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PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES REFLECTING GOODNESS IN ENGLISH UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article new methods and approaching to the translation studies and the importance of keeping the national specific meaning of the work, its verbalizing and interpretation to the readers of foreign languages are discussed and analysed. In this article the problems of equivalent non-equivalent lexicon in translation are discussed and analyzed as well. It is important to express and translate the exact meaning of the work. The art of translation is a difficult and at the same time an honorable job. To translate a work of art, one must be a poet-writer, and he must also have a second talent – the ability to translate. One of the most important conditions is that the translator is not only fluent in his native language, but also very fluent in the language of the work being translated, and quickly recognizes their subtleties. The translator must be a person with a wide range of general knowledge, rich life experience, and an advanced culture. The translator must know the life and living conditions of the people he is translating from.

Key words: Translation rules, simultaneous translation, scientific significance, language tool, meaning, terms, translation image, linguistic relativity, images, cross-linguistic, cross-cultural, idiomatic expression, anthropocentric paradigm, knowledge structure.

Introduction. Translation plays a significant role not only in teaching and learning process, also it is very important to convey the one's mentality, customs and traditions. Therefore, we also need translation studies to compare and understand different nations and their cultures. Why? Because while you are learning a foreign language, you have to understand and should easily follow the meaning of the given text. Interestingly, when you begin to deal with any foreign language text or literary works, you will certainly face the challenges, which hold translators, writers and even readers to realize, express and understand the clear meaning of the notion. The reason for this, it is obvious that the meaning of the text can be differently interpreted or translated. Generally, a good translation is not easily or directly translated into another language and in this process, it is allowed translator to use any kind of methods and approaches to keep the real meaning of the text. Laconically, we may articulate "translation" is a text-processing and text-reproducing activity which comes from a source text to a resulting text. Other types of text-processing and text-reproducing activities are commenting the text, summarizing text, interpreting the meaning of the work, adapting a text for a different group of addressees, transposing the text into another medium, etc. What kind of translation from all these text-processing activities is that translation is based on an act of creating a relation of equivalence between a source text in one language and its cognition and translation in another language? The German translator, Wolfram Wilss gave and offered a good explanation and definition to

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translation, according to his idea that “Translation is a text-processing and text-re-verbalization process which leads from a source text to a target

text that is as equivalent as possible and presupposes an understanding of the original text in terms of content and style. Translating is a process, which consists of two main phases. One of them is a phase of text comprehension in which the translator analyses the source language text with reference to its meaning and style. The following one is a phase of linguistic reconstruction, in which the translator reproduces the source language text which he had analyzed in terms of content and style, under optimal consideration of communicative equivalence” (2,18). Since it is often said that keeping national-colored words should be used but not so frequently. What did I mean by meaning that? If you deal with translation studies, everyone should be aware of everything and anything that is related not only linguistic sphere but also non-linguistic sphere too. Because while translating the texts, you should keep the cultural aspects of the words, expressions and sentences that are being translated into another language. As far as the things that motivate to write this topic are concerned, we will enumerate some of them as forethought of the initial points to write this article.

Granted, this is one of the new topics which has not been learned yet by the majority of scholars, translators and linguists. Furthermore, this is going to be almost new translation problems from Uzbek language into English language. In addition to this, one advantage of this kind of dissertation topic is that it will really help learners and readers in both Uzbek and English languages understand the feelings, the ways of life, and character of the nation. By doing this dissertation, we will be able to not only achieve to translate cultural-valued books but by courtesy of being translated into English language it will assist Uzbekistan to show its rich literary heritage to the whole world and in the meanwhile, it will help other nations to know more about Uzbekistan and its culture. So it will be also acknowledged as a source of strengthening the knowledge according to “Anthropocentrism” in linguistic science.

The basic rules and principles of translation were first defined by the famous literary critic VG Belinsky and later improved by other translation scholars. The scientific basis of the theory of translation, the great scientific significance of the famous scientist translator, academician I.Yu. Krachkovskiy, Professor E.E. Bertels, M. Morozov, A. Fedorov, N. In the works of Baskakov et al. Even among scholars who have generally accepted the theory of translation, there are some views on its content, nature, and direction. Various views on this subject are reflected in articles, scientific collections and textbooks. Professor A. Reformatsky said that "as long as there are different languages, translation is necessary and will remain necessary, so its role will continue to grow." But Professor A. In this article, Reformatsky argued that translation theory is not a special science, but an object of study in linguistics. The scientist A. Fedorov, in his book "Introduction to the Theory of Translation", denied this view and came up with the scientific idea that the theory of translation is a special discipline studied in the field of linguistics.

In addition to the fact that the theory of translation is inextricably linked with literary criticism and linguistics, it is related to such linguistic disciplines as grammar, lexicodogy, speech culture, language history, stylistics, and forms the scientific methodological basis of translation theory. Thousands of years ago, our great scholars Ibn Ruid, Ahmad Fargani, Marwazi, al-Beruni and other such ancestors created worldfamous original works and were engaged in translation. It is known from history that the Ma'mun Academy -the School of Oriental Translation in Dor ul-Hikma. Arabic, Persian, Indian, Jewish, Turkish, and Greek

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scholars worked together, and their translation work was supervised by scholars from Central Asia. Thanks to the efforts of this school of Oriental translation, samples of ancient culture were translated into Arabic and reached us through the famous Fergana translations throughout the East.

Our compatriot, who knew several languages, the great Beruni translated several books from Hindi into Arabic. His goal was to call his people to science, culture, enlightenment, to acquaint the bird with the masterpieces of the peoples. Munis, Haydar Khorezmi, Ogahi, Oybek, Shaykhzoda, G. Gulom, Mirtemir and other great poets were poets and translators. In the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, the word "translation" is defined as "a text translated from one language to another." In this definition, the word "translation" is considered to be "the result of a certain process." If we consider this as the first meaning of the word "translation," Of course, there are physiological and psychological aspects to this process, but we are interested not only in these aspects, but also in the linguistic, linguistic side. In other words, we refer to he "process" of translation in a purely linguistic sense, a text. from one language to another in the sense of transformation, transformation.

We have described the translation process as the transformation of a text in one language into a text in another language. This means that there will definitely be two texts in the translation process. One of them is the original, the first text and is created independently of the second text. The second text is formed on the basis of the first text through certain methodological and linguistic operations. If the first text is said to be the original text or the original copy, the second text is called the translated text or translation. The language in which the original text is spoken or written is called the original text language. The language in which the translated text is created is called the language of translation.

A certain invariant must be preserved when replacing the text in the original text with the text in the target language; the degree of preservation of this invariant determines the degree of similarity or adequacy of the translated text to the original text. The following should be considered when solving this problem. Each character has two sides: form and content (meaning). Because language is a unique system of signs, language units have two sides: both form and meaning. The following fact plays a decisive role in this regard for translation: different languages have linguistic units that are formally different, but semantically the same.

Translation refers to the process of translating a speech work in one language into a speech work in another language; in this process the meaning of the speech work must be preserved unchanged. Translation means the creative mastery of the artistic beauty of another language for its people, demonstrating the power and might of the new language and turning the work into an artistic phenomenon of that language. Language is a means of expressing how a particular nation feels about its existence, reflecting the specifics of that world based on the nation’s perspective, depending on the geographical location, history, religion and traditions of the country concerned. Through language, any association of people expresses their intention, desire, and will. Six world languages are recognized as leaders in the practice of international relations. One of them is undoubtedly English, which is the mother tongue for four hundred million people. In addition, about three hundred million people use this language as a means of interethnic communication. Another half a billion people in the world use English as a second or third language in their work and life.

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Conclusion. The importance of grammatical analysis of sentences in understanding and correctly translating a text in a foreign language. It is not enough to know English grammar and have a certain amount of vocabulary to translate accurately and quickly from English to Uzbek. When translating a sentence, translating by finding the words found in the dictionary in an orderly manner does not give good results. This is because the way words in each language are related and used together is based on the specific rules of each language. Therefore, in understanding and translating a text in another language, knowledge of the order and rules of word placement in this language is more important than knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

By the end of conclusion, we have to admit that we have enough, even the preponderance source of information about translating from English into Uzbek, but unfortunately, still we have lack of translated works of from Uzbek into other foreign languages. Therefore, this approach will assist anyone whom really aims to investigate research in academic discipline and field. Translating the works of the native author into any foreign languages requires new approaching to translation studies.

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