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Annotation. The article is dedicated to the observe of the trouble of figuring out equivalence withinside the translation of phrases from one language to another. The article gives examples of English and Uzbek standards that aren't equal in each languages and are defined through country wide-cultural, ancient and geographical features. The creator indicates a brand new manner of translating such non-equal phrases and ideas from one language to another. The article attracts essential conclusions approximately the idea and exercise of translation and is used to gain correct and powerful translation. The theoretical a part of the observe has been confirmed through many examples.

Key words: translation, culture, national specifics, mother tongue, context, equivalency

Recently, disputes over translation norms have not stopped. Translators who carry out intercultural communication in various fields of activity rely in their activities on the concepts of translation, relying on one or another understanding of the adequacy and equivalence of translation. To achieve the highest level of translator equivalence, it is necessary that the translator not only carefully select the translation equivalents of individual lexical-semantic units, but also take into account various (textological, cultural, sociological, historical, etc.) aspects of translation. E.I. Kryukova, I.I.Golubikh, A.K. Golubiyx¹ “In translation culture, the linguistic consciousness of the individual is necessary” they comment.

N.K. According to garbovsky's comment, the source, which the translator himself took as a unit of orientation, performs at least three semasiological processes, ranging from signs to meanings, opening the meanings of combinations of signs in the text²:

- 1) determines the subject correlation (denotative meaning) of the sign;
- 2) understands general, objective information (meaning) about the subject;
- 3) tries to reveal the subjective meaning of the sign, information about the subject with which the specific author of the specific speech process wants to communicate.

The main task of the translator in achieving “adequacy” is to skillfully perform various translation changes so that he can convey all the information in the original text as accurately as possible, observing the appropriate norms of the translated language in the translation text.

Researcher A.G. According to Nazarova's comment “the specifics of Professional Translation, the developed strategy for this type of translation, as well as the tasks assigned to the translator are determined by the subject of professional activity. In our case, the object and subject of this activity is the text of the professional direction. In the process of intercultural communication, the translator has a great responsibility to translate from a completely different language into his native language,

¹ Крюкова Е.И., Голубых И.И., Голубых А.К. Языковое сознание личности в культуре перевода. - Ростов-на-Дону: РГПУ, 2004. - 194с.

² Гарбовский Н.К. Теория перевода. -- М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 2002. – 272 с.

taking into account historical, social, cultural characteristics, as well as the circumstances of the situation³.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the vocabulary of a language is not just a sum of words, but a system that allows an unlimited variety of words in any context, but any combination: individual elements of the language, dictionaries are connected with each other through certain semantic and stylistic relationships. This condition manifests itself during translation and often does not allow you to use the dictionary closest to the original word.

When conveying the meaning of a word in translation, it is necessary to choose one of the few translation possibilities that usually arise. A.V. Fedorov by definition, there are three most characteristic cases:

In the studied language, a dictionary does not fit into one or another word of the original (in general or in a given sense).

The meaning of the original language word is only partially covered.

The different meanings of the polysemantic word in the original receptor correspond to different words in the language⁴.

The modern norm of translating works of art, unlike, for example, business and scientific and technical translations, has greater rigor, with a more specific focus on repeating a text that expresses the author's communicative intention.

G.Eger believes that the model of translation equivalence, which reflects the hierarchy of relations of language signs, will be built on the following four levels:

1- pragmatic (why talk);

2 - semantic 1 (denotative) (what to say);

3 - semantic 2 (accuracy) (how to say);

4- syntactic (placing the elements of the statement relative to each other)⁵.

The complete equivalence or correct equivalence between the original text and the translated text is appropriate if the values of the source text are invariant to the values of the translated text in all four levels.

G. The four levels of language character relationships identified by Eger are in many ways T.A. Kazakova and V.N. Associated with the translation norm or concept considered in the works of Komissarov⁶.

L. Kerrollning besh xil tarjimasida misolidan xabar olib, maqsad dunyoning lingvistik va kontseptual rasmlarida farqlar tufayli boshqa tilga muqobil tarjima qilish muammolibo'lgan turlixil majoziy vositalarning "adekvat" tarjimasiga qanday erishilganligini ko'rib chiqamiz. Keling'e, avvalo, asl va tarjima matnlarida qo'llanilayotgan metafora va qiyinchiliklarga e'tibor qaratsak.

... Elis oyoqqa turdi, chunki uning xayolida u ilgari hech qachon yelekli cho'ntakli quyoni yoki undan olib chiqish uchun soatni ko'rmaganligi va qiziqish bilan yonib, uning orqasidan dala bo'ylab yugurdi, va xayriyatki, uning Popini ko'rish uchun o'z vaqtida edi to'siq ostidagi katta quyon teshigidan pastga.

((L. Carroll)⁷

³ Г.А. Назарова Инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига кириб келган сўзларнинг таржима масалалари - ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 5 | 2021 ISSN:2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723.

⁴ Федоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода. -М.: В.Ш., 1983. - 54с.

⁵ Егер Г. Коммуникативная и функциональная эквивалентность //Вопросы теории перевода в зарубежной лингвистики. -М.: Межд. отнош., 1978. - С.137-156..

⁶ Т.А. Казаковой и В. Н. Комиссарова Казакова Т.А. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты). - СПб., 2000; Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение. - М., 2000.

⁷ Carroll L. The Annotated Alice. - L., Penguin Books, 1960.

... ..Because it passed the illusion that he never saw a rabbit with neither a jacket nor a wristwatch, and burned out of the heat, running after him as a field. He saw in time how the rabbit's Wild Rose broke into a large hole under him and ran after him.

... Alice stood up and ran after him. He had never seen rabbits come out with contests or wristwatches before. Because of this, the interest of Alice in Infinity woke up. He ran after the rabbit as a whole garden, and at the end of it, he saw a huge hole in the fence. Alice flew to him without talking about how the rabbit would come back from behind, which she soon regretted.

(A. Kononenko translation)

Alice jumped up, the gunner realized that he had never seen the sheep before, and the hours from there, and burned out of the Heat, ran after him as a lawn, and fortunately, the wagon came. he saw that the one that was exactly below was falling from his large rabbit to the bottom.

(N. Translation of Starilova)

It dawned on her mind: after all, she had never seen a rabbit with an hour before, there was even a kind of tent! Burning with the girl, this field ran after her and had time to notice that she had fallen into a hole just below her.

(N. M. Translation by Demurova)

Translation of qahramon's behavior of the flashed and yonayotkan metaphors associated with fire or flame N. M. The translation of Demurova is carried out and successfully conveys to it. Fire symbolism, God as in other translations, at that time the number this emblem was given in a more basic and simplified style, hence N. In the translation of Starilov, "The Voice of the hero of the fairy tale" came to him " will be crowded.

Researcher G. A. Nazarova's influence on " straight-straight " names, names of joy, dances, days and months of the week are given the help of equivalents in other languages. Words with linguistic equivalents of the corresponding one together with polysemantic words. The polysemantic word has several equivalents. The skill of the translator corresponds to the Uzbek language, which is manifested next to it when translating a text in English". For example:

He said they could not afford to let emotion stand in the way of business⁸[6, p. 61].

The word "sentiment" in the dictionary has four meanings yega: 1) Look, 2) concepts, 3) excessive emotion, 4) weakness.⁹

It seems to us that it is important for a translator of fiction to understand not only the text, but also to see "drawn" images and situations, observing the pragmatic norm of perception, translation into the original text.

The literal translation of metaphorical means, idioms, and etiquette speech formulas, based on the use of displacement, in most cases does not correspond to the pragmatics of the statement and contradicts the psycholinguistic side of translation, since different languages use different metaphors, and the interpretation of similar metaphors according to the lexical composition differs in many cases. In this regard, the need for modulation or logical synonymy arises, which helps to achieve compliance of translation units with the norms of lexical compatibility and the lexical-semantic meaning of the original text unit. In many cases, translation methods such as leaving and adding words, changing the syntactic structure of a sentence, as well as logical synonymy and adding a less specific addition to English Help.

⁸ Сомерсет В. Маугх. Театр. М.: Менежер, 2001. С. 61-72.

⁹ Г.А. Назарова Инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига кириб келган сўзларнинг таржима масалалари - ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 5 | 2021 ISSN:2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723.198-6

An integral “attribute” of a complete translation is its stylistic fidelity to the original, and therefore only a translation in which the source correctly reflects the main content and stylistic features of the text can be considered qualitatively proportional to the original.

The stylistic equivalence of the original and translation texts is formed as a result of the side-by-side addition of many individual sentences that are stylistically equal to each other. In this case, the adequacy of translation is in no case limited to the exact delivery of the content of the work of art. The question arises of recreating the form and style of the original text, which is associated with the transfer of a whole paradigm of meanings and interpretations, the transfer of stylistic categories of expressiveness, assessment and emotion, which is manifested in speech aimed at the child.

The difficulty, and sometimes even the impossibility of finding tools that can equally reflect both the semantic and stylistic features of the original, forces some translators to give preference to one of these aspects, which significantly reduces the adequacy of translation.

The problem of explaining the new context of the translator of fiction as a carrier of the “word of another”, “foreign word” does not arise by itself. Ingenuity in solving this problem by the translator, relying on the macro and micro-context of the work, taking into account the new cultural environment in which the text of the translation is inserted, is required to build on figurative means familiar and understandable to people.

For a literary translator, figurative means in many cases make it difficult to achieve adequate translation, which supports the idea of the impossibility of texts that intensively use various rhetorical means.

L.Carroll's "Alisa's Adventures In Wonderland"¹⁰ and many other literary tales gave rise to many versions of translation into Uzbek and many other languages of the world, which differ significantly from each other in terms of the expression, application, vocabulary and quantity of figurative means.

The uniqueness of each national linguistic picture of the world of fairy tales in our opinion necessitates the translation to rely mainly on a macro context, the consideration of which is due to the behavior of the heroes, their nature and the child's perception of the word and the world.

Zoonyms used in literary texts (literary fairy tales), speech etiquette formulas, metaphors and other forms of speech, translations in the transcription / transliteration style are difficult to adequately translate, since they do not give an idea of the hero, therefore, translators who do not ignore the meaning and expressiveness of these names resort to expressive lexemes of a different order (in terms of behavior,

It seems to us that in some cases figurative means appear spontaneously (if they are absent in the original text), but this serves as a kind of compensation for the omission of other figurative means in translation, which leads to the replacement of figurative means. Translating figurative means that are important for understanding a literary text requires relying on imagination, and we believe that it is necessary to be maximally absorbed in the text in order to search for and decipher all kinds of meanings that arise when interpreting figurative means “foreign word” by the text carrier.

To recreate all the semantic and stylistic details that make up the paradigm of complex links and interconnections, the translator must take into account the interpretations that he uses in the entire translation process, various modulations of repetitive etiquette stereotypes or using the same option (especially in interconnection).

When translating speech stereotypes, on the one hand, it is necessary to take into account the expressive nature of their semantics, on the other hand, the translator may lose its original expression

¹⁰ Кэрролл Л. Приключения Алисы в стране чудес (Перевод А. Кононенко) // http://www.lib.ru/CARROLL/alisa_kononenko.txt

as a result of frequent use in the process. Every time a translator chooses a translation option, he must be inventive, pay attention to micro and macro contexts.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that fairy-tale stories in translation are unique in many ways, since they represent the unity of the symbolic spaces of the language and painting used by the complementary author. Therefore, when interpreting a wonderful picture of the world, the translator must take into account the peculiarities of the organization of space and text, the picture associated with this text.

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