh and the wedding feast. She has already been wed. indeed, it is a wonder her father demanded we mark the nikokh and the wedding separately.

“Do not forget, Kutidor is a respected citizen here,” continued the first”. [9, 206].

It can be seen that in translation, the meaning and tone of the interrogative particle *-ми* is expressed by the interrogative particle *why*. However, in Uzbek, either interrogative pronouns or interrogative particle are used to form interrogative sentences. [2]

The original meaning of the five particles is expressed by the English *all* and *only* particles.

It can also be said that although some type of particles is not used in the original of some texts, it is observed that no particle is given in the translation. For example: “Унча-мунча нарсани аямағаним учун бўлса керак, тез замонда *гўё* Саодатлар оиласининг бошлиғи ҳолини олиб қолдим”. [8, 198].

Translation: “Before long, I found myself in the role of head of the household: I took care of them and nothing was *too* much trouble for me”. [9, 185].

Although the word does not actually exist in accordance with the *too* particle used in the text of this translation, it does have a reinforcing-emphatic content and tone specific to that part of the content.

One more example: “Мен бўлса *гўё* атлас эмас, кучоқланғучи ўзим бўлғандек кайфланар эдим”. [8, 197].

Translation: “I was in a state of bliss, as though it were not the atlas *but* me she was holding to her chest. [9, 184].

The phrase *but* was also used in this text, but in fact the text does not contain a corresponding word. In general, such a scene can be observed a lot. The **As though** conjunction is used in the translation to express the word *гўё*. After all, in English,

too, there are conjunctions with analogous adverbs, in which the prepositions and adverbs are connected by the conjunctions гаплар *as if/ as though* – *худодики, зўёки*.

Sometimes it is difficult to recreate the phraseological expressions in the sentences, so they are omitted, as a result of which the particle added to the phrase is reduced. For example: “Гуля буларнинг орасида нима қилади, гаштакка тўплаб ўтиришдан мақсади нима ёки битта-яримтасининг юзида ой кўрганми – шунисига хайрон эди Фарход”. [4, 114] (“He wondered what Gulya was doing among them, why she had gathered them all together, or if she was expecting something from them”).

In this sentence, the interrogative particle “-mi” is added to the phrase, but as a result of the omission of this phrase in the translation, the particle added to it is also omitted. This means that if a word or phrase is omitted during the translation process, the particle on its content will also be dropped.

It is known that in Uzbek the cohesive parts of speech are connected not only with equal conjunctions, but also with conjunctions-particles which can come in this function. In such cases, the particles are often translated in English by the “and” conjunction, which is widely used in equal linking. For example: “Тўғри, онамда озроқ арман қони аралаш, лекин отам, бобою бобокалонларим кип-қизил эроний бўлган. Агар ишонмасангиз, насабномамизни келтириб кўрсатишим мумкин!” [4, 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!”).

In this sentence, the words *отам, бобою бобокалонларим* which form cohesive parts, are connected by the English “and” conjunction, but the double words *бобою бобокалонларим*, which are connected by a particle, are translated by a simple word meaning *all my forefathers: But my father and all my forefathers*.

In Uzbek, the preposition *-ку* is a reinforcing-emphatic particle but sometimes it is used in interrogative speech. At the same time, this particle expresses the meaning of interrogation. In English, this particle corresponds to a “just” particle of content. Therefore, this opportunity is often used in translation:

“– Эй ўртоқлар, нимага мум тишлаб ўтирибсизлар? – Ақобиров сизларни майна қияпти-ку?! Бориб турган миллатчи бу! Мана, ўзларинг ҳам кўрдиларинг...” [4, 137] (“Hey, comrades! 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...”).

It seems that the original interrogative content of the translation has also been fully preserved.

It is also observed that the content of the interrogation, which represents the interrogative particles in Uzbek, is given in the process of translation into English with interrogative words or interrogative tone:

“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?” [4, 156] (“How can live they here?”).

“Why does this woman behave like an aristocrat?” Although the “-chi” 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.

“And what has it got to do with Vika? “Will she be spending the night here today?”. In fact, the modal part of the sentence “Бу-ку майли” can be easily omitted, given that the omission of the pronoun (бу), particle (-ку), modal word (майли), which does not have a noun meaning in the translation process, does not seriously damage the content of the text. But in fact this complex compound sentence, formed from the intertwining of four simple sentences, is given in translation in the form of two simple sentences.

Results. Thus, in the process of translation, it becomes clear not only the omission of words that do not have a noun meaning, but also the simplification in translation of sentences given in the form of a complex compound sentence.

The original text reads, “Бу искирт хонадон, ундан-да искирт кимсалар орасида унга нима бор?” the pronoun -да was added to emphasizing particle, which led to the future tense (у+н+дан). In Uzbek, the word *наҳотки* is considered as a reinforcement. It often contains the meaning of interrogation. For this reason, in its English translation, using a question mark, it is pointed out 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 grand-daughter?”

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

– Вой, ростданми? Шу-я?!

– Ҳа, нима қипти? Шунчаси ўйнапти-ку!” [4, 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?”

Apparently, in the dialogic text quoted “Вой, ростданми? Шу-я?!” part of the translation is translated in the style of “Really? That officer?”. In this case, the omission of the exclamation point “вой” which did not initially mean the name, then it is observed that the pronoun “шу” which has no other noun meaning, but only a pointing function, is realized by a definite noun. At the top of the dialogue, the Uzbek dialect “милиса”, including the word “policeman”, which means translated in the style of “Нима у қилолмайдимми?”. From this it becomes clear once again that in the process of translation one particle can be brought in place of another particle.

“Ана, етти ёт бир милиса ҳам тушунди-ку! Бир кўнгилга фақат биттаси сиғади деганлари бекор экан, Зухра, мана, сенинг ёнингга бугина ҳам сиғди-ку, бағрингни кенг қил, хотин дейди”. [4, 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”).

Based on this example, it is observed that in English, the *even* – emphasizing particle can come at the beginning of a sentence. In the Uzbek language, the particles *ахир, фақат, ҳатто (ки), наҳот (ки)* often appear at the beginning of a sentence.

It can be proved that the suffix *-гина* in the Uzbek language can be replaced by such a particle in the English language *only* – *фақат*. Including: “Бироқ бу можаронинг асл сабабини икки кишигина биларди: ерда думалаб ётган анови арбобу еру кўкка сиғмай юрган ўзинг!” [4, 178] (“But only two people knew the reason behind this row: you and the official lying on the floor”).

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 that actually exist are dropped. This can be clearly proved by the following example: “Касалхонада ётиб чикдингу пича ўзинга келгандек бўлдинг” compound sentence was given like “You had hospital treatment” [4, 179]. More precisely, the structure of the sentence will change if this particle is taken from the content of this connected compound sentence, which is actually formed by quoting the particle *-у* as a 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 with the word “даволанди” rather than “тузалди”.

In the next text, *ҳатто* - the reinforcement-emphasis particle is given in English with the same meaning and the word *even* in the task. But the place and function of the particle “ҳали”, which is added to the word *ҳам* in the form *-ям* is almost imperceptible: “Акобировдан олган мактубингдаги сўнги жумлаларни эслаб, шу тобда кўнглинг алланечук ҳазин тортди, кўзларинга ҳатто ёш келиб кетди: “Акангиздан ҳалиям ранжиб юргандирсиз?” [4, 185]. (“Remembering the last lines of Akobirov’s letter, you felt sad, tears even came to your eyes: “Are you still upset with me?”).

Баъзан инглиз тилига таржима жараёнида ўзбек тилидаги *ҳам* таъкид-кучайтирув юкламасининг тасдиқни билдирувчи *too* модал сўзи билан берилиши ҳам кўринади: “I went to see him at his residence several times, too.”

Ўзбек тилида *ҳам* юкламаси уюшиқ бўлақларнинг ҳар биридан сўнг ёки охиридагисидан кейин келиши мумкин. Агар у уюшиқ бўлақларнинг ҳар бири билан такрорланиб келса, айирув боғловчиси сифатида ҳам намоён бўлади: *Инсон тириклиги учун сув ҳам, ҳаво ҳам бирдек зарур. / Инсон тириклиги учун сув ва ҳаво бирдек зарур.*

If the particle *ҳам* comes in one place after the cohesive parts, the addition serves to reinforce the meaning of the addition: “Ўзини “ёшликка уриши”, атай тетик, ғайратли қилиб кўрсатиши ҳам ғашимни келтирарди”. [4, 55]. (Таржимада: “The way he pretended to be a healthy, energetic young man irritated me”).

In fact, in the text of the quoted text, the particle comes in one place after such cohesive parts as *ўзини “ёшликка уриши”, атай тетикқилиб кўрсатиши, ғайратли қилиб кўрсатиши* by adding them logically, it served to emphasize that all of this is a bad trait.

In the Uzbek language, particles occur in the form of suffixes and words, in several types of meaning, so in one sentence they can be used in different forms of

meaning: “Жайдарирок фалсафа-ю, лекин тубсиз қудуққа тушиб қолган кишига зўр таскин-да, тўғрими?” [4, 104]. (“It’s a simple philosophy, but it is a good comfort if you’re down in the dumps, isn’t it?”)

In the original form of the sentence, the *-ю* reinforcement-emphasis particle creates contradiction and negativity (*фалсафа-ю*), *-да* reinforcement-emphasis particle (*таскин-да*) stress, and the *-ми* interrogative particle form the interrogative content, which is the same, it is noteworthy that the content and tone were also preserved in the translation.

The fact is that additional particle in Uzbek can be added to different word groups. For example:

Noun: *Келин-чи? Ошу нон унинг зиммасидами?*

Adjective: *Яхшими, ёмонми отанг бўлсин экан.*

Verb: *Едингми, энди чида-да?!*

Adverb: *Эртами-кечми, узоқдир-яқиндир сени узатамиз, кизим.*

Number: *Йўлга бештами ё олтилами нон олволинг.*

Pronoun: *Шу оннинг ўзидаёқ менгина уни ҳимоя қилиш учун минбарга отилдим.*

Auxiliary: *У келиши биланоқ ишга тушиб кетди.*

It appears that particles are added not only to independent words that have a noun meaning, but also to rhymes that do not have a lexical meaning, that serve as a sign, and to auxiliaries used to subordinate words. But it is difficult to say that the conditions for keeping them in translation are always: “– Ишонинг, булар сиз ўйлаётгандек эмас, безарар, афандисифат бир кимсалар. Бугун, ҳечқурса, *шугиналарнинг* кўнглини овлай девдим-да”. [4, 120]. (“Believe me, these people are not bad, they are harmless and funny. Today I thought I could cheer them up a bit, but actually I am just like them. Farhod, please forgive me...”).

Or furthermore: “*Шугина* омонат илтифотга ҳам ийиб кетиб, Фарҳоднинг унга меҳри товлангандек бўлди”. [4, 147]. (“Farhod, gladdened by this unrealistic but generous offer, said”).

In the first of these texts the pronoun "шугина" is used as a reference to the plural, while in the second it refers to the sign and its minority. The translation also pays special attention to the preservation of these rhymes. In it, the lexical units "*cheer them up, but, just*" served to convey the meaning specific to the original particles.

Conclusion. It is also possible to observe the case of additional prepositions in Uzbek with incomplete verbs (эди, экан, эмиш): “Ишдан чикқач жимгина уйингга кетаверсанг-ку олам гулистон *эди-я!* Кетолмадинг-да, уйга борсанг, нақд ёрилиб ўлгудек бўлаверардинг”. [4, 176]. (“It would have been better if you’d gone home after work. But you couldn’t. You felt you would die if you went home”).

In short, particles have a role to play in the decoration of literary texts in the Uzbek language, in increasing their effectiveness. Therefore, it is important to give the particles correctly when translating them into other languages. Otherwise, there is no doubt that the original form, content and tone will be seriously damaged. At the same time, such originality is typical for literary texts translated from Uzbek into

English. In this sense, the translation process requires a serious approach to the translation of particles.

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