LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF FANTASY WORKS FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOY)

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Annotation: This article is directly related to the great work of Alisher Navoi, the great poet, thinker, statesman of not only Uzbek, but also other Turkic peoples, and it is written on the example of "Saddi Iskandari" epic of "Khamsa" work, which surprised the representatives of Uzbek poetry and literature. Also, the article analyzes the analysis problems of morphological and lexicological transformations that occur in the process of translating the epic "Saddi Iskandari" from Uzbek to English. Literature textbooks, various dictionaries and some manuals used in the translation process were taken as sources for the article.

Key words: morphology, lexicology, syntax, adverbs, adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun.

INTRODUCTION

Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) – a great poet and thinker, statesman. His full name is Nizamiddin Mir Alisher. Under the pseudonym Navoi, he wrote in Chigatai (Old Uzbek language) and Farsi (his works in Persian). Chigatai literature is considered the largest manifestation of Uzbek literature in the West. In general, among all the Turkic peoples there is no such great person as him. The creative potential of Alisher Navoi is enormous. The volume of six epics is about 60,000 verses. In 1483-1485, Navoi created the work "Khamsa", which included five epics: "Khairat ul-Abror" ("Admiration of Good People"), "Farhad and Shirin", "Leili and Majnun", "Sabai". Sayyor." ("Seven Planets"), "Saddi Iskandariy" ("Iskander's Wall"). Alisher Navoi combined literary creativity with politics all his life. Being a

man of high position, he made a great contribution to the socio-economic improvement of the country; sponsored the development of science and art; He always tried to ensure that peace and harmony reigned. As we can see, Navoi's heritage is diverse in themes and genres. His works contributed to the development of Uzbek literature from the 15th century to the present day. For centuries, his work has been considered a source of imitation and inspiration.

LITERARY ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY: In the course of the research for this article, translation comparative literature, comparative descriptive translation and explanatory analysis of linguistic terms, and stylistic analysis of literature were studied. For this study, the manual "Multilingual Dictionary-Reference Book of Translation Studies Terms" was used. Morphology (from the Greek morphos "form", logos "study") is the science of the forms of words [4]. Lexicology (vocabulary and logic) is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of the language dictionary, that is, the vocabulary of a particular language. Lexicology studies each word not in isolation, but in relation to other words.

Lexicological analysis.

Uzbek: Without you, there is no need for a crown, a throne, all servants are worthy of you, all knowledge suits you.

Without you is a pronoun, a word used in the form of addressing younger or close people or instead of their name.

A crown is an ornate headdress studded with precious stones, a symbol of royal power.

A throne is a specially decorated place, a luxurious seat installed in the palace mesh for the king, khan and emir to sit during official receptions and other ceremonies.

Relatives – noun, plural, respect, exaggeration. A person in the service of governors and officials.

Knowledge – about objective existence or concrete (scientific, cultural, educational, a set of scientific, practical information, concepts related to spiritual, military, etc. areas; the science

Appropriate – high-quality, suitable, suitable, worthy, worthy.

Worthy - quality, considered worthy.

Ihra – auxiliary word, between, inside

Ham is an auxiliary word meaning emphasis, intensification.

Russian: Without you there is no need for a crown, a throne, all servants are worthy of you, knowledge and everyone is suitable for you.

DISCUSSION

It is known that any literary work, regardless of its genre, contributes nothing to the spirituality of readers if it is not analyzed and discussed, if it does not delve into the essence of the text. Currently, much attention is paid to the morphological and lexicological analysis of works of art in world literature. In addition, the nomination of a work selected as part of the analysis of the text occupies a special place, since the nomination of any work, firstly, leaves a significant imprint on the characteristics of the genre and style of the work; secondly, it differs in the exact amount of language means. Word some linguists view categories as grammatical classifications of words and see them as grammatical categories. Another group of linguists calls them lexico-grammatical classification of words. In our opinion, the second opinion is closer to the truth, since the grammatical meaning is expressed outside the stem of the word, and the stem of the word represents the lexical meaning. In response to the views of supporters of the first opinion, if groups of words are

considered grammatical categories, then the logical conclusion suggests itself that they do not have abstract lexical meaning (subject, action and other meanings). Although groups of words have lexical meaning, not all words in the dictionary are grammatical categories. In almost all sentences that cite a work, all parts are used in their place. Conjunctions and groups of words are used correctly (noun, verb, adverb, adjective, action noun, conjunctions are in their places).

CONCLUSION

To summarize, Navoi writes that at the beginning of his activity, unlike his predecessors, he relied more on history, more on history books. Here Navoi meant that the sequence of chapters about Alexander in his work is in accordance with the verses about Zulqarnain in the Koran and the activities of the historical figure Alexander. Even in the title of the saga "Saddi Iskandari" one can feel that the primary source for Navoi was the Holy Quran.

List of used literature:

1. "Khamsa" by Alisher Navoi. - Tashkent: "Generation of the New Century" - 2021.

2. Mansur Masharipov, p. 96 in the book "Collection of lectures from the native language, part 2"

3. Abduraimova Zebokson Khairulloevna and Solidzhonov Juraali Kamolzhonovich. (2022). ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND LEXICOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS DURING TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORK OF JONATHAN SWIFT). EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH, 2(4), 306-311. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6504140

4. Pages 59 and 74 of "Scientific Bulletin" by R.I. Khalmurodov.

5. YOUNG TRANSLATOR, V page 13 of the manual of the annual traditional scientific and practical conference of the specialties “Comparative linguistics, linguistic translation” and “Simultaneous translation” and students of the direction “Theory and practice of translation”

