

THE TECHNIQUES OF TRANSLATING WORD STRUCTURE USED IN “DAYS GONE BY”

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the structure of the translation, the specifics of word translation, the specifics of the translation of the work "Bygone Days," its history, translation techniques, and so on.

KEYWORDS

Abdulla Kadyri, by gone days, phraseological unit, culture, translation, cultural features, phrases.

INTRODUCTION

In translation studies, it is essential to reconstruct the artistic and methodological features, characterizing the translation of historical novels, in order to understand and interpret the original on this basis, as well as to study a whole set of issues that are closely linked with the determination of their adequacy to the original in the comparative study of direct and indirect

translations of historical novels. So, it is necessary to identify the main stylistic aspects of historical novels, to study the methodological peculiarities of Uzbek translations and to compare their differences. In addition, it is important to study the interpretation of national terms, cultural and everyday identities, customs and traditions, feelings and experiences



reflected in historical novels in Uzbek or in the language being translated, for example, in English. At the same time, the scientific analysis of the process of the original's adequate reconstruction and a palette of means of artistic expression used in translation on the basis of the comparative method also play a key role in the translation of historical novels. This, of course, makes it possible to observe to what extent the harmony of content and form has been preserved in the literary work during the comparison of direct and indirect translations in the practice of translating historical novels. In our opinion, in the direct translation of historical novels, both the adequacy and the translator's mastery serve as the main prerequisites for restoring the work's peculiar artistic style. As a telling example of this statement, let's take the first novel "O'tgan kunlar" by our great writer Abdullah Kadiri, published in the United States in the form of a book called "Bygone days".

Abdulla Kadiri is taken into account to be one in all the primest Uzbek writers who was known for his works written in 20-30s of the XXth century. Abdullah Kadyri knew the lifetime of his people not by hearsay and not from books, but absorbed its peculiarities through direct communication with people. This original writer was formed at the turn of two centuries - a fancy, contradictory, turbulent time, social, political and moral upheavals. Of course, this point left a big mark on his works and worldview, which is additionally contradictory, not free from social and everyday prejudices.

In general, the trail of literary searches of Abdulla Kadyri is marked by constant upsurge and noteworthy creative achievements. Among the works that he worked on, there are one in all the famous ones dedicated to expressing the hardworking spirit of the

state similarly as real faces of the state - "Bygone Days".

The problems of translating literary texts are studied by a special linguistic science - the idea of literary translation. within the modern theory of literary translation, there are three main trends:

- The main orientation is transferred from the first to the text of the translation;
- The evaluative approach is replaced by a descriptive one;
- From the text as a unit of language, the idea goes to the function of translation as a part of the culture of the target language.

As Abdulla Kadyri himself said, "In order to become a true writer, one must comprehensively study life, for this he must be at home with every branch of life." Indeed, when the author was preparing "Bygone days", he sought to indicate his characters, comprehensively studying, analyzing the life, actions, character and particularly the social environment of individuals. As our President emphasizes, "Writing isn't an easy profession. God-given talent. This profession won't be taught or taught anywhere. Both the college and also the University of the author are one. And this is often to measure unanimously, sympathetically together with your people within your whole life, to serve faithfully, justly. "

Moving onto the part during which the analysis on the interpretation is finished, it's important to denote how difficult could be for translators to seek out the alternatives for phraseological units of an Uzbek language in an West Germanic language. Thus, this means that two cultures behind these languages don't share the identical mentality and cultural backgrounds. This issue is taken into account within the process of the analysis. However, there might not always be a



similar phraseological unit within the target language, within which case the translator will use one-word correspondence, descriptive translation, and tracing. When the translating language doesn't have identical stable turnover, or when it's, but the emotional expressiveness and elegance labeling differ greatly from the first, one-word translation is used.

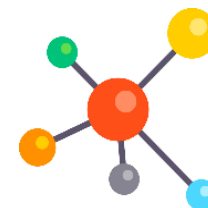
In addition, even with the compensatory possibilities of the context, there's some loss of expressiveness and semantic shades in such correspondences. Descriptive translation might not affect the translation's overall creative quality, but it'll nearly always end in partial stylistic losses. Because paper within the translated text will appear as an alien formation requiring special interpretation, the technique of tracing within the translation of phraseological units connected with a word is practically utilized only very seldom.

For instance, the author utilized the folks adage "kavshim ko'chada qolg'an emas" to elucidate the qualities of Uzbek character, which implies "to know one's worth" in semantic terms. Because this fixed statement has no equivalent or parallel in any of the target languages, the tracing approach, i.e. the literal translation method, was employed to translate this phraseological unit. The first reason for this can be that the foremost word within the phraseological unit "kavshim - galoshes - galoshes" is fully national, giving the changeover a wholly national character. We will discuss one in all the ways to use paper by using this phraseological unit as an example: verbatim translation of the text. provided that there's no substitute expression within the destination language is that this sort of text transmission used. The translators handled the matter by incorporating the phrases "proverb" and "proverb" because such a translation style is usually confusing to a far off language reader and generates misunderstanding.

It is safe to mention that the nickname "xotinboz" in Abdullah Kodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" fully reflects the behavior and character of this hero. Because the author says, if the image of Homid doesn't suit the wife's heart, take the suitable one and make the wife two. If they do not agree, take a 3rd. it's a picture that acts in accordance with the concept that it's not a man's job to grieve that his wife is inappropriate. In other words, the nickname "xotinboz" is chosen in an exceedingly way that's very appropriate to his nature. The all-round clever author has even commented on the nickname himself.

For example, the heroine of the novel Uzbek aim understands at one point that the sole thanks to keep her son faraway from the "Margilan sorceress" is for her to marry Atabek a second time in Tashkent to a woman she chooses herself. She first goes to speak to her husband, knowing if she will get his approval, persuading Atabek won't take long. Here, the reader gets a more robust understanding of the protagonist's personality. The reader gets a much better understanding of the heroine's personality as she exposes herself to be a really emotional, capricious woman who knows the way to skillfully maintain pity. Yusufbek-hajji is at a lost, unable to endure his wife's perseverance. Uzbek-aim "qanot-quyruq bo'ldi, like she stretched her wings and tail" in response to her husband's uncertainty.

A descriptive translation of the phraseological unit was accustomed translate this phraseological turnover into English. "Served to fan the flames of resolve" reveals to the reader that Yusufbek - hesitancy hajji's simply adds to Uzbek-confidence. aim's It's worth noting that the descriptive translation is obtainable metaphorically, which helps to preserve the phraseological color of the expression even after it has been fully changed.



Examples of father's names are Kumushbibi binti Mirzakarim Marginoni, Otabek Yusufbek Haji ogli, Muhammadrahim Yuldosh ogli. When Uzbek names are used with surnames, they are available with the word forms "o`g`li", "qizi".

Husband to Kumushbibi binti Mirzakarimboy - the son of Otabek Yusufbek Haji from Tashkent.

Mullah: "Did you, Kumushbibi Mirzakarim qizi, entrust the authority to dedicate yourself to the son of Otabek Yusufbek Haji, a Muslim from Tashkent, to your uncle Muhammadrahim Yuldash ogli?" After six or seven replies, his consent was hardly obtained under the pressure of the sister in laws.

In these examples, the utilization of the words "oglu" and "qizi" clearly reflects the national character of the names.

The analysis of this phraseological turnover reveals that descriptive translation are often wont to successfully transmit the fabric. The approach chosen is completely determined by the translator, also because the features of the translated material and also the language into which it's being translated.

Last but not the smallest amount, the phraseological unit of "Bygone Days" by Abdullay Kadyri that's visiting be analyzed is within the following situation. Encouraged by her proposal's approval, Uzbek-aim sets resolute persuade her husband of the wisdom of her plan. When he marries in Tashkent, he will relax and accept his parents' wishes - "suv quyg'andek tinar-qolar." Because it's created on the idea of a comparative turnover utilizing the "dek" suffix, this term may be a comparative phraseological unit. The semantic link between phraseological unit and quiet, meek, meek is to keep mum, meek, gentle. A

phraseological analogy was employed within the English translation.

As a result, country lexicon doesn't contain a full-fledged counterpart, but it does have the same term in meaning. The Uzbek "suv quyg'andek tinar-qolar" means "be silent as a lamb, humbler than dust." the interpretation totally compensates for the original's semantic and phraseological qualities; the counterpart, just like the original, is made on the premise of comparison, but it's structurally distinct. this instance demonstrates a special method of transferring text by employing a phraseological analogue, which, just like the equivalent, has the identical meaning and phraseological color because the original but is structurally different.

In conclusion, the translating practice is proven to be one amongst the foremost difficult and sophisticated ones. Therefore, the task of an expert translator requires plenty of beforehand research of author's cultural background, social rank and mentality so as to start the project of translation. There are various forms of translation mentioned within the article by the means of phraseological units of Abdulla Kadyri's two most publicly accepted works. These phraseological units are believed to own a major importance showing the Uzbek culture as its most beautiful and colorful.

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