

## DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN TRANSLATING 20TH CENTURY UZBEK NOVELS INTO ENGLISH

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### Annotation

This article describes the difficulties encountered in the translation of 20th century Uzbek novels into English

**Keywords:** People, sociology, past, relationship, psychology.

### Introduction:

Language as the most important means of communication between people is a social earns a living. Therefore, it is organically connected with other social phenomena. is in That is why it is the worldview, past, culture, spirit of the people.

philosophy, history, ethnography, sociology that studies issues such as yati, related to such sciences as psychology and ethics. As a result of this connection, the a number of intermediate directions in studies - mentalinguistics, ethnolinguistics new science such as linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics already came into being. From the 70s of the 20th century, the etymology of the word great importance was given to the study of giya. General lecture of the language

The etymological dictionary is linguistic, whose role in the creation of the Sik fund has not yet been appreciated and little studied from an etymological point of view. In recent years dealing with the history or etymology of various kinds of words individual works appeared (ADVasiliev, SVZorina, MERut).

However, about the principles of historical and etymological study of the word in general brain thought does not exist yet, so it is etymological in this field work is being done consistently.

Let's focus on the etymology of the word "bachcha"

As a matter of fact, this word entered the Uzbek language through the Persian language.

The word bachcha belongs to the noun group and means "child" in Uzbek.

It is formed by folding the ch sound in the Tajik noun bacha, which means name



is made and means a handsome, playful boy.

### **Main part:**

English is one of the official languages of the UN, Great Britain, Ireland, and the West. It is distributed in many countries in America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa. This language is spoken by more than 400 million people on earth (1992). Great Britain and Shim. Official language in Ireland, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada (along with French), Ireland (along with Irish), India and 15 African countries (USA, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, etc.) is used as The English language originated from the languages of the ancient Germanic tribes (English, Saxons and Jutes). The English language originated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and the lands of present-day southeastern Scotland in the former kingdom of Northumbria. According to historical sources, Old English includes many dialects. Old English (7th-11th centuries) was called Anglo-Saxon and had 4 dialects: Northumbrian, Mercian, Wessex and Kentish. Literary English was formed on the basis of the Wessek dialect in the 9th-11th centuries. This family of dialects was brought to the east coast of Great Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, a Germanic tribe. The word English comes from the word Angles, and the ancestral land of this people was Angeln, which is now Schleswig-Holstein. Most English words are derived from Latin, while Latin was the language of the Christian Church and European thought. After the Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries, English absorbed some of the Old Norse language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to the mixing of Norman French with English. It is for this reason that the English language is lexically and orthographically related to the Romance languages. Middle English (12th-15th centuries) underwent many changes in verb conjugation as a result of the reduction of unstressed vowels. In the 16th and 17th centuries, a new English language appeared. The international influence of English increased under the strong development of Great Britain between the 17th and 20th centuries and the secular influence of the United States in the 20th century. English now has its own regional dialects. Scottish dialect in Great Britain, North, South, central group of dialects, in the USA there are Eastern, Mid-Atlantic (central), Southeastern, Central, and Western dialect groups. The phonetic system of the English language has its own vowels and consonants. English is distinguished from other Germanic languages by the analytic construction mark. Auxiliary words (articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions) and word order are of great importance in expressing grammatical relations. English has borrowed about 70%



of its words from other languages (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.). The difference between the American version of English and the British version can be explained by the fact that Shim. The first immigrants to America (1607) came from London and its surroundings, and later came from the West. They came from Britain and Ireland. The American language does not have distinct dialects like the British one. Prof. X. In the "Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada" (1939), published under the editorship of Kurat, there are seven dialects, including the most important in terms of distribution in the central and northern United States. regional dialects are highlighted; it is a major literary standard in the United States. The difference between the American and British variants of English is reflected in the lexicon and, to some extent, in the phonetics; the difference in grammar is not significant. The same can be said about the existing literary variants of English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The English script is based on the Latin alphabet.[2] The English alphabet is based on the Latin script and consists of 26 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The central and north of the USA, which is the most important in terms of distribution area. regional dialects are highlighted; it is a major literary standard in the United States. The difference between the American and British variants of English is reflected in the lexicon and, to some extent, in the phonetics; the difference in grammar is not significant. The same can be said about the existing literary variants of English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The English script is based on the Latin alphabet.[2] The English alphabet is based on the Latin script and consists of 26 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The central and north of the USA, which is the most important in terms of distribution area. regional dialects are highlighted; it is a major literary standard in the United States. The difference between the American and British variants of English is reflected in the lexicon and, to some extent, in the phonetics; the difference in grammar is not significant. The same can be said about the existing literary variants of English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The English script is based on the Latin alphabet.[2] The English alphabet is based on the Latin script and consists of 26 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The difference between the American and British variants of English is reflected in the lexicon and, to some extent, in the phonetics; the difference in grammar is not significant. The same can be said about the existing literary variants of English in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The English script is based on the Latin alphabet.[2] The English alphabet is



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