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ДОБРЕДОЇДОВТЕ WELTKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÄLTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH KΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam ك ب ال ه أ WILLKOMMEN  
BEM VINDA Сaрдэчнa зaпpашaем 환영  
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK 歡迎 ようこそ  
आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे  
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄLTE  
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SALUTATIO வரவரேற்பா BI XÊR HATĬ  
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

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## THE DISPLAY IN TRANSLATION OF ACTING PARTICLES AND CONJUNCTION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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*Abstract: Particles are one such linguistic unit and occupy its place among auxiliary groups of words. It is sometimes observed that it forms a function with auxiliary and connective words close to it in function. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect a word with a word or a sentence with a sentence, to give them additional meaning. This article notes that in Uzbek linguistics, the term link-load is also used in relation to "intermediate events" formed by the transition of particles to the connective line.*

*Keywords: connective, auxiliary, cohesive part, originality, translation, augmentation, alternative, parts of speech, emotion, expressiveness, intensity.*

In the linguistic system of most of the peoples of the world, auxiliary vocabulary is formed, serving to link additional words by adding additional meanings to them. Having no lexical meaning, such lexical units with grammatical meaning, form and function attract attention in terms of giving emotionality, expressiveness, intensity and syntactic connection with words and sentences. Loadings are one such linguistic unit and have their place among the auxiliary groups of words. It is sometimes observed that it forms a function with auxiliary and connective words close to it in function. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect a word with a word or a sentence with a sentence, to give them additional meaning.

In Uzbek linguistics, the term "line-loading" is also used to refer to the "intermediate events" that occur when particles are transferred to the connecting line.

Примечательно, что в английском и узбекском языках, когда частицы служат для прибавления слова к слову, часто наблюдается с их помощью образование двойных слов. Например, в узбекской пословице "Она-ю бола - гулу лола" мать и дитя, цветок и тюльпан, лицо и предмет соединяются как союзы "и", являющиеся разновидностью союза с равными предлогами. -у, -ю. Похожую грамматическую ситуацию можно наблюдать и в английском языке. Например, произведение известного американского писателя Т. Дрейзера "Время и репетиция - о чудо!" Слова "время" и "повторение" в узбекском языке, которые связаны между собой союзом "и" в отрывке "и" "Время и повторение - о, какая сила!"

Thus, the interdependence of the conjunction with the preposition, the interrelation of words of the same category, the formation of pairs of words, cohesive parts are equally characteristic of the English and Uzbek languages.

It is known that in Uzbek, prepositions participate in the conjunction of both parts of speech and multi-component parts of speech, consisting of equal simple sentences that are not interdependent. Conjunctions with equal predicates are also found in English: "Carrie crossed the hall, rustling her skirts, and scribbled a note in her gloves."

The same Uzbek translation reads, "Kerry ruffled her shirt, walked from the platform to her apartment, took off her gloves, and scolded the letter."

In this passage, the English union "and" is translated into Uzbek by the preposition "-yes". In English and Uzbek, which belong to different systems, these grammatical units have different forms, but by combinability of grammatical function they can replace each other in translation.

In the following passage the English conjunction "and" is translated into Uzbek with the preposition "-yu": "Her husband asked some questions and sat down to read the evening paper. (P.10). "Mr. Ganson asked Kerry about it and went to read the evening paper." (B.17).

There are several differences from the original in this translation: a) instead of "Her husband" the translator added the anthroponym "Mr. Ganson"; b) the phrase "asked some questions" is given by the phrase "asked some questions"; c) The verb "sat down" is not reflected in the translation. However, since the word "and" in the original connects the parts of speech, its replacement in the translation with the preposition "-yu", which has a similar grammatical function in the Uzbek language, is justified. Again, in the original and in the translated text, although the auxiliary "then" is not used, its place is felt before the word "evening". As they say, "Mr. Ganson asked first and then went to read the evening paper.

Sometimes a non-original particle is added to the translated text: "In the intuitive graces it was still raw." (P.3).

Translation: "In the chapter on Nozu Karashma, it was not noticeable that he had a translation. (B.6).

Apparently, none of the words "seed, manners, coquetry" correspond to the word "nosu karashma. The translator used a couple of words connected by the preposition "nosu karashma. The result is an intensifying particle that does not really exist.

It is often observed that translators use the compound "while" with the preposition "though. For example: "And yet she was interested in her charms, quick to understand the sharper pleasures of life, striving for material gain." (P.3). Translation: "Nevertheless, he went about himself, enjoying the pleasures of life and striving for material goods." (B.6).

The reason for this is that the word still in the Uzbek language, however, can form an alternative with its conjunctions. This idea can be substantiated by the example of created English-Uzbek translated dictionaries.

In Uzbek, however, the conjunction "and yet" is sometimes used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, as in the case above: "She realized that she was not destined to be a circle of pleasure, and yet there was something promising in all the material perspectives he laid out. (P.5). "He is very much aware that there is more to life than mere entertainment, but there was something encouraging in what his companion told him." (B.10).

Even if the word "and" occurs in the form "and anything" along with the word "anything," it means a barrier. Because the English word "anything" means "anything" in Uzbek. For example: "He was to the presented order of intellect attractive, and whatever he recommended to him, you may be sure that it did not escape Carrie's attention at her first glance. (P.4). "That's why Kerry looked at it and saw that everything would grow in value." (B.8).

Although the compound "at a glance" is not used with a particle in the original of this text, its translation uses the particle-you accentuation in the form "at a glance. But this does not affect the translation.

The word "and," which is often used as a conjunction in English, is a combination of two words belonging to the same category, such as conjunctions "and," "and," "with auxiliaries," "u," "-u," while in Uzbek, "yes" serves as a link. For example, in the following example, the conjunction "and" connects the verbs "nodded" and "asked": "Carrie nodded and asked her sister about the neighborhood." (P.11). Kerry nodded and asked her sister about her neighborhood. (B.18). However, in the translation, the preposition "in" used instead connects two simple sentences, not connected parts.

In English, if the conjunction "and" joins connected words, the comma does not precede or precede the word that comes after it. However, when connecting parts of speech it may be preceded by a comma: "He kicked his feet to straighten his pants and grabbed a clean yellow grip" (R.8). As usual, he stretched out his legs, straightened his pants, and grabbed his clean yellow suitcase. (B.15).

Короче говоря, функциональность загрузок и коннекторов на английском и узбекском языках иногда отражается в процессе перевода.

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