

Acute Division of the Sentence in the Translation of the Text on the Material of the Works of U. Hamdam

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ABSTRACT: In this article the speech operations in the translation activity, in particular, the actual division in the translation of the text on the basis of the works of U. Hamdam is described. The author of the article gave a description of the theme and rheme in translation activity, in which a chain of semantic perception of other words is formed, reflecting several meanings. The reaction of the individual to the semantics of the word, the first to come to consciousness, regardless of its grammatical and semantic category, is characterized. In the translation of the text by U. Hamdam, a specific setting of the theme and rheme is given, which in translation has a special national style.

KEYWORD: translation, oral, written, situation, speech operations, syntactic construction.

In the post-Soviet space, in the conditions of the acceptance of the Russian language as a foreign language, the problem of language constructions in translation activities is created. The quality of translation activity hugely depends on three main things: the disclosure of the subject, the level of the text, the order of presentation of the author's thoughts. There is a common belief in linguistics and in this view comments on individual statements remain dominant in the modern practice of text translation. Translation is not about language, but about speech. And therefore, as we intend to show below, it is not entirely legal to demonstrate the provisions of the theory on sentences torn off from the context. [1].

The elements of the category and the concept play an essential role in the correlation of the translation with speech, creation of oral and written speech in the picture of the translation of the text. Text translation is not a sequential chain of sentences, but the author's statement in new syntactic constructions. The main functions of translation as speech perform the function of speech generation based on a specific situation. The absence of a specific situation in the text of the translation, namely, without the utterance of a sentence, becomes simply an unrelated syntactic construction.

The translation of the text outlines the integrity and coherence that are so vital. By comparing the translation of the text as a language, we can determine the main components. As speech, these are sentences with main and secondary members of the sentence, that is, a syntactic unit. In the context of speech, it has the following elements: theme and rheme, as the actual articulation of the sentence. "The theme and rheme include any members of the sentence, regardless of what part of speech they are expressed and what lexical meaning they have." [2] The utterance is the structure of the actual articulation of the disclosure of the point of view of the author himself, and not the syntactic functions of the sentence. There are concretizing connections of the

statement in the translation of the text: chain and parallel. A chain link includes sentences in which the rheme of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second sentence in succession. Parallel contains a sentence that refers to the first, being the beginning, that is, it has the same topic. A complex syntactic whole based on semantics, the text is divided into complex syntactic units, as part of a superphrasal unity.

In the translation of the text, there is a method of study by comparison, not only in terms of language constructions, but also in terms of emotional impact on the reader. The comparative aspect of translation not only conveys the information of the author's statement, but shows a picture of the emotional perception of the plot by the reader. In the process of working on the text, the translator uses semantic tracing paper in order to preserve the figurative structure of the work.

In the translation of a work, it is necessary to preserve the national style of the language, correctly applying the actual division of the sentence. Since this language construction is considered only at the level of a sentence in the context, it is necessary to trace the original part and the complementary semantic part. Thus, when translating sentences, the theme and rheme must preserve the author's statements, thereby the figurativeness of the expounding thought.

The theme constitutes the initial position, and the rheme complements the semantic construction. In the text, the actual articulation is characterized from the point of view of intonation, position, emphasizing-restrictive adverbs, emphasizing the construction of a rheme, and context.

Let us consider the actual articulation in translation on the material of Ulugbek Khamdam's story "Closing his eyes, a man received his sight".

As soon as I opened my eyes, I felt (theme) with all my being: my teacher died (rhema). Oh, the Creator!

Leaving the house (topic), I fixed my gaze (rhema) on the sky, touching the mountain peaks, huge snow-white clouds floated like blankets. Involuntarily, I admired their beauty (theme), and an inexplicable excitement penetrated my heart. But at the same moment. Ashamed of inappropriate feelings (theme), I drove them away and set off on my way (rhema), focusing my attention on the thought of the teacher.

I remembered the time (theme) spent with him, his wise advice (rhema). Have they (topic) turned into payment for the sins (of both worlds)? ... From this sudden, painful guess, I cried (rheme). "It turns out that (theme) and the wise men (rhema) are dying," I think, wiping tears from my face with my palm, "they die like mere mortals!. It is hard to believe...

Where to go? To the abode of the sage. He (those) left us, left like everyone else (rheme)! The inevitability of death turned out to be stronger than human wisdom and everything that exists in this world is doomed (rheme) to death ... It's a shame.

As far as communication, since the integrity of the sentence constitutes the content, the actual division must be the one of the special mechanisms. However, when this is done in a colloquial style, formal modification occurs in languages with different structures. In modern linguistics, translation activity is considered linguistic communication of peoples and it contains spirituality, national color. In the work, Hamdam retained his national style in translation.

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166	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 2 in Feb-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
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