



TRANSLATION OF DETACHED CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article given the problems of detachment in English and Uzbek languages and their mutual translation. Language phenomena in English and Uzbek are directly related to language and speech issues. A detachment is a linguistic phenomenon, a speaker's unintended but additionally stated afterthought. It expands, realizes, completes and clarifies the content of the main expression of the previous sentence. In the process of studying the detachment device, it became known that the phenomenon of detachment in English and Uzbek languages, the similar and different aspects of their semantic and formal features in their translations are the cause of certain discussions. This article discusses device translations and provides examples. In the article, the interpretation of detachments in English and Uzbek languages is studied not only as a part of modern linguistics, but also from a cross-comparative point of view, which plays an important role in this language system with its relevance.

Key words: Detachment, linguoculturalology, formal feature, semantic feature, typology, translation problem.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ilova qurilmasi va ularning o'zaro tarjimasidagi muammolar berilgan. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi til hodisalari til va nutq masalalari bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Ilova - lisoniy hodisa, so'zlovchining ko'zda tutilmagan, lekin qo'shimcha ravishda bildirilgan keyingi fikri. Oldingi gapning asosiy ifodasini kengaytiradi, to'ldiradi, mazmunini



aniqlaydi. Ilova qurilmasini o'rganish jarayonida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ilova hodisasi, ularning tarjimalarida semantik va formal xususiyatlarining o'xshash va farqli tomonlari muayyan munozaralarga sabab bo'layotgani ma'lum bo'ldi. Ushbu maqolada qurilma tarjimalari muhokama qilinadi va misollar keltiriladi. Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi bo'laklarning talqini nafaqat zamonaviy tilshunoslikning bir bo'lagi sifatida, balki o'zaro qiyosiy nuqtai nazardan ham o'rganilgan bo'lib, bu til tizimida o'zining dolzarbligi bilan muhim o'rin tutadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ilova qurilma, lingvokulturalogiya, formal xususiyat, semantik xususiyat, tipologiya, tarjima muammosi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы присоединение в английском и узбекском языках и их взаим оперевод. Языковые явления в английском и узбекском языках напрямую связаны с проблемами языка и речи. Присоединение — это языковое явление, непреднамеренная, но дополнительно высказанная мысль говорящего. Оно расширяет, реализует, дополняет и проясняет содержание основного выражения предыдущего предложения. В процессе изучения приема присоединение стало известно, что явление присоединение в английском и узбекском языках, схожие и различные аспекты их семантических и формальных признаков в их переводах являются причиной определенных дискуссий. В данной статье рассматриваются переводы приемов и приводятся примеры. В статье интерпретация присоединение в английском и узбекском языках изучается не только как часть современной лингвистики, но и с перекрестно-сопоставительной точки зрения, которая играет важную роль в данной языковой системе своей актуальностью.

Ключевые слова: Присоединение конструкции, лингвокультурология, формальный признак, семантический признак, типология, проблема перевода.



The phenomenon of detachment, which is mainly studied in the stylistics department of linguistics, is studied as a programmatic action in illuminating the problems of translation practice from English to Uzbek, from Uzbek to English, mixing languages in higher educational institutions, and into the fields of comparative linguistics. applied to the practice of organizing special seminars. It should be said with satisfaction that a large number of scientific works have been created and are being created in Uzbek linguistics in the linguistic direction, as noted.

When talking about the formal and semantic features of the detachment in English and Uzbek, it is important to know their translations in English. As mentioned above, detachment devices can formally consist of a word, a phrase, a simple sentence: *Qizlar majlisi — gullar, lolalar, to‘tilar, qumrilar majlisi* [A.Qodiriy. 2019: 53-b]. *The gathering of girls is the gathering of flowers, tulips, parrots, and hummingbirds* [A.Kodiriy.2019:p.53]. *Qizlar majlisi — gullar, lolalar, to‘tilar, qumrilar majlisi* in this example, the addition is expressed through the word combination, that is, by adding some thought that was not thought in advance, an additional explanation is given to the speech of the speaker, i.e., the word assembly, which creates an addition device. But does the English translation of this sentence also have an attachment phenomenon? a question may arise. The gathering of girls is the gathering of flowers, tulips, parrots, and hummingbirds. There is no attachment in this sentence, it is just a definition, that is, an explanation of the word gathering. Ensuring semantic unanimity through translation is also related to the formal aspect of these words. Due to the difference in the structure of sentences in English and Uzbek languages, the detachment was inverted and resulted in a simple translation of word combinations. It should be said that, in this respect, English and Uzbek belong to different language families and have different constructions, so such situations in translation should be evaluated correctly. The detachment device can be displayed as a repeated word, phrase, or even a sentence. Sh. Askarova's article



entitled "Features of the method of repeated expression in English and Uzbek languages" states that there is an attachment phenomenon in repeated expressions in Uzbek and English. The phenomenon of intensity is manifested in direct connection with the movement and state of things and events in existence. In linguistics, several means of expression are used to express intensity and emotionality. Repetition serves to strengthen meaning, intensity and emotionality. Many linguists have conducted research in this regard. Among them, A. Shomaksudov, S. Glazirina, Sh. Scientists such as Balli, Y. Kazakova, Y. Davidova, I. Turansky have analyzed repetition in Uzbek, English, Russian and French languages and paid special attention to its definition and types. However, repetition as a means of expression has not been sufficiently researched regarding its function and types in language. These aspects are relevant as they require in-depth scientific research on this topic. The purpose of conducting such research is to study and compare repetition in English and Uzbek languages on the basis of scientific analysis, to identify their similarities and differences, and to apply the scientific conclusions to both languages. It is known that the meaning of the sentence is mainly understood from the predicate. In linguistics, in the case of inversion, the predicate often moves forward. The strengthening of the predicate increases the content of the sentence and forms a sentence with an adjunctive structure. Inversion is an effective tool in creating an detachment event. Through it, it is possible to interpret a certain part, paint the stylistic-message content, and bring it from a neutral position to an expressive-emotional position. Inversion of secondary parts affects the content of a weaker main sentence, but the communicative center of the sentence does not change.

In the English translation, inversion is not used, because the Uzbek language and the English language differ according to the sentence formation formula. That is, when forming a traditional sentence typical of artistic speech in the Uzbek language, we form a sentence by putting a possessive first, then a secondary clause,



and finally a participle at the end of the sentence. But in English, the first possessive, then the participle, and then the secondary participles are involved. If a sentence is made in Uzbek based on an English formula, then an inversion is formed. So, it can be said that if sentences composed in Uzbek language as an inversion phenomenon with an adjunct device are translated into English, then the inversion phenomenon may disappear.

It is appropriate to compare the following examples:

- 1) Detachments with an object before the predicate;

Yashasin chempionlar..Bor bo'lsin yaxshilar. Kimga kerak bular? O'zi nimani talashgan ikkisi? Kimga qiziq ekan endi shu?

Long live the champions...Good luck. Who needs these? What are the two arguing about? Who cares now?

- 2) The predicate after the complement is the detachment;

Avval sotib olish kerak moshinani... Nigoradan oldizmi pulni? 100 foiz qo'shilaman gapizga. O'zim ham ortmayapman ish bilan hatto oilamga ham.

First you need to buy a car ... Did you get the money from Nigora? I agree 100 percent. I am too busy with my work, or too overwhelmed.

- 3) The predicate is followed by an adverb;

Shunaqa xafa bo'ldim bugun. Pichoqni o'zimga urdimda avval. Hamma hayiqardi, qo'rqardi negadir.

I was so upset today. Before I hit the knife on myself. Everyone was screaming and scared for some reason.

- 4) Appendices with qualifiers after indicators:

Balki farzandlari bordir yaxshi topadigan.

Maybe there are children who earn well.

- 5) The use of conjunctions at the end of the sentence:

Juda nurab qolibdi lekin.

It's too light, though.



6) Attachment in the form of a compound sentence: Yaqin kelma, jon ukam, yaqin kelma! Joningdan umiding bo'lsa, yaqin kelma! Bola-chaqang bo'lsa kerak, yaqin kelma!

Don't come, dear brother, don't come! If you want to live more, don't come! Maybe you have family, don't come!

In the above examples, the attachment construction is observed in situations such as dropping the construction in the translation of the sentence, changing its position, or being preserved in the complete translation.

In conclusion, it can be said that when studying English and Uzbek detachments, each of them has this phenomenon, the semantic features are similar, the formal features are slightly different 'more use is different. When the attachment device in English sentences is translated into Uzbek, its semantic aspect and formal features are sometimes preserved and sometimes changed. Since the origins of these two compared languages are different and they belong to different language families, their grammar and word order are different, it is natural that problems arise in translation in both languages. When analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view, the cultures of the two languages studied at the same time are different from each other. Naturally, this situation does not affect the translation. The reason is that the language is related to the culture, and when each of its words and phrases are compared and studied in accordance with another culture, the semantics of the words changes.

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