

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJA BERUVCHI PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY
KENGASH**

**NIZOMIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA
UNIVERSITETI**

G‘AYBULLAYEVA XATIRA MURATJANOVNA

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA BADIY MATN TARJIMALARINING
LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Andijon – 2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
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**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in philological sciences**

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по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tarjimashunosligida turli badiiy asarlarni qiyosiy tadqiq qilish tobora jadallashib bormoqda. Ma'lumki, tarjima inson faoliyatining eng qadimiy turlaridan biri bo'lib, u tufayli biz jamiyat taraqqiyoti tarixining barcha tafsilotlarini ochiq-oydin tasavvur etamiz. Tarjima xalqaro do'stlik, qardoshlik va hamkorlik manfaatlariga, xalqlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy-siyosiy, ilmiy, madaniy va adabiy aloqalarning kengayishiga xizmat qiluvchi qudratli quroldir. U turli xalqlar adabiyotlarining o'zaro aloqasi va bir-biriga ta'siri jarayonini tezlashtiradi. Tarjima asarlari tufayli kitobxonlar jahon adabiyoti durdonalaridan bahramand bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, badiiy tarjima xalqlar o'rtasidagi madaniy qarashlar rivojlanish sur'atini jadallashtiruvchi, madaniyatlararo muloqotni takomillashtiruvchi vosita sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyoda tarjimashunoslik bo'yicha yaratilayotgan tadqiqotlarda tarjima lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari nazariyasi va amaliyotining juz'iy masalalari bilan bir qatorda, mazkur sohaning tub mohiyatini aks ettiradigan umumnazariy muammolar ustida ham keng ko'lamda izlanishlar olib borilmoqda va tarjimashunoslik masalalari tadqiqotchilarni borgan sari ko'proq o'ziga jalb qilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda, ayniqsa Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etish jarayonida o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish borasida keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. «Davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish¹» dolzarb vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilab berildi. Bu borada tarjimashunoslikning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ingliz va o'zbek tillari misoli orqali qiyosiy aspektda ilmiy tadqiq etish, o'zbek tarjimachiligini yanada takomillashtirish, xorijiy tillardan ona tiliga bevosita yoki bilvosita tarjimalar farqini anglash, turli frazeologik va stilistik vositalarni tarjimada qayta ifodalanishiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar ko'lamini kengaytirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016 yil 13 maydagi PF-4947-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2017 yil 16 fevraldagi PF-4958-son "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari; 2017 yil 20 apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017 yil 13 sentyabrdagi PQ-3271-son "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017 yil 22 maydagi VMQ-304-son "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi Qarori, shuningdek, mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining asosiy ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirish, innovasion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish» ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilish darajasi. Mavzuga doir ilmiy adabiyotlarni o‘rganish asnosida amin bo‘ldikki badiiy tarjimalar bir necha turdagi ilmiy yo‘nalishlarda tadqiq etilganligi aniqlandi. Bizningcha, o‘rganilayotgan muammoga doir ilmiy adabiyotlar va tadqiqotlarni ularda qo‘yilgan masalaning xarakteri, ishning maqsadi va mavzuga yondashish tamoyillaridan kelib chiqqan holda quyidagicha guruhlashtirish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

1. Xorijlik taniqli tarjimon hamda tarjimashunos olimlar I.V.Arnold, V.N.Komissarov, L.I.Borisova, Sh.Balli, V.A.Maslova, N.F.Alefirenko, L.L.Nelyubin² kabi tarjimashunos va tilshunos olimlarning ilmiy asarlaridan kelib chiqadigan nazariy xulosalarga ham tayaniladi.

2. Bugungi kunga qadar o‘zbek tarjimashunosligida G‘.Salomov, N.Komilov, K.Jo‘raev, I.G‘afurov, I.Mirzaev, Q.Musaev, T.Jo‘raev, M.Xolbekov, O.Mo‘minov, M.Umarxo‘jaev, G‘.Hoshimov, M.Baqoeva, Sh.Sirojiddinov, G.Odilova, N.Qambarov, E.Ochilov, G‘.Rahimov, D.Jumanova, R.Shirnova, M.Javbo‘riev, Sh.Isakova, E.N.Panjieva, N.O‘rmonova, A.Ko‘chiboev³ va boshqa

² Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. Л.: Просвещение, 1981. 295 с.; Комиссаров В.Н. Лингвистическое переводоведение в России: Учебное пособие. М.: Изд-во ЭТС, 2002. - 384 с.; Борисова Л.И. Ложные друзья переводчика: Общенаучная лексика: Английский язык. М.: НВИ-тезаурис, 2002. - 210 с.; Балли Ш. Язык и жизнь. М.: УРСС, 2003. - 230 с.; Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2010. 208 с.; Алефиренко Н.Ф. Лингвокультурология: ценностно-смысловое пространство языка: учеб.пособие. М.: Флинта, 2010. 224 с.; Нелюбин Л.Л. Лингвостилистика современного английского языка: учеб. пособие. 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: Флинта: Наука, 2007. -128 с.;

³ Саломов Г. Макол ва идиомалар таржимаси. – Т.: ЎЗР ФА нашриёти, 1961. – 159 б.; Комилов Н. Дўстлик кўприклари: (Поэзия ва таржима). – Т.: Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1979. – 224 б.; Гафуров И. Таржимонлик мутахассислигига кириш. – Т., 2008. – 118 б.; G‘ofurov I., Mo‘minov O., Qambarov N. Tarjima nazariyasi: Oliy o‘quv yurtlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma. – Т.: Tafakkur bo‘stoni, 2012. – 321 b.; Мирзаев И.К. Проблемы передачи слов обозначающих реалии французской жизни на узбекский язык: Автореф. дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1975. – 22 с.; Мусаев Қ. Таржима назарияси асослари. – Т.: Фан, 2005. – 352 б.; Жўраев К.Таржима санъати. – Т.: Фан, 1982. – 60 б.; Жўраев К., Жўраев Э. ва бошқалар. Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти. – Андижон, 2008. – 116 б.; Холбеков М. Таржимашунослик ва таржима танқиди. – Т.: Наврўз, 2015. – 120 б.; Умархўжаев М. Таржима ва таржимашуносликнинг долзарб масалалари // Ҳозирги замон таржимашунослигининг долзарб масалалари (Илмий-амалий конференция материаллари). – Андижон, 2008. – 200 б.; Хошимов Ғ. К теории метаязыка транслатология (Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари). – Андижон, 2015. – 160 б.; Бақоева М. Инглиз ва Америка адабиётидан ўзбек тилига шеърӣ таржима ва киёсий шеършунослик муаммолари. – Т.: Фан, 2015. – 288 б.; Сирожиддинов Ш., Одилова Г. Бадий таржима асослари. – Т.: Мумтоз сўз, 2011. – 164 б.; Одилова Г. Инглиз ва ўзбек мумтоз шеърӣ таржималарида адекватлик муаммолари: Филол. фан. номз.... дисс. – Т., 2011 – 26 б.; Очилов Э. Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти. – Т., 2012. – 200 б.; Раҳимов Ғ. Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти. – Т.: Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси, 2016. – 176 б.; Джуманова Д. Сўзнинг тил алоқа жараёнидаги фонологик модели: Филол. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Т., 2016. – 87 б.; Ширинова Р. Олам миллий манзарасининг бадий таржимада қайта яратилиши. Филол. фан. док. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 2017. – 56 б.; Жавбўриев М. Бадий таржимада миллий характер ва тарихий давр колоритини қайта яратиш (О.Ёкубовнинг Улуғбек хазинаси тарихий романининг немисча таржимаси мисолида): Филол. фан. номз....дисс. – Т., 1991. – 202 б.; Исакова Ш. Бадий таржимада миллийлик ва тарихийликнинг акс эттирилиши: (Ойбекнинг «Навоий» романининг французча таржимаси мисолида): Филол. фан. номз....дисс. – Т., 2004. – 132 б.; Панжиева Н.Н. Когнитивный аспект оценочных номинаций лица в английском и узбекском языках: Дисс.... канд. фил. наук. – Т., 2004. – 150 с.; Ўрмонова Н. Таржимада тарихий-архаик лексикани акс эттириш принциплари ва таржима аниқлиги (ўзбек адабиётидан француз тилига қилинган таржималар таҳлили асосида): Филол. фан. номз....дисс.

olimlarning tarjima nazariyasi hamda amaliyoti, u bilan bog'liq muammolar echimi, tarjima tanqidi sohasida erishgan yutuqlari bu sohadagi keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun dasturulamal bo'lganligini inkor qilib bo'lmaydi. Ayni paytda o'zbek tarjimashunosligida erishilgan yutuqlar o'zbek tarjimashunosligi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini shakllanishi va nazariy taraqqiy topishida ilmiy metodologik asos vazifasini o'tamoqda. Buning natijasida hozirgacha R.Fayzullaeva, Sh.Ro'ziev, Y.Nurmurodov, B.Shamsieva, X.Ro'zimboev, Z.Jumaniyozov, B.Suvonqulov, H.Yusupova, M.Jo'raeva, U.Yo'ldoshev, R.Qosimova⁴ tadqiqotlari bevosita folklor asarlari tarjimashunosligiga bag'ishlanganligi kuzatiladi. Shundan M.Jo'raeva, R.Shirinova, R.Fayzullaeva, Y.Nurmurodov, H.Yusupova, U.Yo'ldoshevlarning dissertatsiyalari bevosita tadqiqotimiz yo'nalishida amalga oshirilganligi bilan alohida e'tiborga molik.

Qiyosiy tarjimashunoslik hamda tarjima nazariyasi uyg'unligiga aloqador tadqiqotlar orasida jahon tilshunosligida G.B.Palmer, G.Morain, B.Serdixun, B.Sivasish, V.V.Vorobev, E.O.Oparina, I.G.Olshanskiy, A.Vejbitskaya, S.G.Vorkachev, V.I.Karasik, V.Krasnix, K.E.Nagaeva, V.A.Maslova, O.E.Salnikova, O.I.Vasilenko, O.A.Podlesova, D.D.Lagaeva, N.N.Dzida, E.B.Eliseeva, T.I.Gustomyasova, F.X.Xasanova, F.G.Fatkullina, A.R.Gabbasova, o'zbek tilshunosligida esa G.Boqieva, D.Ashurova, A.M.Bushuy, Sh.Safarov, G.Sh.Ataxanova, A.Mamatov, O.Yusupov, J.Yoqubov, A.Ziyaev, D.Xudoyberganova, D.Djumanova, N.Djusupov, S.Isamuhammedova, D.Tosheva, N.A.Tuxtaxodjaeva⁵ kabi tadqiqotchilarning bu boradagi ilmiy qarashlari alohida e'tiborni tortadi.

автореф. – Т., 2008. – 26 б.; Кўчибоев А. Бадий матн таржимасининг прагматик аспекти / Матн прагматикаси. Ўқув-услубий қўлланма. – Самарқанд, 2015. – 123 б.

⁴ Файзуллаева Р. К проблеме передачи национального колорита в художественном переводе: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т.: ИЯЛ АНРУз, 1972. – 225 с.; Рузиев Ш. К вопросу узбекско-немецких литературных связей: Автореф.... дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т.: ИЯЛ АНРУз, 1974. – 30 с.; Нурмуродов Й. История изучения и проблемы научно-литературного перевода узбекского фольклора на немецкий язык: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т.: ИЯЛ АНРУз, 1983. – 192 с.; Шамсиева Б. Вопросы узбекского фольклора в зарубежном литературоведении: Фил. фан. номз. дисс. – Т., 1994; Рўзимбоев Х. Хоразм фольклорининг хорижда ўрганилиши тарихидан: Фил. фан. номз. дисс. – Т., 1996; Сувонкулов Б.М. Ўзбек халқ латифаларининг жанр хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз.... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2008. – 26 б.; Жуманиёзов З.О. —Равшан достони немисча таржимасида миллийликни қайта яратиш: Филол. фан. номз....дисс. автореф. – Т., 2008. – 25 б.; Юсупова Х.Ў. Ўзбек халқ оғзаки насри намуналарининг инглизча таржималарида миллий колоритнинг ифодаланиши (эртақлар, латифалар мисолида): Филол. фан. номз.... дисс. – Т., 2011. – 149 б.; Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док. ...дисс. автореф. – Т.: Академия ноширлик маркази, 2017. – 87 б.; Ўлдошев У. Ҳажвий матнлар таржимасининг лингвостилистик ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари (инглиз тилига таржима қилинган ўзбек халқ латифалари мисолида): Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Т., 2017. – 42 б.; Касимова Р.Р. Ўзбек тўй ва мотам маросим фольклори матнларининг инглизча таржимасида этнографизмларнинг берилиши: Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси. – Т., 2018. – 152 б.

⁵ Palmer G.B. Toward a Theory of Cultural Linguistics. – Austin: University of Texas Press, 1996. – 348 p.; Morain G. Kinesics and cross-cultural understanding // Culture Bound. Bridging the Cultural Gap in Language Teaching. Ed. J. Valdes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998. – P.64 – 76; Serdixun B., Sivasish B. Language, Culture and Translation of the Karbi: A Brief Study / International Journal of Social Science and Humanity vol. 2, no. 6. – India, 2012. – P. 562-564; Воробьев В.В. Лингвокультурологическая парадигма личности. – М.: Рос. Унт. Дружбы народов, 1996. – 170 с.; Опарина Е.О. Лингвокультурология: методологические основания и базовые понятия // Язык и культура: сб. обзоров. – М.: ИНИОН РАН, 1999. – С.27-48; Ольшанский И.Г. Лингвокультурология в конце XX века: итоги, тенденции, перспективы // Лингвистические исследования в конце XX века. – М.: ИНИОН, 2000. – С.25-55; Вежицкая А. Сопоставление культур через посредство

Mazkur yoʻnalishda bajarilgan ishlarda ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida badiiy tarjimaning lingvomadaniy, semantik, funksional, stilistik xususiyatlari qiyosan tadqiq etilmaganligi mavzuning muhimligidan dalolat beradi.

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Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Tadqiqotdan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad ingliz va o‘zbek tillari badiiy adabiyotlarini tarjima qilishda murakkab sanalgan lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida badiiy matn tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy kategorizatsiyasini amalga oshirish;

tarjimada millatga oid madaniy so‘zlar qayta, uning asosiy tamoyillari hamda ularni belgilab beruvchi omillarni o‘rganish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillariga xos lingvomadaniy terminlar tarkibini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida maqol va matallar tarjimalarining vositachi, ya’ni rus tili orqali qayta yaratilish masalasi hamda tarjima usullarini taklif qilish;

nasriy asarlar tarjimalarida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar uslubiy jihatdan chegaralangan leksika paydo bo‘lishining o‘ziga xos jihatlariga oydinlik kiritish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi xos so‘zlar, ramziy vositalar hamda ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tarjimalarini vositachi rus tili orqali qiyosiy o‘rganish;

asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning tarjimada ifodalanishi masalasi Jek Londonning «Hayotga muhabbat» hikoyasi ko‘lamida sodir bo‘lgan o‘zgarishlarni chog‘ishtirib aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida badiiy matn tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarining tarjimada qayta ifodalanishi tadqiqot obyekti tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti. Ingliz adiblari asarlarining o‘zbekcha tarjimalarida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari qayta ifodalanishi hamda o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimalarning qayta yaratish muammolari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari.

Tadqiqotda asliyat va tarjimani hamda bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi parallel matnlarni taqqoslash, tasniflash (klassifikatsiya) usuli, statistik tahlil, sinch o‘qish, qiyosiy tipologik usul, analogiya, qiyosiy tarjimashunoslik hamda badiiy matn tahlili kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

ingliz adiblari asarlarning o‘zbekcha tarjimalari lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari asliyatga sof filologik hamda ilmiy-adabiy jihatdan adekvat bo‘la olishi isbotlangan;

inglizcha asarlarda tasvirlangan tarixiy va milliy o‘ziga xosliklarning tarjimada aks ettirish muammolari aniqlanib, ularni hal etish uchun transkripsiyalash, transliteratsiyalash hamda ilmiy tavsiflash usullari takomillashtirilgan;

lingvomadaniy tarjimalarni qayta ifodalashda maqol va matallar, xos so‘zlar, ramziy vositalar kabilardan foydalanish ularning asliyatga muqobillik darajalarini aniqlash vositasi sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkinligi dalillangan;

muayyan badiiy asarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi matnlarida mavjud bo‘lgan lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar vositachi rus tili orqali qiyoslanib, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning tildan tilga berilishida vositachi til mavjudligi tarjimalarda salbiy holatlar ko‘p uchrashiga sabab bo‘lishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

Inglizxabon xalqlar tomonidan yozilgan badiiy asarlarining o'zbekcha tarjimalarini asliyatga nisbatan muqobillik holatini monografik tarzda tasnifi, asliyat va tarjimalarning qiyosiy tahlili va talqiniga oid to'plangan materiallar, qo'yilgan muammoni tadqiq etish natijasida chiqarilgan xulosa va umumlashtirilgan fikrlar tarjimonlar uchun qadimgi obidalarni ingliz va o'zbek tillariga o'girishda muhim amaliy qo'llanma bo'lishi isbotlab berilgan. Shuningdek, dissertatsiya materiallari lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar tarjimasi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar yaratish, lug'atlar tartib berish uchun ham zaruriy manba bo'lishi asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida badiiy matn tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar tarjimalari barcha qatlamlari va usullari tarjima tahlili orqali isbotlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi lingvomadaniy terminlar leksik birliklar tarzida tahlil qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda qilingan ma'ruzalar, ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif hamda tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz tilidagi badiiy asarlarda qo'llanilgan lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimalari tahlili nazariy xulosalaridan tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, stilistika hamda madaniyatlararo muloqot yo'nalishlaridagi ishlarda manba sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqotning natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati bo'lajak tarjimonlar va tarjimashunoslar oldida turgan dolzarb masalalar, jumladan asliyatdagi madaniy xarakterga ega bo'lgan ma'nolarni ona tiliga tarjima qilish mahoratini yanada sifatli qilish, tarjimani qayta yaratish muammolariga echim bo'la oladigan muhim qo'llanma bo'lishi mumkinligi, tadqiqot natijalari va xulosalarining mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim muassasalarida adabiy aloqalar, qiyosiy va chog'ishtirma adabiyotshunoslik, stilistika, matn tahlili, tarjimashunoslik fanlari bo'yicha ma'ruza matnlari tayyorlash, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalari hamda o'quv lug'atlari yaratishda foydali material bo'lib xizmat qila olishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Badiiy tarjimada matnning lingvomadaniy struktur-semantik, funktsional jihatlarini tadqiqi yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz adiblari asarlarning o'zbekcha tarjimalari lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari asliyatga sof filologik hamda ilmiy-adabiy jihatdan adekvat bo'la olishi xususidagi natijalardan Andijon davlat universitetida bajarilgan OT-F1-18 raqamli "Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirish metodlari va metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 2023-yil 7-yanvardagi 39-01-20-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada badiiy matnning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari barcha qatlamlari va usullari tarjima tahlili orqali ko'rsatilgan;

inglizcha asarlarda tasvirlangan tarixiy va milliy o'ziga xosliklarning tarjimada aks ettirish muammolari aniqlanib, ularni hal etishning takomillashtirilgan transkripsiyalash, transliteratsiyalash hamda ilmiy tavsiflash usullaridan Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti professori V.V.Gerasimenko tomonidan talabalar uchun o'qilgan ma'ruzalarda foydalanilgan (Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universitetining 2022-yil 15-noyabrdagi ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada madaniyatlararo va tillararo tahlillarni o'tkazish bilan ma'ruzalar mazmunan boyitilgan;

lingvomadaniy tarjimalarni qayta ifodalashda maqol va matallar, xos so'zlar, ramziy vositalar kabilardan foydalanish ularning asliyatga muqobillik darajalarini aniqlash vositasi sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkinligi xususidagi xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali DM "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon", "Jahon adabiyoti" eshittirishlarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2023-yil 13-fevraldagi 04-36-228-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, radioeshittirishlarning ilmiy saviyasi ko'tarilib, mazmunan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, 1 ta darslik, Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 ta respublika va 2 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashqari 140 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishiga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Lingvomadaniy tarjimalarning nazariy va amaliy masalalari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida Jahon xalqlari o'zaro munosabatlari tizimida adabiy aloqalar alohida o'rin tutadi. Adabiy ta'sir va aloqalar amalda qo'llanilishi jarayonida bir xalqning boshqa bir xalqdan o'zining rivoji uchun kerakli bo'lgan ma'naviy quvvat olishi va milliy adabiyotlarning taraqqiyoti uchun zarur bo'lgan shart-sharoitlarini o'rganish dolzarbligi yoritilgan.

Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli "**Tarjimaning lingvomadaniy masalalari tarixi va talqini**" deb nomlanib, unda turli mamlakatlarda, turlicha madaniy qarashlar majudligi bilan biz tadqiqot qiladigan mavzu nafaqat dolzarb, balki

bugungi kun xalqlar o'rtasidagi mushtarak madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllanishiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishi isbotlandi.

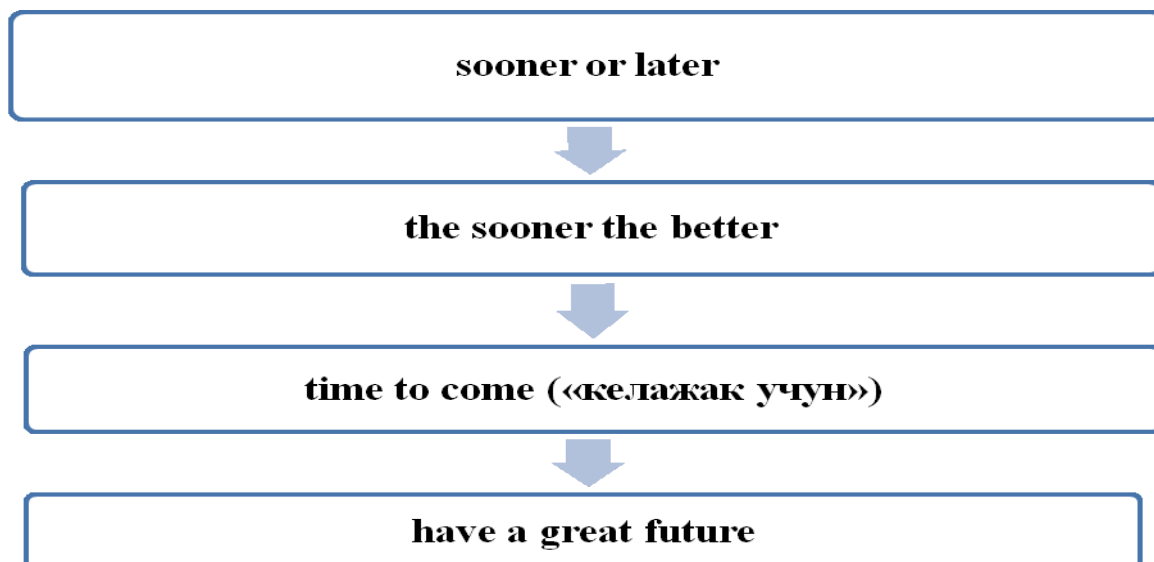
Turli mamlakatlarda, turlicha madaniy qarashlar majudligi bilan biz tadqiqot qiladigan mavzu nafaqat dolzarb, balki bugungi kun xalqlar o'rtasidagi mushtarak madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllanishiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi degan umiddamiz. Masalan, ingliz madaniyatida “**erta**” tushunchasi o'zbek tiliga qaraganda muhim. Ayniqsa biznes va ishbilarmonlar doirasida muvaffaqiyatga erishish va muvaffaqiyatli bo'lish uchun siz juda erta turishingiz kerak:



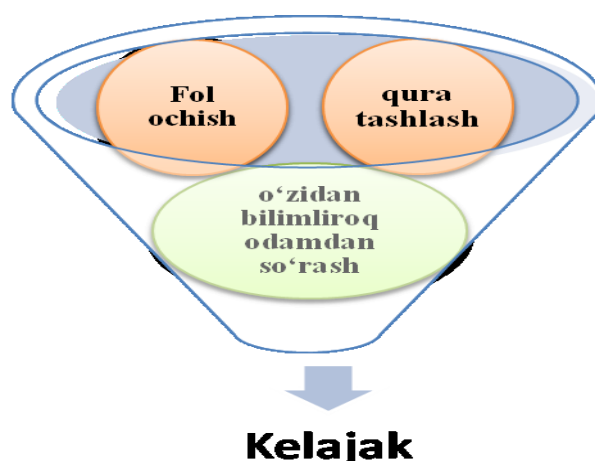
Asosan, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bunday frazeologik birliklarni baholashga ijobiy qaraladi, ammo salbiy tomonlarini ham kuzatilishi mumkin:

Masalan, **go to sleep at the same time as the hens** madaniy tushunchasini o'zbek tilida uchratmaymiz. Aksincha, ertalab vaqtli turishni xo'roz qichqirishga qarab olish o'zbek madaniyati va turmush tarziga aylangan. Shuni aytish mumkinki, ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida ayrim hollarda madaniy tafovutlar uchrab turadi.

Ingliz madaniyati uchun kelajakni rejalashtirish ko'proq xarakterlidir. Inglizlar o'zbeklar kabi o'tmishda yoki hozirda emas, balki kelajakda yashaydilar. Ular allaqachon o'zlarining kelajagini, ba'zi voqealarni, muvaffaqiyatlarni va hokazolarni kutadi:



Biroq, o‘zbek madaniyatida odamlar ko‘pincha kelajakni ko‘radigan odamlarga murojaat qilishadi, chunki o‘zbeklarda qiziqish, kelajakda nima bo‘lishini bilish istagi kabi xususiyat mavjud.



Inglizlar hamma narsani o‘zgartirish mumkin va o‘zgartirib bo‘lmaydigan narsa yo‘qligiga ishonishadi, o‘zbek xalqi esa ba’zi voqealarning muqarrarligiga, hamma narsa oldindan belgilab qo‘yilgan, ya’ni mavjudlik o‘zbek madaniyatiga ko‘proq xosdir.

“Tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari va nazariy yondashuvlar” nomli ikkinchi faslda, tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari manba matni va maqsadli matn o‘rtasida semantik hamda rasmiy tenglik mavjudligi, tarjima bilan aslyatdagi manba matn yo‘qolgan yoki o‘zgartirilganligi, tarjimada jumlar o‘rni o‘zgarganda ma’nosi saqlanib qolishi yoki yo‘qolishi kabi muammolarni quyidagi tasvir orqali ko‘rib chiqamiz.

Tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini “madaniy tarjima” yoki “madaniyatlar talqini”⁶ shakli sifatida tasvirlangan bo‘lsa, tarjima asosan sohadagi kuzatuvlarning etnografik matnga tarjimasi sifatida metaforik tarzda taqdim etiladi.

⁶ Маслова В. А. Лингвокультуроология: Учеб. пособие для студ. высш. учеб. заведений. –М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2001. –С. 34.

Ma'lumki, har qanday chet til lingvomadaniy xususiyati tarjima jarayonini o'zgartirishida o'z ona tili bilan taqqoslab amalga oshirish eng samarali metodlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Chet til madaniyatini o'z ona tiliga taqqoslab o'qitishda tillardagi o'xshash jihatlarni o'rgatish qanchalik oson kechsa, ular o'rtasidagi bir-biridan farq qiladigan jihatlarni o'rgatish shunchalik qiyin kechadi.

1) Dastlabki muammolardan biri gap bo'laklarining o'zbek tilidagi tartibi bilan ingliz tilidagi so'z tartibining keskin farq qilishidir.

Masalan: **I go to the office by metro.**

Ayni shu gap bo'laklarining har ikki tildagi so'zlarning joylashish tartibidagi farq til o'rganayotgan tarjimonlarda gapni to'g'ri tarjima qilishda qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Chunki tarjimon ona tilidagi gapni so'zma-so'z ingliz tiliga tarjima qilar ekan, quyidagi xatoga yo'l qo'yadi. Bunday xatolarni qilmaslik uchun birinchidan ingliz tilida so'z tartibi o'zbek tilidagiga nisbatan qat'iydir. Gap bo'laklari tartibining o'zgarishi tarjimaning ham o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Masalan:

A black pen - qora ruchka

A pen is black - ruchka – qora

Yana bir masalani ko'rib chiqamiz. "Men talabaman" (I am a student) degan gapni talabalar **I student** deb tarjima qiladi va xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar. Chunki ushbu gapda **am** yordamchi fe'lining o'zbek tilida muqobili yo'q. Bunday yordamchi fe'llarning qo'llanishi dars jarayonida o'qituvchi tomonidan mukammal o'rgatilib borishi zarurdir.

2) Muammoning yana biri ingliz tilida qo'llaniladigan predloglarning o'zbek tilida ishlatilmasligidir. Ular anglatgan ma'nolar o'zbek tilida kelishik, egalik qo'shimchalari va ko'makchi so'zlar orqali beriladi. Ingliz tilida esa predloglar juda keng qo'llaniladi va ular so'zlarning ma'nolarini butunlay o'zgartirib yuboradi. Masalan:

to look – qaramoq – look for – qidirmoq

to go – bormoq – go on – davom ettirmoq.

3) Tarjimada qiyinchilik tug'diradigan muammoning yana biri shaxsi noma'lum yoki shaxsi topilmas gap deb ataladigan qurilma mavjud. Bunday gaplar o'zbek tilida juda ko'p uchraydi. Masalan: Hozir qish. Bugun sovuq. Soat yetti. Ingliz tilida bunday gaplar **It** so'zi bilan boshlanadi, chunki ingliz tilida shaxssiz gaplar bo'lmaydi. **It** so'zi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi, ya'ni uning o'zbek tilidagi muqobili yo'q. Natijada til o'rganayotgan talabalar **it** so'zini va u bilan moslashuvchi fe'l shakli «**is**» ni tushirib qoldiradilar. Masalan: **Hozir qish – It is autumn now; soat yetti – It is seven o'clock; bugun sovuq – It is cold today** va hokazo.

Biz lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tarjimada qayta ifodalashni makrokomponent modelini taklif qilmoqchimiz. Mazkur model informatsiyaning quyidagi olti blokini o'z ichiga olishini quyidagi tasvirda ko'rib chiqamiz:

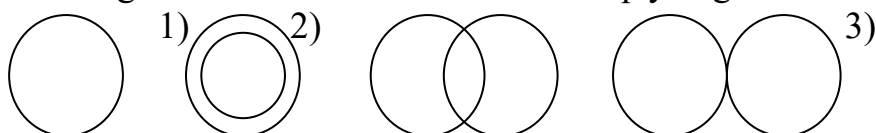


Tadqiqotchilar tomonidan tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tasvirda psixosotsiokulturologik eksperimentdan keng foydalanish va matnlarni lingvokulturologik tahlil qilish ham tavsiya qilinadi.

Tarjimada lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar leksik birliklari qayta ifodalanishi turli shakllarda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Bu shakllarni biz uchta munosabat orqali ko'rishimiz mumkin.

- 1) muqobillik (umumiy tenglik);
- 2) qisman emuqobillik (semantikasi kiritish yoki bir-biriga mos kelishi bilan);
- 3) tengsizlik (istisno).

Bu turdagi munosabatlar sxematik tarzda quyidagicha ifodalanishi mumkin.



Ma'lumki, shaxsning hayot kechirishida amalga oshiriladigan barcha xususiyatlari madaniyat orqali jamiyat ichida ro'yobga chiqadi. Demak, jamoa vakili deb e'tirof qilinadigan insonning madaniy faoliyati uning o'ziga bog'liq, shu sababli madaniyat jamiyatning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi va uni o'rganish jamiyatni o'rganishga aylanadi. Madaniyat shaxsning va u orqali jamoalar hayoti va faoliyati bilan zich aloqa o'rnaishi bois insonning xulq-atvori, ongi, faoliyat yuritishi va yashash muhitini belgilab beruvchi maxsus omil bo'lib, u inson hayotida qo'llaniladigan predmetlar, mehnat qurollari, san'at asarlari hamda til vositalarini mujassamlashtiradi.

Bobning "**Tarjimada asliyatning lingvomadaniy salohiyatini aks ettirish masalasi**" deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida Lingvomadaniy salohiyat – bu matndagi ma'lumotning retseptorga lingvomadaniy ta'sir o'tkazishidir, ya'ni matnda aks ettirilayotgan ma'lumot retseptorning hissiyotlariga ta'sir ko'rsatishi,

muayyan emotsional sezgini uyg'otishi va shu kabi hokazo ta'sirlar oydinlashtiradi.

Tarjima qilinayotgan matnning axborot qabul qiluvchiga tushunarli tilda qayta yaratish zarurati tarjimonni asliyatdagi tushunilishi qiyin bo'lgan elementlarni asliyatda ko'zda tutilgan ma'noda etkazish uchun qo'shimcha izohlar berishga majbur qiladi. Bunday elementlar asliyat tili kitobxonlari uchun bimalol tushunarli bo'lsada, tarjima tili kitobxonlari uchun hech qanday ma'no anglatmasligi mumkin. Shunday qilib asliyatdagi implitsit axborot tarjimada eksplitsit informatsiyaga aylanadi:

The Prime-Minister spoke a few words from a window in No. 10.

Bu jumlaning o'qigan har qanday ingliz o'quvchisi Londonning Dauning strit (Dauning strit) ko'chasidagi o'ninchi uyda bosh ministr qarorgohi joylashganini yaxshi biladi. Ammo o'zbek kitobxonlarining ko'pchiligi uchun bu narsa noma'lumligi turgan gap va shu sababli o'zbekcha tarjimada tarjimon bu jumladagi so'zlarni leksik transformatsiya orqali izohli o'girishga, ya'ni ayrim leksik birliklar o'rniga boshqa so'zlar ishlatishga majbur. Masalan:

Bosh vazir o'z qarorgohi balkonidan qisqa nutq so'zladi. (F. Abdullaev "Hikoyalar" T.: 1955. –B. 57)

Ko'p hollarda bunday transformatsiyalar generalizatsiya xarakterida bo'ladi. Generalizatsiya – konkret ma'noli so'zlarni tarjima tilida hammaga tushunarli bo'lgan umumiy ma'noli so'zlar bilan almashtirishdir. Masalan:

Also, he would find flour, - not much, - a piece of bacon, and some beans (J. London "Love of life" 1905. r. 63)

Bundan tashqari o'sha yerda oz bo'lsa ham un, bir parcha go'sht, loviya ham bor. (F. Abdullaev "Hikoyalar" T.: 1955. –B. 59)

a «swept» yard that was never swept where Johnson grass and rabbit-tobacco grew in abundance. (J. London "Love of life" 1905. r. 65)

«top-toza» hovli hech qachon supirilmas va butunlay o't-o'lanlar bilan qoplanib yotardi. (F. Abdullaev "Hikoyalar" T.: 1955. –B. 60)

"The temperature was an easy ninety", he said. (J. London «Love of life» 1905. r. 65)

"Chidab bo'lmas jazirama", – dedi u. (F. Abdullaev "Hikoyalar" T.: 1955. –B. 60)

Keltirilgan birinchi misolda asliyatda qo'llangan «bacon» so'zi Amerika, Buyuk Britaniya va shu kabi ko'plab mamlakatlar kitobxonlariga qanchalik tanish so'z bo'lsa, o'zbek kitobxonlari uchun u shunchalik notanish, tushunarsiz so'zdir. Chunki o'zbeklarda bunday mahsulot ya'ni, cho'chqaning to'sh qismidan qilinadigan dudlangan mahsulot mavjud emas. Shu bois tarjimon uni umumiyalashtirib shunchaki go'sht tarzida tarjima qilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni aks ettiruvchi maqollar, xos so'z va ramziy vositalarning tahlili"** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi maqollar, xos so'z va ramziy vositalar tarjamalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan.

Ikkinchi bobning birinchi fasli **"Maqol va matallar tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari"** deb nomlanadi.

Maqol chuqur ijtimoiy, axloqiy, falsafiy-hikmatona mazmunga ega. Shu sababli ba'zi maqollar butun bir roman yoki dramaning mazmuninni o'zida ifodalashi mumkin.

Xalq maqoli har bir kishi amal qilishi lozim bo'lgan o'ziga xos axloqiy qoidalar kodeksidir. *Axmoqqa javob sukut*, deydi o'zbeklar, ruslar esa *Дурак ворчит, умный молчит*,⁷ deyishadi.

Maqol chuqur ijtimoiy, axloqiy, falsafiy-hikmatona mazmunga ega. Shu sababli ba'zi maqollar butun bir roman yoki dramaning mazmuninni o'zida ifodalashi mumkin.

Maqol, matal va idiomalarning o'zaro farqlanishini quyidagi misollardan o'rganamiz:

Maqol	Matal
Fingers, Have light	There is no rose without a thorn
Qo'li qing'irning dili Qing'ir	Tikansiz gul bo'lmas

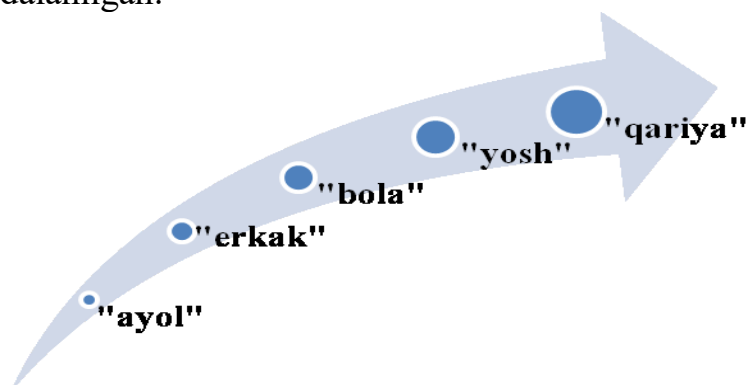
Maqol, matallarni komponentlar bo'yicha tasniflash shuni ko'rsatadiki, matal, maqollarning komponentlar orasidagi tobelik, ularning o'zaro leksik tarkibi orasidagi muhim hususiyatlardan hisoblanadi. Maqol matallarning leksik tarkibi bir xil emas. Biz maqol, matallarni ularning komponentlari miqdori bo'yicha tasnif etdik. O'rganilayotgan maqol, matallar tadqiqot natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, matal, maqollar ikki komponentdan to'qqiz komponentgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

Ingliz tilida maqol ko'pincha: 1) odamning fazilatlarini hislat va hususiyatlarini tasvirlaydi. Analiz natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki ayrim maqol, matallar odam fe'l-atvorini ko'rsatadi. Ko'rinib to'rganidek, ingliz hamda o'zbek tillaridagi maqollarning taxminan **30 % negativ**, hamda **20 % pozitiv** tavsifga egadir.

Maqollarning ko'pchiligi neytraldir. Faqat 10 % erkaklarga tegishli, taxminan **4 % qariyalarga** va **7 % ayollar, yoshlar va bolalarga** tegishlidir.

Maqol, matallarning lug'atdagi izohli tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ularning ayrimlari odamlarning jins yoki yosh hususiyatlarini ta'riflaydi.

"Jins" va "yosh"ning figurative ma'nolari lug'at izohida quyidagi leksemalar yordamida aniq, foydalanilgan:



Hayvon nomlarini o'z ichiga oluvchi maqol va matallar quyidagilarni tavsiflashi mumkin:

1) ayolga qarata: to be no chicken - yosh qiz bo'lishdan uzoq bo'lish. *Every mother thinks her own gosling a swan*,

⁷ Пословицы и поговорки народов Востока. М., 1961, – С. 93

2) Erkakka qarata: *Every dog is a lion at home.*

3) Bolalarga qarata: *as quite as a lamb* - kerak bo'lganda jim bo'ladigan bola.
As the old cock crows so does the young. Little pigeons can carry a great messages.

4) Yoshlarga qarata: *Pal without knowledge is a ran away horse.*

5) Keksa kishilarga qarata: *You cannot teach old dog new tricks.* Siz qari itga yangi hunarni o'rgata olmaysiz. Qari kishilar o'zgarishlar va yangiliklar bilan tanishishni yoqtirmaydilar.

An old dog barks not in a vein. Old birds are not to be caught with chaff. Hayvon nomlarini anglatuvchi so'zlar bilan keluvchi maqol va matallar izohli tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ular odam fe'l-atvori va xulqining ijobiy munosabatlariga qaraganda salbiy munosabatlarni ko'rsatishda ko'proq qo'llanilgan.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Asliyatdagi xos so'zlar va ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini tarjimada berish masalalari”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, ushbu faslda badiiy tarjimada asliyat ruhini, mohiyatini anglash, matndagi turli tuman elementlarning leksik, frazeologik, grammatik, fonetik funksiyalarini tushunib etish, tarjima tilida ularga xar tomonlama mos muqobillar topish tahlil etilgan.

Madaniyatga oid axborotning manbalari sifatida muqobilsiz leksika, frazeologik birliklar, paremlar, nutqiy etiket formulalari, obrazli vositalar va madaniy markirlangan kontekstlarda realiyalar, obrazlar, e'tiqod, marosimlar va an'analarni ko'rsatish mumkin.

Milliy o'ziga xoslik deganda ma'lum millatga xos, uning turmush sharoitiga, dunyoqarashiga, madaniyatiga, kiyim-kechagiga, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlariga oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi xos so'zlar, ya'ni bir xalqqa mansub tushunchalar ko'zda tutiladi. Bunday o'ziga xoslik asar personajining xulq-atvorida, gapiradigan gaplarida, maqollarda, hazil-huzullarida, qolaversa asar muallifining voqea xodisalariga munosabatida, bayonida ham o'z aksini topadi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli **“Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ramziy vositalar tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanib, mutarjimada ramz muammosi kognitiv lingvistika doirasida maxsus tadqiq qilingan.

Tarjimada lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni ifoda etuvchi nomlar tarjimasi muammosi ham tarjimashunos olimlar oldida turgan fazifalardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Mazkur masala yuzasidan tadqiqotlar olib borilganiga qaramasdan, haligacha tadqiqotchilar e'tiboridan yana bir kichkina masala chetda qolmoqda. Bu ham bo'lsa, ma'lum so'zlarning aziz-avliyo payg'ambarlar nomlari hamda ularning kishi nomlarini ona tiliga qanday tarjima qilish muammosidir.

Inglizcha nomlar haqida gap ketganda ular ham, asosan, transliteratsiya va transkripsiya yo'llari bilan o'girilishi kerak, toki ularni eshitgan, o'qiganda kitobxonning ko'z oldida ingliz kishisining timsoli namoyon bo'lsin. Chunonchi, ruschaga John ismini “Ivan”, Nicolas – “Nikolay”, Michael – “Mixail” deb tarjima qilib bo'lmaydi. Shu sababdan aytaylik, Charlz Dikens qalamiga mansub “Nicholas Nickelby” romaning nomi rus va o'zbek tillariga transliteratsiya yo'li bilan “Nikolas Nikelbi” tarzida o'giriladi. Binobarin, Piter Abrahamsning “Qabrdagi gulchambar” asari personajining nomi “Michael” tarjimada transkripsiya yo'li bilan “Maykl” (bu vaziyatda transliteratsiya

usulidan foydalanish asar personaji nomini ruslashtirib, “Mixail” bo‘lishiga olib kelgan bo‘lardi) tarzida o‘girilgani ayni muddao:

<i>Help, Michael! Your woman is frozen stiff.</i> (Peter Abrahams. A Wreath for Udomo, London, – R. 109)	<i>Maykl, yordam ber! Jufti haloling sovuqdan qotib qolibdi.</i> (Piter Abrahams. Qabrdagi gulchambar, T., 1970. –B. 113)	<i>Майкл, на помощь! Твоя благоверная окоченелаю.</i> (Питер Абрахаме. Венок Майклу Удомо, М., 1965, – С. 101)
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Ammo diniy kitoblarda zikr etiltan avliyolar, maloika va payg‘ambarlarning nomlarini tarjima qilishda butunlay o‘zgacha yo‘l tutiladi.

Har bir darajani batafsil ta’riflashga berilmagan holda, ularning asosiy xarakteristikalarini qayd etamiz. Verbal-semantik daraja struktur-semantik butunlik, bog‘liqlik, leksik, grammatik rasmiylashtirilganlik, stilistik markirlanganlik (obrazlilik, emotivlik, baholanganlik), implitsitlik va amabivalentlilik singari parametrlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Kommunikativ-pragmatik daraja antropotsentriklik, vaziyatlilik, protsessuallik va adreslilik kabi tamoyillarga asoslanadi. Kognitiv daraja modallik, konseptuallik, interpretatsiyalanuvchanlik va intertekstuallik (intermatnlilik) singari parametrlarning ko‘rib chiqilishini nazarda tutadi.

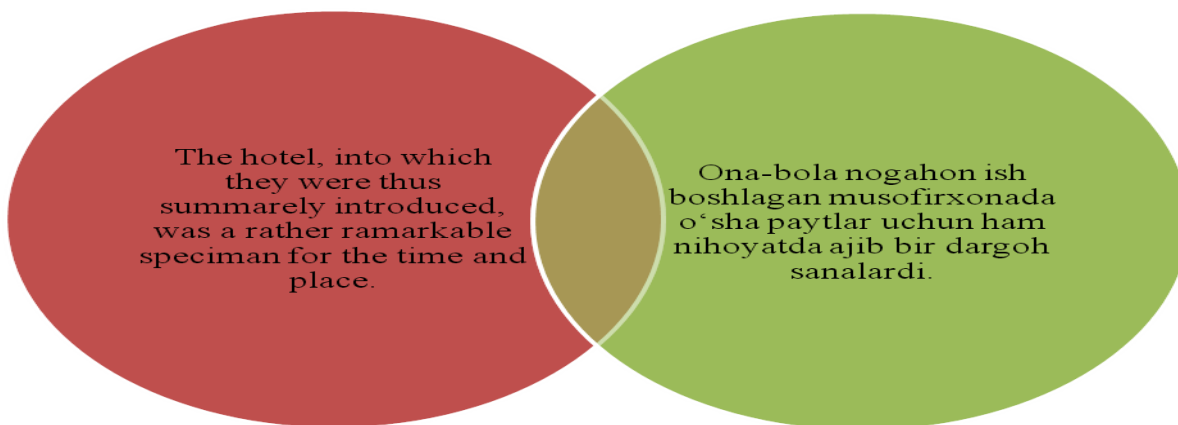
Tadqiqotimiz maqsadidan kelib chiqadigan bo‘lsak, tarjimada lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni qayta ifodalanishi, bevosita sitilistika va leksikologiya fanlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, unda asliyat tarjimasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish tarjimonlardan chuqur stilistik bilim talab qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **«Lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning tarjimada qayta ifodalanish masalasi»** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida Asliyatning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini tarjimada qayta yaratishda tarjimonning asliyat matnini zamonaviylashtirishi sifatsiz tarjima yaratilishiga sabab bo‘lishi konkret tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Bobning birinchi fasli **«Asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar va ularning tarjimada qayta yaratilishi xususida»** deb nomlangan.

Asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni tarjimada qayta yaratishda tarjimon bir qancha qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Jumladan, o‘zbek tarjimoni asliyat matnini tushunmasligi, lingvomadaniy ma’no ona tili vositalari orqali ifodalanishi mumkin bo‘lsada rus tarjimoni orqasidan ergashishi, asliyatda ifodalangan lingvomadaniy ma’no rus tilida qisman, o‘zbek tilida to‘la qayta tiklanishi va aksincha asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy potensial rus tilida to‘la, o‘zbek tilida esa qisman qayta tiklanishi, shuningdek, asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy ma’no rus tilida yoki o‘zbek tilida mavjud bo‘lmasligi oqibatida turli tipdagi transformasiyalar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin.

Masalan, quyidagi misolda rus va o‘zbek tarjimoni asliyatdagi Lingvomadaniy tushunchani kitobxonga tushunarli tarzda etkazish uchun tarjimada «Kolumbus» so‘zini qo‘shgan.



Asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy ko'rsatkichlar yoki lingvomadaniy belgilarning tarjimon tomonidan to'g'ri aniqlab olinishi, tarjimada ham ularning to'g'ri qayta yaratilishiga zamin yaratadi.

One morning, in the fall of 1880, a middle – aged woman accompanied by a young girl of eighteen, presented herself at the clerk's desk of the principal hotel in Columbus, Ohio, and made inquire as to whether there was anything about the place that she could do.

Asliyatdagi “presented, principal hotel, clerk's desk, a young girl of eighteen” kabi so'zlar lingvomadaniy belgilar bo'lib, ularni to'g'ri anglagan tarjimon tarjimada ham ushbu lingvomadaniy belgilarni nisbatan qayta yarata olgan:

1880 yil kuzining subhidamlaridan birida yoshi o'tinqiragan bir ayol o'n sakkizga kirgan qizi bilan Kolumbus shahridagi (Ogoyo shtati) manaman degan mehmonxonaga bosh suqdi-da, nozirga yaqinlashib, bu yerda birorta ish topilarmikin, deb so'radi.

Tarjimonning asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni soddalashtirib o'g'irishga urinishi, ya'ni undagi emotsional, stilistik, obrazli aspektlarni e'tibordan chetda qoldirib “asosiy ma'no”ni berishga urinishlari tarjimada yaxshi natija bermaydi. Bunday tarjima qisqa muddatda retseptor matnning asosiy mazmuni bilan tanishtirish maqsadida qilinsagina, o'zini oqlashi mumkin. Aks holda, bunday soddalashtirilgan tarjima adekvat tarjimaning boshlang'ich etapi sifatida qaraladi.

Uchinchi bob ikkinchi fasli “Jek Londonning “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasi tarjimalari tahlili” deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda Jek Londonning “Hayotga muhabbat” hikoyasi o'zbekcha tajimasi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

Asarning sodda, ravon tili, ruschadagi ayrim iboralar o'rniga ona tilimizdagi ifodali, obrazli iboralarni mohirona ishlatilganligi albatta e'tiborga loyiq. Bugungi kunga kelib bu tarjimani asliyat va ruscha matnga qiyoslab o'rganish orqali, asliyatdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar tarjimalarda qay darajada muvaffaqiyat bilan qayta tiklanganligini o'rganib chiqish imkoniyatiga egamiz.

Tarjimada lingvomadaniy vositalardan o‘rinli foydalanish asliyatda ifodalangan zaruriy ma‘noni to‘la-to‘kis etkazib berishga xizmat qiladi. Masalan quyidagi jumla tarjimasiga e‘tibor beraylik:

- The man who followed slipped on a smooth boulder, nearly fell, but recovered himself with a violent effort, at the same time uttering a sharp exclamation of pain. He seemed faint and dizzy and put out his free hand while he reeled, as though seeking support against the air.

(Jack London «Loveoflife» 1905. pg. 261.)

Второй путник поскользнулся на гладком валуне и чуть не упал, но удержался на ногах, громко вскрикнув от боли. Должно быть, у него закружилась голова, - он пошатнулся и замахал свободной рукой, словно хватаясь за воздух. (Джэк Лондон собрание сочинений., Том 5; М. 1961. – С. 261.)

Orqada kelayotgan yo‘lovchi silliq toshga siyg‘anib ketib, yiqilishiga oz qoldi. Og‘riqdan qattiq ingrab yubordi-yu, ammo yiqilmadi. Boshi aylandi shekilli, munkib ketib xuddi havodan tayanch topishgp intilgandek bo‘sh qo‘lini oldinga cho‘zdi.

J.London "Hikoyalar". –T.: 1955. –B. 261

Ingliz tilidagi “the man” so‘zini mohir rus tarjimoni “o‘sha kishi” deb emas, balki kontekstdan kelib chiqqan holda «путник so‘zi bilan almashtirib, “the man” so‘zini yanada aniqlashtirgan. Rus tilidan tarjima qilgan o‘zbek tarjimoni ham bu so‘zni “yo‘lovchi” sifatida talqin qilgan. Ammo rus tarjimoni ayrim o‘rinlarda leksik birliklarning mos ekvivalenti bo‘lsa-da ularni boshqa leksik birliklar bilan almashtirgan. Yuqorida ko‘rib o‘tgan jumlamizda “followed” so‘zi «следующий» deb emas balki «второй» tarzida tarjima qilingan. O‘zbek tarjimoni esa bu so‘zning aniq ekvivalentini berib shakl va mazmun birligiga erishgan.

Uchinchi bob uchinchi fasli “**Asliyat va tarjimaning lingvomadaniy adekvatligi**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, tarjimada lingvomadaniy muammolar talaygina bo‘lib, uning tarkibiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: adekvatlik, asliyatning janr xususiyatlari va tarjima mo‘ljallangan kitobxonning fon bilimi, kommunikativ maqsad, lingvomadaniy neytrallik, realiya, generalizatsiya (umumiylashtirish), konkretizatsiya, dialektlar, asliyatning modernizatsiyasi va shu kabi bir qator muammolar dalillandi.

Tarjimaning eng asosiy muammolaridan biri bu lingvomadaniy adekvatlikdir. Adekvat tarjima bu – mukammal tarjimadir. Adekvat tarjima tushunchasining mualliflari bo‘lgan A.V.Fedorov va Ya.I.Resker tarjimani aniq hikoya qilib berish deb tushunmaslikka da‘vat etadilar. Tarjima ham, hikoya qilib berish ham, agar ular yuqori saviyada amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa, tarjima qilingan til normalari va

qoidalariga muvofiqdir.

A.V.Fedorov va Ya.I.Reskerning fikricha, mukammal tarjima deganda asl nusxani to'liq aks ettiruvchi, unga muvofiq va u bilan tenglashadigan tarjima – adekvat tarjimadir.

Misol tariqasida quyidagi maqollarning tarjimasiga e'tibor beraylik:

Ingliz tilida:	• Cut your coat according your cloth
O'zbek tilida:	• Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat
Ingliz tilida:	• Strike the while it is hot.
O'zbek tilida:	• Temirni qizig'ida bos.

Tarjimada lingvomadaniy adekvatlikka erishish bu – asliyatga har tomonlama mos keladigan tarjimani amalga oshirish demakdir. Ammo lingvomadaniy adekvatlikka har doim ham erishib bo'lmaydi. Lingvomadaniy adekvatlikni ta'minlashda so'zlovchilar tomonidan ishlatiladigan hududiy-dialektga, ijtmoiy-dialektga xos bo'lgan va o'zgargan nutq kabi substandart shakllarning ishlatilishi kabi sotsiolingvistik omillar ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

XULOSA

Fanlararo yondashuv – an'anaviy lingvistik va innovatsion kognitiv pozitsiyadan kelib chiqqan holda badiiy matn makonida tasviriy vositalar turkumini o'rganish "tasvir"ning murakkab tushunchasi va uning o'ziga xos ma'nolariga oydinlik kiritishga imkon berdi. Tarjimada tasviriy vositalar toifasini tahliliy, adabiy tanqid va stilistika doirasida ko'rib chiqish, uni matnni badiiylik beradigan tilning tasviriy vositalarining to'plami sifatida tushunishga olib keladi.

Dissertatsiya ishida, birinchidan, ikki va undan ortiq tildagi badiiy matnlar qiyosiy tahliliga, adabiy aloqalar va buning natijasi o'laroq paydo bo'lgan tarjimalarni qiyosiy o'rganishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlardan ingliz va o'zbek (va rus) tarjimashunosligi va tilshunosligining hozirgi dolzarb muammolaridan tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish kerakligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Tadqiqot davomida xorijda va O'zbekistonda tarjimaning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini qay darajada o'rganilganligi mufassal tahlil qilindi. Tarjimaning lingvomadaniy hodisasi, ma'lumki, falsafa, tarix, filologiya, arxeologiya, pedagogika, etnografiya va b. fanlarda o'rganiladi. Ayni paytda lingvokulturologiyaga berilayotgan ta'riflarning xilma-xilligi uni o'rganishda jiddiy qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Yozma manbalarning tahlilidan

lingvokulturologiyaga asosan filologiyada (adabiyotshunoslik va tilshunoslikda) o'rganilganligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Ikkinchidan, tadqiqot jarayonida ingliz va o'zbek tillarining lingvistik xususiyatlari va bu ikki xalqning madaniyatidagi farqlar sababli ingliz xalq maqol va matallar hamda milliy-madaniy leksik birliklarni o'zbek tiliga o'girish jarayonida tarjimonlar ekvivalent va adekvat tarjimaga erishishda muammolarga duch kelganligi aniqlandi.

Uchinchidan, tarjimashunoslikda tarjima metodi matnning uslub jihatidan turi (badiiy, publitsistik, ilmiy, rasmiy-idoraviy va so'zlashuv)ga ko'ra tanlanadi va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar tarjimasida so'zma-so'z, moslashtirish, ijodiy tarjima metodlarini filologik fenomen maqomida o'rganish lozimligi nazariy asoslab berildi.

To'rtinchidan, tarjima transformatsiyasi matndagi kichik leksik birliklar, ya'ni so'zlar, iboralar, milliy-madaniy leksik birliklar, so'z birikmalari, maqollar, matallar hamda aforizmlar kabilarni tarjima qilish uchun qo'llanadi va ularning so'z o'zlashtirish, kalkalash, so'zma-so'z tarjima, o'zgarishlar, modulyasiya, ekvivalentlik, madaniy ekvivalentlik, tasviriy ekvivalentlik, funksional ekvivalentlik, shakliy ekvivalentlik, moslashtirish, tushirib qoldirilgan so'z o'rnini qoplash, aniqlik kiritish, qismlarga ajratish, kengaytirish, toraytirish, kuchaytirish, kamaytirish, ma'noni ochib berish, yashirin ma'no berish, umumlashtirish, tafsillash, so'z tartibini o'zgartirish, antonimik (teskari) tarjima, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya, so'z qo'shish, so'z tushirib qoldirish, so'z maqomini boshqa til xususiyatiga moslashtirish, boshqa so'zlar bilan ifodalash, usullar uyg'unligi, eslatmalar turlari tavsiflandi.

Beshinchidan, tadqiqotda ingliz badiiy adabiyotida qo'llangan ramzlar va ularning o'zbek tilida berilishi qiyosiy tadqiq etildi. Ramziy vositalarning muqobilini topishda asosan uch usul aniqlandi:

1. Ramziy vositalarning tarjimada so'zma-so'z berish;
2. Ramziy vositalarni muqobili orqali berish;
3. Ramziy vositalarni tarjimada tushirib qoldirish.

Bashariyat tomonidan qadrlanadigan ramziy xususiyatlar ko'p hollarda aniq ma'noga ega bo'lib, inson tafakkurida ijobiy his-tuyg'ular uyg'otadi. Ramziy vositalarni qo'llash va ularning tarjimadagi talqinlarini qiyosiy-stilistik, yoki lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganishda asosan ularni so'zma-so'z berilishi yoki boshqa tasviriy vosita qayta yaratilishi aniqlandi.

Oltinchidan, tadqiqot jarayonida ingliz xos so'larning 90 tasi o'zbek tiliga rus tili orqali tarjima qilingani, asliyat matnlarida 184 holatda mavjud lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar tarjimada 79 holatdagina aks etganligi, 33 holatdagi milliy-madaniy leksik birliklar tarjimada 9 holatdagina o'z aksini topganligi aniqlandi.

Yettinchidan, ingliz xalqining milliy qadriyatlari, urf-odatlar, an'analari, rasm-rusumlari, turmush tarzini ifodalovchi milliy-madaniy leksik birliklar yuzasidan lingvostatistik tahlil o'tkazildi. Madaniyatning bir bo'lagi hisoblangan maqol va matallarning o'zbek tiliga o'girishda tarjimonlarni muammolarga duch kelishi quyidagi omillar bilan belgilandi: a) tarjimon etarli darajada fon bilimiga ega emasligi, b) uning ikki xil madaniyatning bir-biridan farqli madaniy kodga

duch kelishi; v) ikki tilning o'ziga xos jihatlari; g) asliyat matnida kulgi turli rasm-rusumlar, qarashlar, urf-odatlariga asoslangan bo'lishi zarurligi isbotlandi.

Sakkizinchidan, mutarjimlar o'z ona tilining ichki imkoniyatlaridan foydalangan holda, turli uslublarni qo'llab, ekvivalentlar, muqobil va muvofiq variantlarni izlaganlar, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlar ma'nosini, ifodaviy ahamiyatini, badiiy-estetik qiymatini tarjimada to'la aks ettirishga harakat qilganlar. Lekin inglizcha matnlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjimasida ko'p jumlar qisqartirilib, yuzaki berilishi natijasida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning o'rinsiz tushirib qoldirilishi hollari kuzatildi-ki, bu muallifning badiiy niyati tarjima tilida qayta ifodalanmay qolishiga va asarning g'oyaviy mazmuni tarjimada biroz sayozroq chiqishiga sabab bo'lganligi aniqlandi.

To'qqizinchidan, mutarjimlar bevosita tarjima qilingan asarlarning g'oyasi va ulardagi obrazli vositalarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini muallif uslubiga mos ravishda o'z ona tilining ichki imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanib, ingliz badiiy adabiyotining o'ziga xos badiiy sirlarini to'g'ri aniqlaganliklari va asliyat mazmunini saqlashga erishganliklarini tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyotining asosiy yutug'i deb hisoblash mumkin. Bilvosita (rus tili orqali) tarjimalarda esa salbiy holatlar ko'p uchraydi.

O'ninchidan, ingliz adabiyotida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni qo'llanishi, asarning badiiyatini boyitishda asosiy vosita bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Tarjimashunoslikda bunday lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni tarjima qilish va ularda mavjud lingvomadaniy muammolariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarning ko'payib borishi badiiy adabiyotni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o'girish bilan bog'liq muammolarni bartaraf etishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot doirasida olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar quyidagi vazifalarni hal etishga imkon berdi:

1. Ingliz-o'zbek adabiy va tarjimachilik aloqalari tarixi o'rganildi.
2. Xorijiy mamlakatlar va o'zbek tarjimashunos olimlarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarga bergan tavsif va ta'riflari xolisona tahlil qilindi.
3. Ingliz badiiy adabiyotida qo'llanadigan uslubiy va lingvomadaniy jihatlari o'rganildi.
4. Xorijiy va o'zbek olimlarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarga bergan tavsif va qilgan tasniflari atroflicha tahlil qilindi.
5. Lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarning tildan tilga berilishining hozirgi holati tahlil qilindi.
6. Ingliz badiiy adabiyotida qo'llangan lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni o'zbek tiliga berilishi va tarjimon mahorati bilan bog'liq muammolar konkret tarjima asarlari materiali asosida tahlil qilindi.
7. Tadqiqotda kelajakda lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarni tarjima qilishning stilistik xususiyatlari, so'z o'yini asosida yaratilgan maqollar, xos so'zlar va ramzlarning kognitiv xususiyatlari borasida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirish mumkinligi belgilab berildi.

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**TASHKENT STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER
NIZAMI**

GAYBULLAEVA KHATIRA MURATJANOVNA

**LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF LEXICAL UNITS
REPRESENTING CUSTOMS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD)
ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation Annotation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The comparative study of various works of art is gaining momentum in world translation studies. It is known that translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, thanks to which we can clearly imagine all the details of the history of the development of society. Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of international friendship, brotherhood and cooperation, the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary relations between peoples. It accelerates the process of interaction and influence of literature of different peoples. Thanks to translated works, readers can enjoy masterpieces of world literature. At the same time, literary translation is cultural views among peoples it is also important as a tool that accelerates the pace of development and improves intercultural communication.

In the world, in addition to the partial issues of the theory and practice of the linguistic and cultural features of translation, extensive research is being conducted on the general theoretical problems that reflect the fundamental nature of this field, and the issues of translation studies are attracting more and more researchers. is attracting

In our country, especially in the process of establishing New Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy. "Maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population ¹" was defined as one of the urgent tasks. In this regard, scientific research of linguistic and cultural features of translation studies in a comparative aspect through the example of English and Uzbek languages, Uzbek further improvement of translation, understanding the difference between direct and indirect translations from foreign languages to the mother tongue, expanding the scope of research devoted to the re-expression of various phraseological and stylistic tools in translation is of particular importance.

PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2016 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", PF-4958-con dated February 16, 2017 "Higher education Decrees on further improvement of post-secondary education; No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", No. PQ-3271 dated September 13, 2017 "Development of the system of publication and distribution of book products, book reading and reading Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the program of comprehensive measures to increase and promote the culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 22, 2017 VMQ-304 This dissertation research serves to a certain extent the implementation of the tasks defined in the Resolution "On further improvement of lim", as well as in other regulatory and legal documents related to this activity.

¹ The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy " No. PF-6084 Decree // <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

Compliance of the research with the main priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The research was carried out within the framework of priority line I. "Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy" of the republic's science and technology development.

The level of study of the topic. To the topic during the study of scientific literature on the subject, we were sure that literary translations were researched in several types of scientific directions. In our opinion, it is appropriate to group the scientific literature and researches on the studied problem based on the nature of the problem, the purpose of the work and the principles of approach to the topic as follows:

1. It is also based on the theoretical conclusions derived from the scientific works of translators and linguists such as famous foreign translators and translation scientists I.V.Arnold, V.N.Komissarov, L.I.Borisova, Sh.Bally, V.A.Maslova, N.F.Alefirenko, L.L.Nelyubin.²

2. Uzbek translation studies G'.Salomov, N.Komilov, K.Zhoraev, I.G'afurov, I.Mirzaev, Q.Musaev, T.Zhoraev, M.Kholbekov, O.Mo'minov, M.Umarkho'jaev, G'.Hoshimov, M.Bagoeva, Sh.Sirojiddinov, G.Odilova, N.Kambarov, E.Ochilov, G'.Rahimov, D.Jumanova, R.Shirinova, M.Javbo'riev, Sh.Isakova, ENPanjjeva, N.Ormonova, A.Kochiboev³ and other scientists, the theory and practice of

² Arnold I.V. Stylistics of the contemporary English language. L.: Prosveshchenie, 1981. 295 p.; Komissarov V.N. Lingvisticheskoe perevodovedenie v Rossii: Uchebnoe posobie. M.: Izd-vo ETS, 2002. - 384 p.; Borisova L.I. Lojnye družya translator: Obshchenauchnaya lexika: English language. M.: NVI-thesaurus, 2002. - 210 p.; Bally Sh. Yazyk i jizn. M.: URSS, 2003. - 230 p.; Maslova V.A. Linguistic culture. M.: Izdatelsky center "Academy", 2010. 208 p.; Alefirenko N.F. Lingvokulturology: tsennostno-smyslovoe prostranstvo yazyka: ucheb.posobie. M.: Flinta, 2010. 224 p.; Nelyubin L.L. Lingvostilistika sovremennogo angliyskogo zyzyka: ucheb. posobie. 4-e izd., pererab. i dop. -M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2007. -128 p.;

³ Salomov G'. Translation of proverbs and idioms. - T.: UzR FA publishing house, 1961. - 159 p.; Komilov N. Bridges of Friendship: (Poetry and Translation). - T.: Literature and Art Publishing House, 1979. - 224 p.; Gafurov I. Admission to the specialty of translation. - T., 2008. - 118 p.; Gafurov I., Mominov O., Kambarov N. Theory of translation: study guide for higher educational institutions. - T.: Tafakkur bostoni, 2012. - 321 p.; Mirzaev I.K. Problemy peredachi slov oboznachayushchikh realii French jizni na Uzbek language: Autoref. diss.... candy. Philol. science - L., 1975. - 22 p.; Musaev Q. Fundamentals of translation theory. - T.: Science, 2005. - 352 p.; Joraev K. The art of translation. - T.: Science, 1982. - 60 p.; Jo'raev K., Jo'raev E. and others. Theory and practice of translation. - Andijan, 2008. - 116 p.; Kholbekov M. Translation studies and translation criticism. - T.: Navroz, 2015. - 120 p.; Umarho'jaev M. Current issues of translation and translation studies // Current issues of translation studies (Proceedings of the scientific-practical conference). - Andijan, 2008. - 200 p.; Hoshimov G'. K teorii metalanguage translatology (Proceedings of the scientific-practical conference of the Republic). - Andijan, 2015. - 160 p.; Bagoeva M. Translation of poetry from English and American literature into Uzbek and problems of comparative poetry. - T.: Science, 2015. - 288 p.; Sirojiddinov Sh., Odilova G. Fundamentals of artistic translation. - T.: Mumtoz Soz, 2011. - 164 p.; Odilova G. Adequacy problems in translations of English and Uzbek classical poetry: Philol. science. nomz.... diss. - T., 2011 - 26 p.; Opening E. _ Translation theory and practice _ - T., 2012. - 200 p.; Rahimov G'. Translation theory and practice _ - T.: Uzbekistan National encyclopedia, 2016. - 176 p.; Djumanova D. _ Of the word language contact in the process phonological model: Fillol. science _ doc. diss. autoref. - T., 2016. - 87 p.; Shirinova R. _ The universe national of the landscape artistic in translation again creation _ Philol. science _ doc.... diss. autoref. - T., 2017. - 56 p.; Javboriev M. _ Artistic in translation national character and historical period color again create (O. Yakubov's Ulugbek treasure historical of the novel German translation in the example): Philol. science _ name _... diss. - T., 1991. - 202 p.; Isakova Sh. Artistic in translation nationality and of historicity reflection performed: (Oibek's novel " Navoiy ". French translation in the example): Philol. science _ name _... diss. - T., 2004. - 132 p.; Panjjeva N. _ N. _ Cognitive aspect ocenochnyx nominal litsa c english i uzbekskom yazykax: Diss.... kand. elephant _ nauk _ - T., 2004. - 150 p.; Ormonova N. _ In translation historical - archaic lexicon reflection carry on principles and translation accuracy (Uzbek from literature french to the language

translation, the solution of problems related to it, and the achievements in the field of translation criticism are a program for further research in this field. doesn't. At the moment, the achievements in Uzbek translation studies serve as a scientific methodological basis for the formation and theoretical development of linguistic and cultural features of Uzbek translation studies. As a result, until now R.Fayzullaeva, Sh. Ro'ziev, Y. Nurmurodov, B. Shamsieva, Kh. Ro'zimboev, Z.Jumaniyozov, B. Suvonkulov, H. Yusupova, M. Joraeva, U. Yoldoshev, R.Kasimova's ⁴studies are directly devoted to the translation of folklore works. Among them, the dissertations of M. Jo'raeva, R. Shirinova, R. Fayzullaeva, Y.Nurmurodov, H. Yusupova, U. Yoldoshev are of particular note because they were carried out directly in the direction of our research.

Among the studies related to the combination of comparative translation studies and translation theory, G.B.Almer, G. Morain, B. Serdikhun, B. Sivasish, V.V.Vorobev, E.O.Oparina, I.G.Olshansky, A. Vejbitskaya, S.G.Vorkachev, V.I.Karasik, V. Krasnykh, K.E.Nagaeva, V.A.Maslova, O.E.Salnikova in world linguistics. O.Yusupov, J.Yakubov, A.Ziyaev, D.Khudoyberganova, D.Djumanova, N.Dzhusupov, S.Isamammedova, D.Tosheva, NATukhtakhodzhaeva's ⁵scientific views in this regard attract special attention.

done translations analysis based on): Philol. science _ name _... diss. autoref. - T., 2008. - 26 p.; Kochiboev A. _ Artistic text of the translation pragmatic aspects / Text pragmatics. Study - methodical manual. - Samarkand, 2015. - 123 p.

⁴ Faizullaeva R. _ K problem draper national color c godly perevode: Diss.... sugar. Philol. nauk _ - T.: IYal ANRUz, 1972. - 225 p.; Ruziev Sh. K question Uzbek - German literaturnyx svyazakh: Autoref.... diss. sugar _ Philol. nauk _ - T.: IYal ANRUz, 1974. - 30 p.; Nurmurodov Y. _ History Izucheniya i problem nauchno - literaturnogo in perevoda Uzbek folklore neither German language: Diss.... sugar. Philol. nauk _ - T.: IYal ANRUz, 1983. - 192 p.; Shamsieva B. _ Voprosy Uzbek folklore c zarubejnom literaturovedenii: Phil. science _ name _ diss. - T., 1994; Rozimboev X. _ Khorezm of folklore abroad to be studied from history: Phil. science _ name _ diss. - T., 1996; Suvankulov B. _ M. _ Uzbek people of anecdotes genre Features: Philol. science _ name _... diss. autoref. - T., 2008. - 26 p.; Jumaniyazov Z. _ O. _ - Ravshan saga German in the translation nationality again create: Filol. science _ nomz.... diss. autoref. - T., 2008. - 25 p.; Yusupova H. _ O'. Uzbek people oral prose of samples English in translations national of color expression (tales, anecdotes in the example): Philol. science _ name _... diss. - T., 2011. - 149 p.; Joraeva M. _ French and Uzbek in fairy tales modality of the category linguocognitive, national - cultural Features: Filol. science _ doc.... diss. autoref. - T.: Academy publishing house center, 2017. - 87 p.; Yoldoshev He. Funny texts of the translation linguistic stylistic and linguistic and cultural features (English to the language translation done Uzbek people anecdotes in the example): Philol. sciences according to philosophy doctor (PhD) diss. autoref. - T., 2017. - 42 p.; Kasimova R. _ R. _ Uzbek wedding and mourning ceremony folklore of the texts English in the translation of ethnographies given: Philology sciences according to philosophy doctor's (PhD) dissertation. - T., 2018. - 152 p.

⁵Palmer GB Toward a Theory of Cultural Linguistics. - Austin: University of Texas Press, 1996. - 348 p.; Morain G. Kinesics and cross-cultural understanding // Culture Bound. Bridging the Cultural Gap in Language Teaching. Ed. J. Valdes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998. - P.64 - 76; Serdikhun B., Sivasish B. Language, Culture and Translation of the Karbi: A Brief Study. / International Journal of Social Science and Humanity vol. 2, no. 6. - India, 2012. - P. 562-564; Vorobev V. V. _ Lingvokulturologicheskaya paradigm lichnosti. - M.: Ros. Flour. Drujby Narodov, 1996. - 170 p.; Oparina E.O. Linguistic culture: methodological basis and basic concepts // Language and culture: sb. comment - M.: INION RAN, 1999. - P.27-48; Olshansky I.G. Lingvokulturologiya v kontse 20 veka: itogi, tendentsii, perspektivy // Lingvisticheskie issledovaniya v kontse 20 veka. - M.: INION, 2000. - P.25-55; Vejbitskaya A. Sopostovlenie kultur cherez posredstvo lexiki i pragmatiki. - M.: Yazyki slavyanskoy kultury, 2001. - 272 p.; Vorkachev S.G. Linguistic culture. Yazykovaya lichnost, concept: stanovlenie antropocentricheskoy paradigm v yazykoznanii // Philologicheskie nauki. - M., 2001. - #1. - S. 64-72; Vorkachev S.G. Schaste kak linguistic and cultural concept. - M.: Gnozis, 2004. - 236 p.; Karasik V.I. O kategoriakh lingvokulturologii // Yazykovaya lichnost: problemy kommunikativnoy deyatel'nosti. - Volgograd: Izd-vo VGPI, 2001. - P.3-16; Karasik V.I. Lingvokulturnye konsepty // Language circle: lichnost, konsepty, discourse. - M.: Gnozis, 2004. - 390 p.; Krasnykh V. Ethnopsychology and linguistic culture. - M.: Gnozis, 2002. - 284 p.; Nagaeva K.E. National-cultural component znacheniya frantskikh ustoichivyykh sravneniy: Autoref. diss. ... sugar. Philol. science - M., 2002. - 16

The fact that linguistic, cultural, semantic, functional, and stylistic features of literary translation in English and Uzbek languages have not been comparatively researched in the works carried out in this direction indicates the importance of the topic.

The purpose of the study. The main goal of the research is to compare the linguistic and cultural features that are considered difficult in the translation of English and Uzbek fiction.

Tasks of the research:

implementation of linguistic and cultural categorization of artistic text translations in English and Uzbek languages;

re-interpretation of cultural words related to the nation in translation, study of its main principles and factors determining them;

p.; Maslova V.A. Linguistic culture. 2nd edition. - M.: Academia, 2004. - 170 p.; Salnikova O.E. Kombinirovannye rechevye akty v angloyazychnom discursе (funktsionalnosemanticheskiy i lingvokulturologicheskiy aspekti): Autoref. diss.... cand. elephant. science - M., 2003. - 19 p.; Vasilenko O.I. Otfitonimicheskaya semanticheskaya derivation: lingvokognitivnyy i kulturologicheskiy aspekti (na materiale russkogo i angliyskogo yazykov) // Izvestiya Uralskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. - 2008. - No. 55. - S.188-197; Podlesova O.A. Kontsepty emotsionalnykh sostoyaniy v lingvokognitivnom i lingvokulturnom aspektakh (na materiale angliyskogo zyzyka): Autoref. diss... cand. Philol. science - Samara, 2009. - 24 p.; Lagaeva D.D. Lingvokulturnyi concept "schaste" in Kalmyk and English languages: Author. diss.... kand.philol.nauk. - Elista, 2009. - 22 p.; Dzida N.N. Asymmetry concept v svete cognitivno-deyatelnostnogo pokhoda v perevodovedenii: Autoref. diss.... candy. Philol. science - Tyumen, 2010. - 25 p.; Eliseeva E.B. Lingvokulturema kak edinita dekodirovaniya kulturnykh smyslov pri prevode khudojestvennogo teksta. - Tambov: Gramota, 2013. - No. 3 (21): v 2-x ch. Ch. II. - C. 67-70; Gustomyasova T.I. Lingvokulturnye konsepty v obuchenii inostrannym zykam v sovremennom vuze // Nauchno-metodicheskiy electronic journal "Kontsept". - 2016. - T. 15. - S. 191-195; Khasanova F.Kh. Lingvokulturologicheskoe pole concept "Tuy" and Tatar language picture mira: Autoref. diss.... candy. Philol. science - Kazan, 2008. - 21 p.; Fatkullina F.G., Gabbasova A.R. Lingvokulturologicheskii i axiologicheskii aspekti kharakteristiki koncepta —svadba v Bashkirskoi i russkoi zyzykovoy kartine mira // Sokhranenie i razvitie rodnnykh yazykov i kultur v usloviyax mnogonatsionalnogo gosudarstva: problemy i perspektivy: Materialy mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. - Ufa: RITs BashGU, 2010. - S.282.; Bakieva G. Lingvisticheskie osnovy analiza khudojestvennogo teksta: Autoref. diss... doc-ra philol. science - T., 1993. - 46 p.; Ashurova D. Lexicon kak otrazhenie national-cultural specific language // 2nd volume. Nauch. conf. Language and culture. - M., 2003. - S.76-81; Bushui A.M. Vzaimootnosheniya mejdu yazykom, kulturoy i obshchestvom // Language and national culture. Materials of the international conference dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages. - Samarkand, 2008. - B.6-13; Safarov Sh. Cognitive linguistics. - Jizzakh: Sangzor, 2006. - 92 p.; Safarov Sh. Pragmalinguistics. - T., 2008. - 300 p.; Mamatov A.E. Yazykovaya kartina mira kak cognitive phenomenon // Cognitive-pragmatic principles of foreign language education. - Samarkand, 2007; Atakhanova G.Sh. Nominatsii "Vozrast cheloveka" v cognitivno-pragmaticheskom i lingvokulturologicheskom aspektakh (na materiale angliyskogo zyzyke): Kand. Philol. science... diss. - T., 2006; Mamatov A. Vzaimodeystvie i vzaimovliyanie yazyka i kultury v protsesse perevoda / Literary translation in the context of linguistics, literary studies and intercultural relations. - Jizzakh, 2011. - B.31-32; Mamatov A. Linguistics: lingvokulturema and logoeistema. - Foreign philology. Language. Literature. Education. - Samarkand, 2015. - No. 1(54). - B. 9-15; Yusupov O'. About the terms meaning, concept, concept and lingvokulturema / Stylistics in modern directions of linguistics. - T., 2011. - B.49-55; Yakubov J. Cognitive characteristics of the concept of —love in French / Current problems of German studies and translation studies. - T., 2011. - B. 107-111; Ziyaev A. Word meaning intensity and linguoculturology // Cognitive interpretation of word meaning intensification in English. Methodical guide. - Fergana, 2011. - B.58-70; Khudoyberganova D. Anthropocentric interpretation of artistic texts in the Uzbek language: Philol. science. doctoral diss. autoref. - T., 2015. - 102 p.; Khudoyberganova D. A brief explanatory dictionary of linguistic and cultural terms. - T.: —Turon zamin ziell, 2015; Djumanova D.R. Lingvokulturological aspects of reality // Russian language and cultural communication / Materialy nauchno-prakticheskoy conference. - Ivanova: IvGU, 2012. - P.218-222; Djusupov N. Concept problem in modern linguistics // Prepodavanie zyzyka i literatury. - T., 2004. - No. 4. - S.12-18; Isamukhamedova N. Stilisticheskaya adekvatost perevoda khudojestvennogo teksta: Diss. sugar Philol. science - T, 2007. - 146 p.; Tosheva D. Linguistic culture and its research source // Scientific information of Bukhara State University. - Bukhara, 2016. - No. 3 (63). - B. 80.; Tukhtakhodzhaeva N.A. Representation of linguocultures in literary translation (as an example of English and Uzbek languages): Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) diss. autoref. - T., 2017. - 42 p.; Makhmaraimova Sh.T. Linguistic culture. Study guide. - T.: Creative publishing house named after Cholpon, 2017. - 164 p.

to determine the content of linguistic and cultural terms specific to English and Uzbek languages;

the issue of re-creation of the translations of proverbs and proverbs in English and Uzbek through the intermediary, that is, the Russian language, as well as proposing methods of translation;

clarifying the specific aspects of the emergence of a lexicon with methodologically limited linguistic and cultural features in translations of prose works;

comparative study of translations of English and Uzbek words, symbolic tools and their linguistic and cultural features through the intermediary Russian language;

the question of the expression of linguistic and cultural characteristics in the translation, identifying the changes that occurred in the scope of the story "Love of Life" by Jack London.

The object of the study. Linguistic and cultural translation of literary texts in English and Uzbek languages re-expression of its features in translation is the object of our scientific work.

The subject of research. The re-expression of linguistic and cultural features in the Uzbek translations of the works of English authors and the re-creation of the Uzbek translations are the problems.

Research methods.

In the research, the comparison of the original and translation and complementary parallel texts, classification (classification) method, statistical analysis, critical reading, comparative typological method, analogy, comparative translation studies and literary text analysis such methods are used.

The scientific novelty of the study:

it has been proven that the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the Uzbek translations of the works of English writers can be adequate to the original in purely philological and scientific-literary terms;

the problems of the translation of the historical and national characteristics described in the English works were identified, and the methods of transcription, transliteration and scientific description were developed to solve them;

it has been proven that the use of proverbs and sayings, special words, and symbolic means in the re-expression of linguistic and cultural translations can serve as a means of determining the degree of their alternative to the original;

linguistic and cultural features present in the English and Uzbek texts of a certain artistic work the translator's skill was determined through the medium of Russian, and the problems related to the transfer of linguistic and cultural features from one language to another were proved.

Practical results of the research.

The monographic classification of Uzbek translations of literary works written by English-speaking peoples as alternatives to the originals, the comparative analysis and interpretation of the originals and translations, the conclusions drawn as a result of the research of the problem and the generalized opinions for the translators of the ancient monuments in English and O It has been

proven to be an important practical guide for translating into Uzbek languages. Also, it is based on the fact that the materials of the dissertation are a necessary source for the creation of studies on the translation of linguistic and cultural features, and for ordering dictionaries;

all layers and methods of translations of literary texts in English and Uzbek languages and linguistic and cultural features are proven through translation analysis;

Linguistic and cultural terms in English and Uzbek were analyzed as lexical units.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the reports made at national and international scientific-methodical and scientific-practical conferences, articles published in scientific journals, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations implemented in practice, the obtained results confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of research results in works of art in English It is explained that the theoretical conclusions of the analysis of the translations of the applied linguistic and cultural features in the Uzbek language can be used as a source in the fields of linguistics, translation studies, stylistics and intercultural communication.

In particular, English and Uzbek languages are important in elucidating the scientific-theoretical aspects of problems such as method, method, principle, equivalence in translation. The translation of the linguistic and cultural features found in the literary text of English and Uzbek languages is determined by the comparative presentation.

If the translators approach the translation of works created in a foreign language from a linguistic and cultural point of view, it is important to clarify the quality of the creative process aimed at preserving the original meaning.

The practical significance of the research is that it is an important guide that can be a solution to the current issues facing future translators and translation specialists, including improving the quality of the skill of translating the original cultural meanings into the native language, and the problems of re-creating the translation. possible In addition, the results and conclusions of the research are used in the preparation of lecture texts, textbooks, study guides and training manuals in the fields of literary relations, comparative and comparative literature, stylistics, text analysis, translation studies in the higher educational institutions of our country. serves as a useful material in the creation of vocabularies.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results of the study of linguistic, cultural, structural-semantic, functional aspects of the text in literary translation:

The results of the linguistic and cultural features of the translation being equivalent to the original in terms of its scientific accuracy, socio-intellectual and certain artistic aspects were announced by the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and completed at Andijan State University in 2017-2020 OT-F1-18 digital was used to ensure the execution of tasks set within the

framework of the fundamental project on "Development of methods and methodology of formation of mass linguistic culture".

The results of the methods of re-translation of linguistic and cultural features in English works in Uzbek according to the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 257 dated August 2, 2022 for students of 511400-Foreign language and literature (English) It indicates that it is a necessary material for solving the issues related to the priority trends, directions and development principles of translation studies, which are included in the mentioned textbook "English language". As a result, the linguistic and cultural features of Uzbek translations served to strengthen and further develop English-Uzbek literary relations.

On the basis of the results of the experimental work, the theoretical and practical experiences of the re-expression of linguistic and cultural tools in literary translation have been summarized, and specific proposals and recommendations and ideas that should be implemented in this regard have been presented by the senior teacher of the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute A. Under the leadership of Najmiddinov, the practical project in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs named "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" numbered S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335) has been implemented within the framework of the international grant. used in providing.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed at 3 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 12 scientific works were published on the research topic, including 1 textbook, 5 articles in scientific publications recommended to be published by the High Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 3 republics and published in 2 foreign journals and 3 Georgian journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. Dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of used literature. The length of the dissertation is 140 pages, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the research is based, the purpose and tasks, the object and the subject are described, its compatibility with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific innovation and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results information on the disclosure, implementation of research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

Of the dissertation entitled "**Theoretical and practical issues of linguistic and cultural translations**". Literary relations occupy a special place in the system of relations between the peoples of the world. In the process of applying literary influences and contacts, the importance of studying the conditions necessary for

the development of national literature and the spiritual strength of one nation from another nation is highlighted.

The first part of this chapter is "**History and interpretation of linguistic and cultural issues of translation**" it was named, and it was proven that the topic we are researching in different countries, with the existence of different cultural views, is not only relevant, but also has an impact on the formation of common intercultural communication between peoples today.

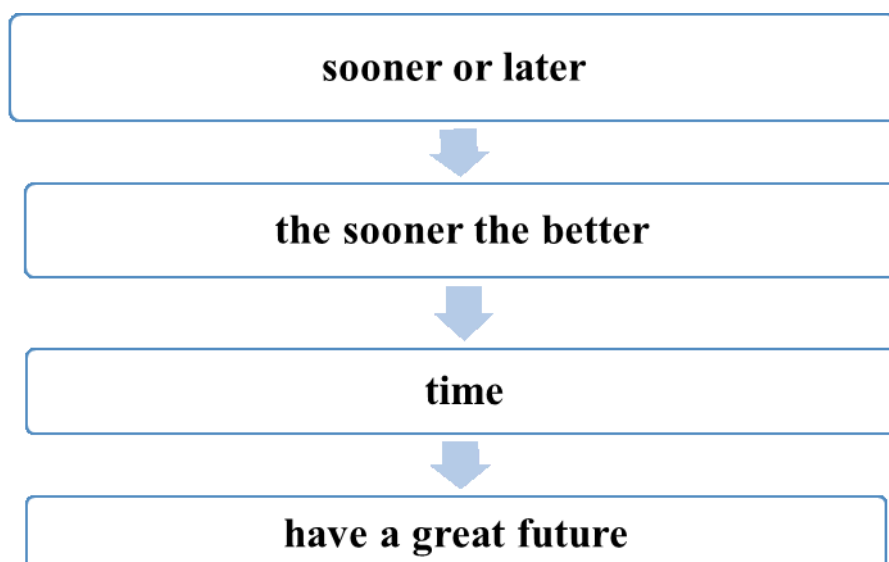
With the existence of different cultural views in different countries, we hope that the topic we are researching is not only relevant, but will have an impact on the formation of common intercultural communication between peoples today. For example, the concept of "**early**" is **more important** in the English culture than in the Uzbek language. In order to succeed and be successful, especially in business and business people, you need to get up very early:



Basically, the evaluation of such phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages is viewed positively, but negative aspects can also be observed:

For example, we do not find the cultural concept of "**go to sleep at the same time as the hens**" in Uzbek. On the contrary, it has become Uzbek culture and way of life to wake up early in the morning to the sound of rooster crowing. It can be said that there are cultural differences between the English and Uzbek languages in some cases.

Planning for the future is more characteristic of English culture. The British, like the Uzbeks, live not in the past or in the present, but in the future. They already look forward to their future, some events, successes, etc.:



However, in Uzbek culture, people often refer to people who see the future, because Uzbeks have a characteristic of curiosity, a desire to know what will happen in the future.



The British believe that everything can be changed and that there is nothing that cannot be changed, while the Uzbek people believe that some events are inevitable, that everything is predetermined, that is, existence is more to the Uzbek culture. is typical.

In the second chapter entitled **"Linguo-cultural characteristics of translation and theoretical approaches"**, the linguistic-cultural characteristics of translation are the existence of semantic and formal equality between the source text and the target text, whether the original source text is lost or changed in the translation, and the place of sentences in the translation. We will consider problems such as whether the meaning is preserved or lost when it changes, through the following image.

The linguistic features of translation are described as a form of "cultural translation" or "interpretation of cultures ⁶," translation is presented metaphorically as the translation of field observations into ethnographic text.

⁶Maslova V.A. Lingvokulturology: Ucheb. posobie dlya stud. higher ucheb, zavedeniy. -M.: Izdatelsky center "Akademiya", 2001. -S. 34.

It is known that the linguistic and cultural features of any foreign language are one of the most effective ways to change the translation process by comparing it with one's native language. When teaching a foreign culture in comparison to one's mother tongue, the easier it is to teach the similarities between the languages, the more difficult it is to teach the differences between them.

4) One of the initial problems is the sharp difference between the Uzbek word order and the English word order.

For example: **I go to the office by metro.**

The difference in the arrangement of the words of the same sentence in both languages makes it difficult for translators who are learning the language to translate the sentence correctly. Because the translator makes the following mistake while translating the native language sentence into English word for word. In order not to make such mistakes, first of all, word order in English is stricter than in Uzbek. A change in the order of the parts of the sentence also changes the translation. For example:

A black pen - qora ruchka

A pen is black - ruchka – qora

Let's consider another issue. Students translate the sentence "I am a student" as **"I student" and make a mistake**. Because the auxiliary verb **am in this sentence** does not have an alternative in Uzbek. The use of such auxiliary verbs must be perfectly taught by the teacher during the lesson.

2) Another problem is that prepositions used in English are not used in Uzbek. Their meanings are given in Uzbek through conjugation, possessive suffixes and auxiliary words. In English, prepositions are very widely used and they completely change the meaning of words. For example:

to look – qaramoq – look for – qidirmoq

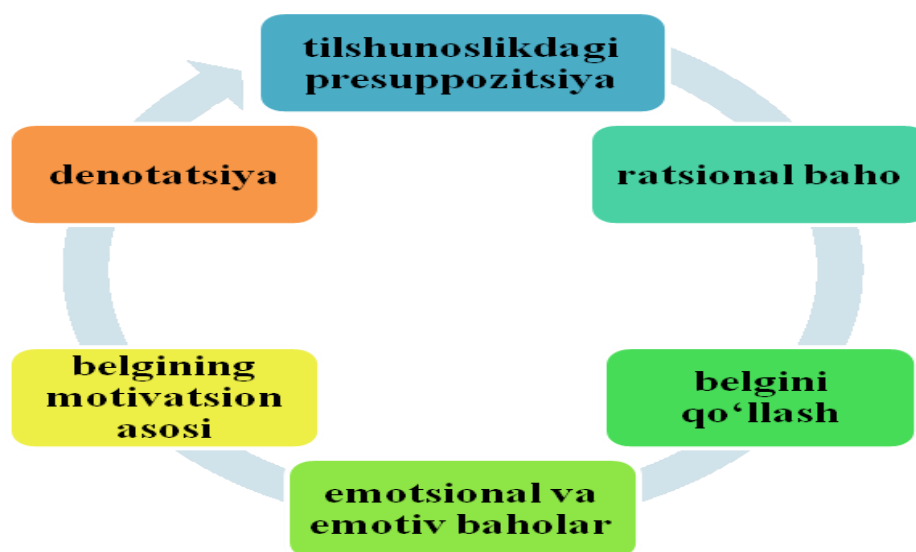
to go – bormoq – go on – davom ettirmoq.

to look - look for - to look for

to go - go on - to continue.

3) Another difficulty in translation is the device known as the impersonal or impersonal sentence. Such sentences are very common in the Uzbek language. For example: It is winter now. Today it's cold. It's seven o'clock. In English, such sentences begin with the word **It**, **because there are no impersonal sentences in English**. The word **dog** is not translated into Uzbek, that is, it has no Uzbek equivalent. As a result, language learners omit the word **dog** and the corresponding verb form **"is"**. For example: **Hozir qish – It is autumn now; soat yetti – It is seven o'clock; bugun sovuq – It is cold today**, etc.

We would like to propose a macrocomponent model of re-expression of linguistic and cultural features in translation. We can see in the image below that this model includes the following six blocks of information:

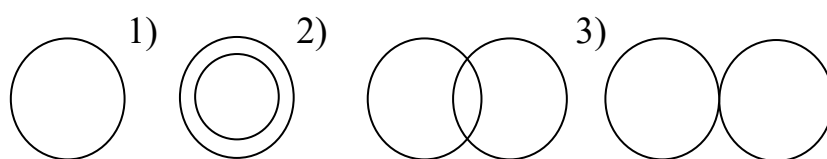


Linguistic features of translation are recommended by the researchers, as well as extensive use of psychosociocultural experiments and linguocultural analysis of texts.

In translation, re-expression of lexical units of linguistic and cultural features can be manifested in different forms. We can see these forms through three relationships.

- 1) alternative (general equality);
- 2) partial equivalence (with the inclusion of semantics or overlap);
- 3) inequality (istisno).

In this unsteady state the following expression is possible.



It is known that all the characteristics of a person, which are realized in his life, are realized in society through culture. Therefore, the cultural activity of a person who is recognized as a representative of the community depends on him, therefore, culture is an integral part of society, and its study becomes the study of society. Culture is a special factor that determines a person's behavior, consciousness, activity and living environment due to the close connection with the life and activities of the individual and through it, the communities. It is the objects used in human life, tools, art embodies works and language tools.

Chapter " **Issue of reflecting the linguistic and cultural potential of the original in translation**" Linguistic potential is the linguistic and cultural influence of the information in the text on the receptor, that is, the information reflected in

the text affects the feelings of the receptor, evokes a certain emotional feeling, and so on. ' clarifies secrets.

The need to recreate the translated text in a language understandable to the recipient of the information forces the translator to make additional comments in order to convey the original meaning of the difficult-to-understand elements. While such elements are easily understandable to the readers of the source language, they may not make any sense to the readers of the target language. Thus, implicit information in the original becomes explicit information in the translation:

The Prime Minister spoke a few words from a window in No. 10.

Any English reader who reads this sentence knows that the Prime Minister's residence is located at the tenth house of Downing Street in London. But for the majority of Uzbek readers, this is unknown, and for this reason, in the Uzbek translation, the translator turns the words in this sentence through lexical transformation, that is, instead of some lexical units, other words are used. forced to use For example:

The Prime Minister gave a short speech from the balcony of his residence. (F. Abdullaev "Stories" Vol.: 1955. - B. 57)

In most cases, such transformations are generalizations. Generalization is the replacement of words with a specific meaning in the translated language by words with a general meaning that is understandable to everyone. For example:

Also, he would find flour, - not much, - a piece of bacon, and some beans (J. London " Love of life " 1905. p. 63)

Bundan tashqari o'sha yerda oz bo'lsa ham un, bir parcha go'sht, loviya ham bor. (F. Abdullaev " Stories" T.: 1955. - P. 59)

A «swept» yard that was never swept where Johnson grass and rabbit-tobacco grew in abundance. (J. London "Love of life" 1905. p. 65)

«top-toza» hovli hech qachon supirilmas va butunlay o't-o'lanlar bilan qoplanib yotardi. (F. Abdullaev "Stories" T.: 1955. - P. 60)

"The temperature was an easy ninety", he said. (J. London "Love of life" 1905. p. 65)

"Chidab bo'lmas jazirama", – dedi u. (F. Abdullaev " Stories" T.: 1955. - P. 60)

The word "bacon" used in the first example is familiar to the readers of America, Great Britain and many similar countries, but it is as unfamiliar and incomprehensible to Uzbek readers. Because in Uzbeks such product that is, a pig chest from the part to be done smoked product there is not _ S h u therefore translator him summarizing just meat in the style of translation did _

Dissertation **"Analysis of proverbs, typical words and symbolic tools reflecting linguistic and cultural features in English and Uzbek languages"** The second chapter called English and Uzbek proverbs, special words and symbolic means of translation dedicated to linguistic and cultural features.

The first part of the second chapter **"Linguistic and cultural characteristics of translations of proverbs and sayings"** is called

The proverb has deep social, moral, philosophical and wise content. For this reason, some proverbs can express the content of an entire novel or drama.

code of moral rules that everyone should follow. The *answer to a fool is silence* (Axmoqqa javob sukut), say the Uzbeks, and the Russians say *Дурак ворчит, умный молчит*⁷.

The proverb has deep social, moral, philosophical and wise content. For this reason, some proverbs can express the content of an entire novel or drama.

The differences between proverbs, matals and idioms from the following examples:

Proverb	Saying
Fingers, Have light	There is no rose without a thorn
Qo'li qing'irning dili qing'ir	Tikansiz gul bo'lmas

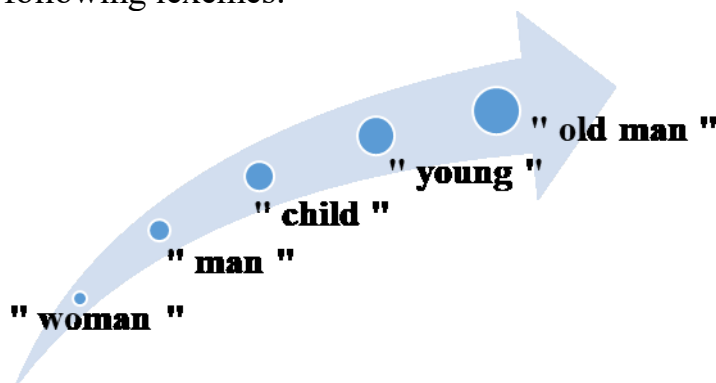
The classification of proverbs and proverbs by components shows that the dependence between the components of proverbs and proverbs is one of the important features of their mutual lexical composition. The lexical structure of proverbs is not the same. We classified proverbs and matals according to the amount of their components. The research results of the studied proverbs and proverbs show that proverbs and proverbs can have from two to nine components.

In English, a proverb often: 1) describes a person's qualities, characteristics and features. The result of the analysis shows that some proverbs and sayings show human character. As you can see, about **30% of** English and Uzbek proverbs are negative and **20% are positive**. has a description.

Most of the proverbs are neutral. Only 10% are men, about **4% are elderly** and **7% are women, youth and children**.

An explanatory analysis of proverbs and sayings in the dictionary shows that some of them describe the gender or age characteristics of people.

Figurative meanings of "gender" and "age" are clearly used in the dictionary explanation using the following lexemes:



Proverbs and sayings containing animal names can describe:

3) to a woman: to be no chicken - to be far from being a young girl. *Every mother thinks her own gosling a swan,*

4) To the man: *Every dog is a lion at home.*

3) To children: *as quite as a lamb* - a child who is quiet when necessary. *As the old cock crows so does the young. Little pigeons can carry a great messages.*

⁷ Poslovitsy i povokrki narodov Vostoka. M., 1961, – S. 93

6) To young people: Pal without knowledge is a run away horse.

7) To the elderly: *You cannot teach old dog new tricks*. You you ca n't teach an old dog a new trick. Old man people changes and news with get to know they don't even bother.

An old dog barks not in a vein. Old birds are not to be caught with chaff. An *interpretative analysis* of proverbs and proverbs with words meaning animal names shows that they are more often used to show negative relationships than positive relationships of human character and behavior.

The second part of the chapter " **Problems of rendering original words and their linguistic and cultural characteristics in translation**" is called, in this chapter, understanding the spirit and essence of the original in literary translation, understanding the lexical, phraseological, grammatical, phonetic functions of various elements in the text, and finding suitable alternatives for them in the translation language are analyzed.

As sources of cultural information, it is possible to show the realities, images, beliefs, rituals and traditions in culturally marked contexts without alternative lexicon, phraseological units, pames, speech etiquette formulas, figurative means.

The term "national identity" refers to specific words that express concepts related to a certain nation, its living conditions, outlook, culture, clothing, and household items, i.e., concepts belonging to one nation. is caught. Such uniqueness is reflected in the character's behavior, sayings, proverbs, jokes, as well as in the author's reaction to the events of the work, and in his narration.

The third part of the chapter " **Linguistic and cultural characteristics of translations of symbolic means in English and Uzbek**" called, the problem of symbols in the translator was specially studied within the framework of cognitive linguistics.

The problem of translation of names that express linguistic and cultural features in translation is one of the challenges faced by translators. Despite the fact that research has been conducted on this issue, one more small issue is still left out of researchers' attention. Even so, it is a problem of how to translate the names of holy prophets and their personal names into the native language.

When it comes to English names, they should also be transliterated and transcribed, so that when the reader hears and reads them, the image of an English person appears before the eyes of the reader. For example, the name John cannot be translated into Russian as "Ivan", Nicolas - "Nikolai", Michael - "Mikhail". For this reason, let's say that the name of the novel "Nicholas Nickelby" written by Charles Dickens is transliterated into Russian and Uzbek languages as "Nicolas Nickelby". Therefore, the name of the character of Peter Abrahams' "Wreath on the Grave" was transliterated as "Michael" (in this case, using the transliteration method would have Russified the character's name and made it "Mikhail"). same period:

<i>Help, Michael! Your woman is frozen stiff.</i> (Peter Abrahams. A Wreath for Udomo, London, – R. 109)	<i>Maykl, yordam ber! Jufti haloling sovuqdan qotib qolibdi.</i> (Piter Abrahams. Qabrdagi gulchambar, T., 1970. –B. 113)	<i>Майкл, на помощь! Твоя благоверная окоченелаю.</i> (Питер Абрахаме. Венок Майклу Удомо, М., 1965, – С. 101)
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However, the names of saints, angels and prophets mentioned in religious books are translated in a completely different way.

Without giving a detailed description of each level, we note their main characteristics. The verbal-semantic level includes such parameters as structural-semantic integrity, relatedness, lexical, grammatical formalization, stylistic markedness (imagery, emotiveness, evaluativeness), implicitness and ambivalence. The communicative-pragmatic level is based on such principles as anthropocentricity, situationality, procedurality and addressability. The cognitive level involves consideration of parameters such as modality, conceptuality, interpretability and intertextuality.

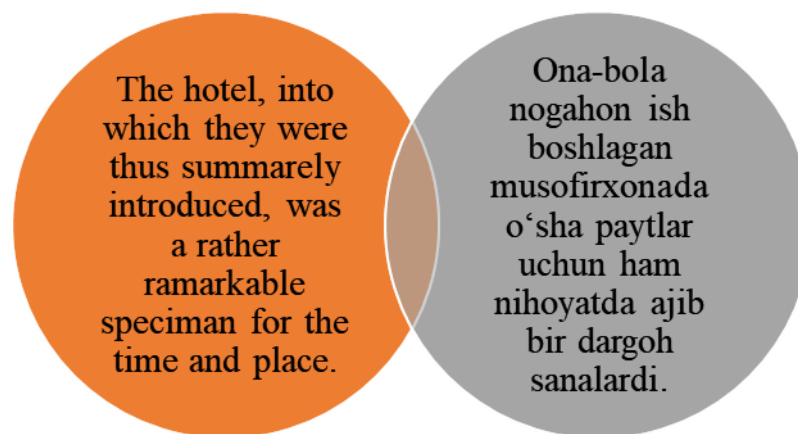
Based on the purpose of our research, the re-expression of linguistic and cultural features in the translation is directly related to the sciences of stylistics and lexicology, in which the comparative analysis of the linguistic and cultural features of the original translation requires deep stylistic knowledge from the translators.

Dissertation **"Issue of re-expression of linguistic and cultural features in translation"** In the third chapter called "Recreation of Linguistic-Cultural Features of the Original" in the translation, the modernizing of the original text by the translator is the reason for the creation of a poor quality translation.

The first part of the chapter is called **"About the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the original and their reproduction in translation"**.

The translator faces a number of difficulties in re-creating the original linguistic and cultural features in the translation. For example, the Uzbek translator does not understand the original text, he follows the Russian translator even though the linguistic and cultural meaning can be expressed through the means of the native language, the linguistic and cultural meaning expressed in the original is partially restored in Russian and fully in Uzbek, and vice versa. The linguistic and cultural potential can be fully restored in Russian and partially restored in Uzbek, as well as expressed through various types of transformations due to the fact that the original linguistic and cultural meaning does not exist in Russian or Uzbek.

For example, in the following example, the Russian and Uzbek translator added the word "Columbus" in the translation in order to convey the original Lingvocultural concept to the reader in an understandable way.



The correct identification of linguistic and cultural indicators or linguistic and cultural signs in the original by the translator lays the groundwork for their correct reproduction in the translation.

One morning, in the fall of 1880, a middle – aged woman accompanied by a young girl of eighteen, presented herself at the clerk's desk of the principal hotel in Columbus, Ohio, and made inquire as to whether there was anything about the place that she could do.

Like the original "presented, principal hotel, clerk's desk, a young girl of eighteen" words linguistic and cultural characters being them _ right realized translator in translation too this linguistic and cultural characters relatively again create received:

- **1880 yil kuzining subhidamlaridan birida yoshi o'tinqiragan bir ayol o'n sakkizga kirgan qizi bilan Kolumbus shahridagi (Ogoyo shtati) manaman degan mehmonxonaga bosh suqdi-da, nozirga yaqinlashib, bu yerda birorta ish topilarmikin, deb so'radi.**

The translator's attempt to simplify the linguistic and cultural features of the original, that is, to ignore the emotional, stylistic, figurative aspects and give the "main meaning" does not give good results in the translation. Such translation short of the receptor text in term main content with introduction in order to only if done, himself justification can _ Otherwise, such simplified translation is considered as initial stage of an adeuate translation.

The season of third part is called **"Analysis of the translations of Jack London's story "Love of Life"**, in which the linguistic and cultural features of the Uzbek version of Jack London's story "Love of Life" are analyzed.

The simple, fluent language of the work, the skillful use of expressive, figurative expressions from our native language, instead of some Russian expressions, are certainly worthy of attention. To date, by comparing this translation with the original and the Russian text, we have the opportunity to study to what extent the linguistic and cultural features of the original have been successfully restored in the translations.

Appropriate use of linguistic and cultural tools in translation serves to fully deliver the necessary meaning expressed in the original. For example the following sentence to the translation attention let's give:

- The man who followed slipped on a smooth boulder, nearly fell, but recovered himself with a violent effort, at the same time uttering a sharp exclamation of pain. He seemed faint and dizzy and put out his free hand while he reeled, as though seeking support against the air.

(Jack London «Loveoflife» 1905. pg. 261.)

Второй путник поскользнулся на гладком валуне и чуть не упал, но удержался на ногах, громко вскрикнув от боли. Должно быть, у него закружилась голова, - он пошатнулся и замахал свободной рукой, словно хватаясь за воздух. (Джэк Лондон собрание сочинений., Том 5; М. 1961. – С. 261.)

Orqada kelayotgan yo'lovchi silliq toshga siyg'anib ketib, yiqilishiga oz qoldi. Og'riqdan qattiq ingrab yubordi-yu, ammo yiqilmadi. Boshi aylandi shekilli, munkib ketib xuddi havodan tayanch topishgp intilgandek bo'sh qo'lini oldinga cho'zdi.

~~J.London "Hikoyalar". –T.: 1955. –B. 261~~

The skilled Russian translator changed the English word "the man" not to "that person" but to the word "putnik" based on the context, making the word "the man" clearer. The Uzbek translator who translated from Russian also interpreted this word as "passenger". However, the Russian translator replaced the lexical units with other lexical units in some places. In the above sentence, the word "followed" is not "sleduyushchiy" but "vtoroy" translated in the style of The Uzbek translator has achieved the unity of form and content by giving the exact equivalent of this word.

The third chapter is the third season It is called "**linguistic-cultural adequacy of the original and translation** " and there are many linguistic-cultural problems in the translation, which can include the following: adequacy, genre characteristics of the original and the background knowledge of the reader for whom the translation is intended, communicative purpose, linguistic-cultural neutrality, reality, Generalization (generalization), concretization, dialects, modernization of originality, and a number of similar problems were proved.

One of the main problems of translation is linguistic and cultural adequacy. An adequate translation is a perfect translation. AVFedorov and Ya.I.Resker, the authors of the concept of adequate translation, urge not to understand translation as telling a clear story. Both translation and narration, if done at a high level, follow the norms and rules of the translated language.

According to AVFedorov and Ya.I.Resker, a perfect translation is a translation that fully reflects the original, corresponds to it and is equal to it - an adequate translation.

As an example, let's pay attention to the translation of the following proverbs:

Ingliz tilida:	• Cut your coat according your cloth
O'zbek tilida:	• Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat
Ingliz tilida:	• Strike the while it is hot.
O'zbek tilida:	• Temirni qizig'ida bos.

Achieving linguistic and cultural adequacy in translation means the implementation of a translation that matches the original in all respects. But linguistic and cultural adequacy cannot always be achieved. Sociolinguistic factors, such as the use of substandard forms, such as the use of regional-dialect, social-dialect, and changed speech used by speakers, are also important in ensuring linguistic and cultural adequacy.

CONCLUSION

An interdisciplinary approach – the study of the set of visual tools in the space of the artistic text, based on the traditional linguistic and innovative cognitive position, made it possible to clarify the complex concept of "image" and its specific meanings. Examining the category of figurative means in translation within the framework of analysis, literary criticism and stylistics leads to understanding it as a collection of figurative means of the language that gives the text an artistry.

In the dissertation work, firstly, from the studies devoted to the comparative analysis of artistic texts in two or more languages, literary relations and the comparative study of translations that appeared as a result of this, the current trends in English and Uzbek (and Russian) translation studies and linguistics are presented from the problems, it became clear that it is necessary to study the linguistic and cultural features of translation. In the course of the research, a detailed analysis was made of the extent to which linguistic and cultural features of translation were studied abroad and in Uzbekistan. It is known that the linguistic and cultural phenomenon of translation is studied in philosophy, history, philology, archeology, pedagogy, ethnography and etc sciences. At the moment, the variety of definitions given to linguo-cultural science creates serious difficulties in its study.

From the analysis of written sources, it became clear that linguo-cultural studies are mainly studied in philology (literature and linguistics).

Secondly, in the course of research, it was found that translators faced problems in translating English folk proverbs and national-cultural lexical units into Uzbek due to the linguistic characteristics of English and Uzbek languages and the differences in the culture of these two nations.

Thirdly, in translation studies, the translation method is chosen according to the stylistic type of the text (artistic, journalistic, scientific, official-departmental, and colloquial), and in the translation of linguistic and cultural features, literal, adaptation, and creative translation methods are considered a philological phenomenon. The necessity of learning was theoretically justified.

Fourth, idiom transformation is used to translate small lexical units in the text, that is, words, phrases, national-cultural lexical units, phrases, proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms, and their words appropriation, adaptation, literal translation, transformation, modulation, equivalence, cultural equivalence, figurative equivalence, functional equivalence, formal equivalence, adaptation, substitution, clarification, dissection, expand, narrow, amplify, reduce, reveal meaning, give hidden meaning, generalize, elaborate, change word order, antonym (reverse) translation, transcription, transliteration, add word, so Omitting words, adapting word status to other language features, expressing with other words, combining methods, and types of notes were described.

Fifth, in the study, the symbols used in English fiction and their presentation in Uzbek language were comparatively studied. In finding an alternative to symbolic means, three main methods have been identified:

1. Literal rendering of symbolic means in translation;
2. Providing symbolic means by means of an alternative;
3. Omit symbolic devices in translation.

Symbolic features valued by humanity often have a clear meaning and evoke positive emotions in human thinking. When studying the comparative-stylistic or linguistic-cultural characteristics of the use of symbolic means and their interpretation in translation, it was found that they are mainly given literally or recreated by another visual means.

Sixth, during the research process, it was found that 90 English-specific words were translated into Uzbek through Russian, 184 linguistic and cultural features of the original texts were reflected in the translation only in 79 cases, national-cultural lexical units in 33 cases were reflected in the translation only in 9 cases.

Seventhly, a linguo-statistical analysis was conducted on the national-cultural lexical units representing the national values, customs, traditions, customs, lifestyle of the English people. The translators face problems in translating proverbs and sayings, which are part of the culture, into Uzbek language, due to the following factors: a) the translator does not have enough background knowledge, b) he encounters different cultural codes of two different cultures; c) characteristics of two languages; g) in the original text, it was proved that laughter should be based on different images, views, traditions.

Eighthly, translators used the internal capabilities of their native language, used different methods, looked for equivalents, alternatives and suitable options, tried to fully reflect the meaning, expressive value, artistic-aesthetic value of linguistic and cultural features in the translation. However, in the translation of English texts into Uzbek, many sentences were shortened and superficially rendered, and linguistic and cultural features were inappropriately omitted. it was found out.

Ninthly, the fact that the translators correctly identified the unique artistic secrets of English fiction by effectively using the internal capabilities of their native language in accordance with the author's style, the idea of the directly translated works and the linguistic and cultural features of the figurative tools in them, and the original content. can be considered the main achievement of translation theory and practice. In indirect (through the Russian language) translations, there are many negative situations.

Tenthly, the use of linguistic and cultural features in English literature served as the main tool for enriching the art of the work. The increasing number of studies devoted to the translation of such linguistic and cultural features and the existing linguistic and cultural problems in translation studies serves as an important factor in solving the problems related to the translation of fiction from one language to another.

The scientific research carried out within the framework of the research made it possible to solve the following tasks:

1. The history of English-Uzbek literary and translation relations was studied.
2. The descriptions and definitions given by foreign countries and Uzbek translators of linguistic and cultural features were objectively analyzed.
3. Methodological and linguistic aspects used in English fiction were studied.
4. The descriptions and classifications given by foreign and Uzbek scientists to linguistic and cultural features were thoroughly analyzed.
5. The current state of transfer of linguistic and cultural features from language to language was analyzed.
6. Problems related to translation of linguistic and cultural features used in English fiction into Uzbek and translation skills were analyzed based on the material of concrete translated works.
7. In the study, it was determined that in the future, it is possible to carry out scientific research on stylistic features of translating linguistic and cultural features, cognitive features of proverbs, special words and symbols created on the basis of the word.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ НИЗАМИ**

ГАЙБУЛЛАЕВА ХАТИРА МУРАТЖАНОВНА

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДОВ
ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ И УЗБЕКСКИЙ
ЯЗЫКИ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Андижан-2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за № B2022.2.PhD/Fil2540.

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Ведущая организация:	Джизакский государственный педагогический университет

Защита диссертации состоится «___» _____ 2023 года в ___ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков (Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобур Шох, дом 5. Тел.: (374) (74) 223-42-76, faks: (74) 223-42-76 e-mail: agsu_info@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института (зарегистрирована за №___). Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобур Шох, дом 5. Тел.: (374) 223-42-76; факс: 8 (374) 223-42-76; e-mail: agsu_info@edu.uz.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «___» _____ 2023 года
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования. Основной целью исследования является выявление языковых и культурологических особенностей, которые считаются трудными при переводе английской и узбекской художественной литературы.

Объект исследования. Объектом исследования является выражение лингвокультурологических особенностей художественных текстов в переводе на английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования:

доказано, что лингвокультурологические характеристики узбекских переводов произведений английских писателей могут быть адекватны оригиналу в чисто филологическом и научно-литературном отношении;

выявлены проблемы перевода исторических и национальных особенностей, описанных в англоязычных произведениях, и для их решения усовершенствованы методы транскрипции, транслитерации и научного описания;

доказано, что использование пословиц и поговорок, специальных слов и символических средств при перевыражении лингвокультурных переводов может служить средством определения степени их альтернативности оригиналу;

лингвокультурологические особенности в текстах того или иного художественного произведения на английском и узбекском языках сопоставлялись через опосредующий русский язык, и было установлено, что наличие языка-посредника в передаче лингвокультурологических особенностей с языка на язык вызывает множество негативных последствий.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении языковых, культурологических, структурно-смысловых, функциональных аспектов текста в художественном переводе:

результаты о том, что лингвокультурологические характеристики узбекских переводов произведений английских писателей могут быть адекватны оригиналу в чисто филологическом и научно-литературном отношении были использованы при реализации фундаментального проекта № ОТ-Ф1-18 «Разработка методов и методологии формирования массовой языковой культуры», выполненного в Андижанском государственном университете (справка № 39-01-20 от 7 января 2023 года Андижанского государственного университета). В результате лингвокультурные особенности художественного текста проявляются во всех слоях и методах анализа перевода.

выявленные проблемы перевода исторических и национальных особенностей, описанных в англоязычных произведениях и усовершенствованные для их решения методы транскрипции, транслитерации и научного описания были в лекциях, прочитанных студентам профессором Московского государственного университета им. Ломоносова В.В.Герасименко (справка от 15 ноября 2022 г. Московского государственного университета М.В. Ломоносова). В результате лекции обогащены кросс-культурным и кросс-лингвистическим анализом;

выводы о том, что использование пословиц и поговорок, специальных слов, символических средств при перевыражении лингвокультурных переводов может служить средством определения степени их альтернативности оригиналу использованы в подготовке радиопередач «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс», «Мировая литература» телерадиоканалом ГУ «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка ГУ «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 04-36-228 от 13 февраля 2023 года). В результате повысился научный уровень радиопередач и обогатился их контент.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 140 страниц без учета списка использованной литературы.

ЭЪЛОН ҚИЛИНГАН ИШЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
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I bo‘lim (part I; I часть)

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