

Phonetic-Lexical Commonality and Characteristics in Uzbek and Karakalpak Literature Text Lexemas

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Abstract: This article covers genetically related languages: Uzbek-Karakalpak, Karakalpak-Uzbek; In the field of linguistics in the translated works from Turkic languages, the study of current problems of modern Turkology and the analysis of sources of enrichment of phraseology on various topics of the problem of the laws of development of Turkic languages are discussed.

Key words: language development, linguistics, turkology, genetics, dialectology, turkology, phonetics, lexical alternatives, alternative lexemes, etymological aspects, all-Turkish lexical layer.

Lexical alternative is one of the important factors in translation from close languages. The Uzbek language is included in the Oghuz-Kipchak group of Turkic languages in the classification of the well-known Turkologist, academician AN Samoilovich. Therefore, it is closely related to the Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Uyghur languages of the Oghuz and Kipchak groups in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Thus, according to Turkic scholars, Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, and Turkmen languages are genetically similar in phonetic, lexical, and grammatical structure.

Such phonetic, lexical alternatives between close languages are common at all levels of these languages, and the strict adherence to them in literary translation has a negative impact on the expression of the author's intention in the translation. Because one of the main characteristics of literary translations is figurativeness, in which the problem of the translator is to convey the image not by word, not by sentence, but by image.

Therefore, the choice of an alternative lexeme or phrase in literary translation is the most important factor in conveying the original content, the art. For example, in this article, the translator of Jumaniyaz Sharipov's novel "Khorezm" Adilbay Kojokbaev has achieved a number of successes in this area, and sometimes due to negligence in the choice of lexemes made some mistakes: Uzbek. hooves, hooves, hooves; Karakalpak. shogirme, telpek, malaqay, etc. are alternative lexemes in the sense of hats for both languages. For example, in the Ark Square there were a lot of earrings, telpaks, hats, fox skins. Translation: There were a lot of squirrels, squirrels, squirrels, hats, fox fur squirrels in the arc space.

It is natural that the expression of such an expression as the three lexemes highlighted is a proof of the translator's success in paying attention to the lexical alternative in the image:

The source under analysis, ie the novel "Khorezm" in parentheses to indicate the original, and abbreviations in parentheses to refer to the translation. The volumes were then numbered in Roman numerals, and the pages in Arabic numerals. Awdarmashi Á.Khojaqbaev. Lexical-methodological

and even semantic ambiguities are allowed in the translation because it is given with lexemes such as clothes, jegde. For example:

1. O'zb. Learning is fun.

The learned habit will not remain in Olgen.

We think that in this case, the translator has replaced the semantic word of the word, which belongs to the etymologically common lexical layer, with the word habit, which does not take into account the meanings of heart, tongue, and soul. As a result, one requirement of the alternative factor in translation from close languages is violated.

2. Sherniyaz was given a new coat.

Sherniyazga bought clean clothes.

In this example, the use of the word ton in the clothing lexeme, which represents the general concept, also undermines the principle of unity of form and content in the translation, and does not pay attention to the choice of words on the principle of close interlingual meaning.

Uzbek in the same text. See the word ton. It had to be given the word chapan. After all, the term "coat" in art means a long open top, a coat

3. Uzb. The principle of unity of form and content was not taken into account in the Karakalpak translation of the term kinship in Aisha's aunt compound, as a result, the meaning of the term aunt in the text is not fully expressed in the term jeŋge. Because the term aunt in Uzbek means closeness on the part of the mother, more precisely, the mother's sister.

The examples show that the Uzbek-Karakalpak, as opposed to the Karakalpak-Uzbek, is the most important source in the study of the problem of the interaction and enrichment of Turkic languages; The problem of translation, which is a powerful tool of Uzbek-Turkmen literary relations, is analyzed in a more literary direction.

In our opinion, this problem can be studied both in the field of linguistics and in the analysis of a work of art translated from Uzbek into Karakalpak or from Karakalpak into Uzbek. a collection of valuable lexical facts relevant, no doubt.

Because every writer has his or her own vocabulary. When studying them in the field of linguistics, the main focus is on the analysis of lexical units of lexical units used in the author's speech, in the speech of images in the original and in the translation. In the process of analysis, all-Turkic - belonging to and mastered: Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian dialects are identified. Finally, a correct conclusion can be drawn as to why an original word is given a different lexeme or lexical unit. For example, in the Uzbek dictionary there is a lexeme of the Arabic word "gazi". In the historical novel "Khorezm" J.Sharipov used it to give national and historical color. However, this lexeme is not included in the Karakalpak dictionary. Therefore, the translator used it correctly through the lexical unit "protect our religion". Second, when analyzing the description of lexical layers according to the scope of consumption, dialectisms belonging to a lexical layer limited to different methodological purposes in the literary text are analyzed. For example, -... How are you? - How are you? The word "nichik" in the example is a Khorezm dialect pronoun. The translator used the interrogative pronoun "kalay" in the Karakalpak dictionary, which is mostly correct, but refers to a grammatical index that expresses the meaning of respect for the second person: your condition is your condition. tibor bermagan. This is not a very big flaw of the translator, of course. But in addition to the aesthetic effect of the text on the reader, it is only a small detail that is necessary for the morality of the relationship.

It should be noted that the above facts show that the translator paid special attention to the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of both languages. This is an axiom for Karakalpak readers to accept this work not as a translation, but as a book written in our native language, which is one of the factors that enriched Karakalpak literature. Because literary translation is the living and practical basis of the important processes of literary interaction and enrichment.

So, from genetically related languages: Uzbek-Karakalpak, Karakalpak-Uzbek; Translated works from Turkic languages such as Uzbek-Turkmen, Turkmen-Uzbek, Uzbek-Kazakh, Kazakh-Uzbek, not only in the field of literature, but also in the field of linguistics The study serves to identify the sources of enrichment of current and phraseology of modern Turkology.

The study of the language of a work of art, whether it is a translation or an original, is one of the most important and always pressing problems of Uzbek linguistics. After all, the lexical analysis of a literary text is associated with the description and analysis of various lexical means that express the idea of the work and the emotional content associated with it: phrases, parema, methods, and so on.

For this purpose, in the translation of the novel "Khorezm" into the Karakalpak language, the assignment of some lexical units of the original, the assignment of lexical units of the word family and the assignment of synonyms and phraseologies are important issues in the field of linguistics.

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