

“TARJIMA JARAYONIDA LAKUNALAR: LINGVOMADANIY VA PRAGMATIK KONTEKSTLARNI MOSLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI (“DEVONU LUG'AT-IT TURK” ASARI MATERIALLARI MISOLIDA)”

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Namangan tumani 3-maktab ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisimizda “Tarjima jarayonida lakunalar: lingvomadaniy va pragmatik kontekstlarni moslashtirish muammolari (“devonu lug'at-it turk” asari materiallari misolida) mavzuga oid ayrim tushunchalar yoritib berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: lingvistika, muammo, dialectal, nutq, shevaga xos soʻzlar.

“LACUNAS IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS: PROBLEMS OF ADAPTATION OF LINGUISTICAL AND PRAGMATIC CONTEXTS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MATERIALS FROM THE WORK “DEVONU LUG'AT-IT TURK”)

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Annotation: This thesis highlights some concepts related to the topic “Lacunas in the translation process: problems of adaptation of linguocultural and pragmatic contexts (on the example of materials from the work “Devonu LUG'at-it Turk”).

Keywords: linguistics, problem, dialectal, speech, dialect-specific words.

«ЛАКУНЫ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПЕРЕВОДА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ АДАПТАЦИИ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ, КУЛЬТУРНЫХ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИХ КОНТЕКСТОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ИЗ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ «DEVONU LUG'AT-IT TURK»))»

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Аннотация: В данной диссертации освещаются некоторые концепции, связанные с темой «Глакуны в процессе перевода: проблемы адаптации лингвистических, культурных и прагматических контекстов (на примере материалов из произведения «Девону Луат-ит Тюрк»).

Ключевые слова: языкознание, проблема, диалект, речь, диалектные слова.

The formation of the areal linguistics of the Uzbek language is, of course, associated with Mahmud Kashgari and his work “Devonu lug‘at-it turk”. Areal linguistics is a science that shows the scientific, practical and scientific theoretical aspects of the geographical distribution of fraternal peoples and dialects of one people spread across different territories. The folklore materials presented in it are also considered dialectal materials. It is necessary to note that the author traveled to the territories inhabited by Turkic peoples, and if we use scientific terms today, he launched a dialectal expedition to study the dialects of Turkic peoples. After all, it is a simple axiom today that the dialectal features of a dialect are reflected primarily in the speech of representatives of the dialect, as well as in the folklore samples that coexist with this speech. The work was translated from Arabic into Uzbek by S. Mutalibov in a few years. For this, the author was awarded the academic title of Candidate of Philological Sciences with the condition of giving a lecture. Its three-volume publication in 1960-1963 by Fan Publishing House is one of the events that enriched social life, especially science. Later, its index dictionary was also published (1967). Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'at-it turk" work. Since the materials for Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'at-it turk" were collected well in advance, it was written in two years. With this work, the author translates and explains Turkish words into Arabic and emphasizes that Arabs need to know Turkish in order to communicate with Turks. This work describes the vocabulary, development, and

scope of spread of Turkic languages. This work The expression of the richness, development and scope of the vocabulary is given with examples from the perspective of the 11th century, in which, of course, the provision of dialectal words in the dictionary and the provision of a map of 8 territories where the Turkic peoples spread were completely appropriate. It would not be wrong to say that the author laid the foundation for comparative linguistics with this work. Of course, this idea should be considered scientifically practical.

Analysis of the transition zones in the sphere of interaction of regionally related languages, that is, the formation of vibrational zones, and the causes of linguistic inaccuracy from linguistic aspects. Methodology for documenting and mapping scientific materials collected as a result of historical, descriptive, comparative research. Territorial distribution of dialects, dialects and languages in areal linguistics. Isogloss (the boundary of territories speaking a certain language on a dialectological map), its distribution and classification. The emergence of the language, its territorial spread, the economic, political, ethnographic and cultural factors that caused it. The relationship between territorially close languages, dialects and dialects and a description of their influence. The intersection of theoretical and methodological problems of the discipline of "Areal Linguistics" with issues of folk history, language history, folk oral creativity, place names, anthroponyms, ethnography and onomastics; the treatment of issues of orthography, terminology in the literature.

Linguistic contacts between Turkic and non-Turkic ethnic groups expanded in the early Middle Ages. During this period, the population in a number of areas of the region spoke Turkic and Sogdian languages. For example, Mahmud Kashgari reports that in the 11th century, the inhabitants of the cities in the south of East Turkestan, as well as in the Chu and Talas valleys, spoke both Turkic and Sogdian, and that the population was bilingual. According to him, in the 10th-11th centuries, in the city of Balasogun in East Turkestan, the population at one time spoke both Turkic and Sogdian. In his work "Turkish Divan", Mahmud Kashgari spoke about the Sogdians in Balasogun and wrote that "the Sogdians who migrated from

Bukhara and Samarkand settled in Balasogun and became Turkic." Indeed, A.B. Juraev's fruitful scientific research in the field of Uzbek areal linguistics It must be recognized that it is significant as a single work that has been implemented. In fact, the theoretical foundations of Uzbek areal linguistic studies came into being together with the works of Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'ot-it turk" and Alisher Navoi's "Muho-kamatul lug'atayn". The study of Uzbek dialects based on areal linguistic methods began with the collection of materials from the dialects of the Fergana Valley by Professor A.K. Borovkov. However, the lack of a single center in the republic that would unite dialectological work at that time did not allow these materials to be processed and mapped. After some time, the task of mapping the features of Uzbek dialects and determining their areas was again put on the agenda. Linguists such as E.D. Polivanov, G.O. Yunusov, I.K. Yudakhin, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, Sh. Shoabdurakhmanov enriched the field of Uzbek areal linguistics with their scientific works and primary source materials, making a significant contribution to its development and improvement. In mapping the area of Uzbek dialects, the services of Professor V.V. Reshetov should be separately recognized. He conducted dialectological studies in the Angren region of the Tashkent region and mapped the phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences found in the dialects of the Akhangaron oasis. He was the first in Uzbek dialectology to compile 49 linguistic maps of Uzbek complex dialects. For some reason, these maps have not been published until now. Language, which performs the function of direct communication between people, finds its expression through sounds or complexes of sounds.

As the Uzbek linguist M.M. Mirtojiev rightly emphasized: "The expression of meaning or purpose in a certain sound or complex of sounds is considered a lexical unit, vocabulary, lexicon. The introduction of this vocabulary into communication based on certain grammatical laws is speech, that is, language.

Here we will talk about the three-dimensional structural part of language: the material source of language is sounds; the means of transmitting this material source is the lexicon, the dictionary; the law of the communicative interaction of this

vocabulary with people for communication is grammar...

Sound is the material that expresses language. Therefore, interest in the phonetic aspect of language and the scientific, theoretical and practical research carried out in this regard have a long history.

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