

The Similarities and Differences of the Translatological Means of Representing the Concept of "Desire"

Nasridinov Mukhriddin Vasilidin ugli (PhD)

Head teacher at the Department of English Philology, Fergana State University

mv.nasridinov@pf.fdu.uz

Abstract. *Several isomorphic and allomorphic features of the verbal and nonverbal mechanisms that implement the idea of "purpose" in various systematic languages are the main topic of this essay. Examples from a fictional work are used to analyze each of them.*

Key words: *translation studies, the concept of "purpose", isomorphic aspects, allomorphic aspects, phraseology.*

INTRODUCTION

Regarding the function and role of translation studies in linguistics, no country in history has evolved equally across the ages and accomplished anything just via the knowledge and abilities of its citizens. Every nation finds its own accomplishments in a variety of fields at every era. Nonetheless, language is the primary means of sharing experience in any field of knowledge and expertise. It is common knowledge that translation is a vital aspect of society and undoubtedly a discipline that serves as a bridge between national boundaries. We may learn a lot from translations, and we can also become familiar with the cultures and worthwhile experiences of other countries. The creative mastery of the artistic medium is translation. By showcasing the strength and potential of a new language and transforming a work into an artistic phenomenon of that language, translation is the creative mastery of another language's aesthetic attractiveness for its speakers. Depending on the geographic location, history, religion, and customs of the nation in question, language serves as a vehicle for communicating how that nation views the outside world, reflecting the unique facets of the world from its perspective. Any group of people uses language to communicate their goals, aspirations, and wants. It is acknowledged that six of the world's languages are the most often used in the practice of international affairs. [6.1]

METHODS

When viewed through the lens of language translation studies, translation can be described as follows: A complex human activity, translation is the creative process of replicating a spoken expression (text) written in one language while maintaining the coherence of its form and content using the tools of another language. [6.56]

As previously said, translation facilitates communication with other peoples in a variety of contexts, including politics, trade, society, culture, production, business, and, of course, science. We may name several sciences, mathematics, physics, astronomy, history, art, and many more disciplines if we simply look at the scientific aspects of these fields. This leads us to the conclusion that all related sciences and fields are included in the field of translation.

Professors of Samarkand State University, doctor of philology A.M. Bushuy, Sh.S. Safarov, N.K. Turniyozov, B.Yo'ldashev, T.A. Bushuy, and others, as well as professors of the Uzbek State University of World Languages, O.K. Yusupov, D.U. Ashurova, A.E. Mamatov, M.I. Rasulova, and J. Yokubov, are currently Among those who have made significant contributions are J. J. Jalolov, X.R. Rakhimov, professors and instructors at Andijan State University's Faculty of Foreign Languages named after Z.M. Bobur, philology professors M.E. Umarkho'jayev, S.R. Rakhimov, and F.M. Hoshimov; candidates for philological sciences; associate professors A. Mamadaliyev, S.A. Solijonov, and M.A. Abduvaliyev; candidates for pedagogical sciences; and associate professor Sh.S. Alimov.

RESULTS

The goal of translation is to replicate a text written in a foreign language using content in the original language. To do this, the translator must first fully understand the source material before accurately rephrasing it in his native tongue. [1.11] A combination of imagination, exceptional talent and intuition, in-depth philological knowledge, rigorous lexical labor, and meticulous scientific interpretation go into the theoretical and artistic process of translation. [2.149.150]

Just as every field has its own complexities and difficulties, translation studies is no exception. We can encounter these situations, mainly in idioms, proverbs and sayings. For example, Professor F.M. In one of his scientific articles, Hoshimov gave such examples as: "God forbid, may it not happen again!", "Hudo ko'stammasin, bunaqa ayyarqani!", "My dearest, where have you been?", "Onanag örgilsin, bormisan?"

The aforementioned examples demonstrate how we could run into issues and challenges when translating within the context of phraseological and paremiological units. As a result, we will examine examples in this chapter of our study that fall under the umbrella of the English and Uzbek concepts of "goal."

№	Phraseological or paremiological units. In English	Uzbek translation	Equivalence in uzbek language
1	Wish came true	Orzusi to'g'ri kelmoq	a)Orzusi ro'yobga chiqmoq b)Orzusi ushalmoq
2	Want of trying	Harakat qilishni xohlamoq	a)Biror ishga jiddiy kirishmoq b) Biror ishga qattiq kirishmoq
3	Hope is as cheap as despair	Umid – umidsizlikdek arzondir	Umid to'riga tortar, Umidsizlik - go'rga
4	Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper	Umid yaxshi nonushta, ammo, yomon tushlikdir	Umid o'lmas, Rizq kamaymas
5	Hope, if it were not for, the heart would break	Agarda umidga o'rin bo'limganida, yurak yorilar edi	a)Umidning uzma, ko'nglingni buzma b)Umidning so'ndirma
6	Done do it yourself, if you want a thing well	Biron narsaning yaxshi qilinishini istasang, o'zing qil	O'zimning ishimga ho'kizman
7	Having your head in the clouds	Bulutlar ichida boshing bor	Tushingni suvga ayt
8	The Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose	O'z maqsadida Shayton Muqaddas kitob ustida ham qasam ichadi	Shaytonning ozdirgani – o'ziniki

9	The road to Hell is paved with good intentions	Jahannamga olib boruvchi yo'lda yaxshi niyatlar poyondoz	a)Yomon yo'ldan yurgan tuya yo'lda cho'kar b)Yaxshi niyat, yarim davlat
10	Hope deferred, makes the heart sick	Ushalmagan umid yurakni kasal qiladi	Ushalmagan orzular yurakni o'rtaydi
11	Even a fool sometimes speaks to the purpose.	Hatto ahmoq ham ba'zan maqsad haqida gapiradi.	Qulning maqsadi – qochmoq, Cho'rining maqsadi – ko'chmoq.
12	Right or wrong, God aid our purpose.	To'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri, Xudo maqsadimizga yordam beradi.	Niyating – o'z yo'ldoshing
13	a clean slate (= to forget about past problems; to start from the beginning)	toza reja (= o'tgan muammolarni unutish; boshidan boshlash)	O'tgan ishga salovat
14	Your wish is my command!	Sizning xohishingiz - mening buyrug'im!	a)So'zingiz biz uchun qonun!
15	Be careful what you wish for!	Orzularingizga ehtiyoj bo'ling!	Yaxshi gapga ham, yomon gapga ham farishtalar o'min deydi!
16	Build a castles in the air!	Havoda qasrlar qurmoq	Hom hayolga berilmoq.
17	Keep hope alive	Umidni tirik saqlang	a)Umidiningi so'ndirma b) Noumid shayton
18	Break a leg	Oyoqni sindir	Omad!
19	To ask for the moon	Oyni so'ramoq	Hom hayol surmoq
20	Pipe dream	Nay(quvur) orzu	Cho'pchak

Based on the aforementioned examples, we can draw the conclusion that, in order to eradicate the issues and flaws that arise during the translation process, it is imperative to stress once more the need to either avoid direct (word-for-word) translation or offer the most accurate substitute for the language units being translated. Based on the wisdom of peoples, the language's distinctive units, including its proverbs and sayings and phraseological units, have been transmitted from one generation to the next for generations. They demonstrate the breadth and depth of each language. For linguists, such units are not an issue; rather, they are solved one at a time, much like an intriguing puzzle.

DISCUSSION

Reiterating the significance of either avoiding literal (word-for-word) translation or offering the most accurate equivalent for the words being translated is essential in order to solve the problems and constraints that arise during the translation process. Proverbs, sayings, and idiomatic expressions are among the unique components of a language that have been passed down through the ages and generations, expressing the wisdom of many civilizations. Each language's complexity and richness are demonstrated in these units. Such formulations are not problematic for linguists, but rather offer a fascinating problem to be solved on an individual basis.

REFERENCES

1. Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Samarqand: Sangzor, 2006. – 125 b.
2. Попов З.Д. Стернин И А когнитивная лингвистика Учебное издание федеральное агентство по образованию Воронежский государственный университет Москва ACT:Восток-Запад(2007. 3с).

3. Маслова В.А. когнитивная лингвистика.Учебное пособие. Тетрасистема 2008(22с).
4. Safarov V. Semantika-Toshkent:"O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi". Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti.2013.
5. Ашурова Д.У "Развитие когнитивной лингвистики в Узбекистане филология.2016,3с.
6. Абдулазизов А.О. Составных частях когнитивной лингвистики.Т:2007,3с.