O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI

TURSUNOV ELMUROD UMRZOQOVICH

TARJIMADA LEKSIK NOMUTANOSIBLIK TADQIQI (ABDULLA QODIRIYNING “O‘TKAN KUNLAR” ROMANI INGLIZCHA TARJIMALARI ASOSIDA)

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2026

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Tursunov Elmurod Umrzoqovich
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tarjimashunosligida tarjima amaliyoti shunchaki muayyan matnni bir tildan boshqasiga o‘girish jarayoni bo‘libgina qolmasdan, balki xalqlararo adabiy munosabatlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiquvchi va dunyo mamlakatlari o‘rtasida madaniy muloqotni ta’minlovchi yetakchi kuchga aylanib, hozirda xalqaro ilmiy hamjamiyat tomonidan ma’naviy fikr almashish hamda jahon ilm-fanida qo‘lga kiritilgan eng so‘nggi kashfiyotlar va ilmiy-nazariy umumlashmalarni tarjima vositasida integratsiya qilishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Madaniy meros namunalaridan bahramand bo‘lish, xorijiy tillarda amalga oshirilayotgan tarjima asarlarni o‘rganish, xorijiy va milliy tarjimashunoslik sohasi taraqqiyotiga hissa qo‘shish hamda jamiyatning barcha jabhalarida jadallik bilan rivojlanib borayotgan ilm-fan sohasining adabiy yuksalishini belgilash asosiy vazifalardandir. Mazkur vazifalarni amalga oshirishda madaniy meros va badiiy san’at durdonalarining elektron bazasini yaratish, dunyo ilm-fani va adabiyotida yaratilgan eng sara asarlarni o‘zbek tiliga o‘girish, o‘zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilish va xalqaro nashriyotlarda chop etish, milliy tarjimachilik maktabini yaratish, badiiy, ilmiy-texnik va sinxron tarjima amaliyoti bo‘yicha ixtisoslashgan institutlar va markazlar faoliyatini kuchaytirish hamda yoshlar o‘rtasida badiiy asarlar tarjimasiga doir keng ko‘lamli loyihalarni yo‘lga qo‘yish zarurati majvud.

Dunyo tarjimashunosligida qo‘lga kiritilgan so‘nggi nazariy va ilmiy umumlashmalar sohaning bir necha asrlik tadrijiy taraqqiyot bosqichlarini tizimli tadqiq etish imkonini berib, ko‘p asrlik an’analar mashina tarjimasi va korpus lingvistikasi kabi zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar uyg‘unligi fonida tarjimashunoslik amaliyoti konseptual jihatdan qayta shakllanmoqda hamda tarjimashunoslikka oid tadqiqotlar mamlakatlar o‘rtasida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy munosabatlarni o‘rnatishda strategik muvofiqlashtiruvchi, ya’ni “oltin ko‘prik” funksiyasini bajarmoqda. Tarjimashunoslik amaliyotida badiiy asarlar tarjimasi shunchaki tillararo konvertatsiya jarayoni bo‘lib qolmasdan, balki kognitiv jarayonlar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, sun’iy intellekt va korpus lingvistikasi kabi raqamli texnologiyalar va ijtimoiy-siyosiy kontekstlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq hosida sifatida ustuvor yo‘nalishlarni kasb etmoqda. Mazkur ustuvor yo‘nalishlar hozirgi globallashuv davrida tarjimashunoslik sohasida erishilgan nazariy va amaliy bilim va tarjibalar asosida madaniyatlararo muloqotni yuqori darajaga olib chiqilishi, milliy adabiy merosni dunyo mamlakatlari xalqlari orasida integratsiyalashuvi hamda badiiy asarlar tarjimasi sifatini zamonaviy talablarga moslashuvida g‘oyat dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O‘zbek tarjimashunosligida milliy adabiyotining barcha janr va turlarida badiiy tarjima amaliyotida rivojlanish va yuksalishlar yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Mamlakatimizda tarjimashunoslik sohasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, milliy adabiyotimizni jahonga tanitish va xorijiy asarlarni o‘zbek tiliga sifatli tarjima

qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan soha vakillarini har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash, yosh tarjimonlar va soha mutaxassislarini tayyorlash sifatini oshirish hamda ularni rag‘batlantirish tizimini joriy etishga qaratilgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlar izchil amalga oshirilmoqda. “Yurtimizda dunyo adabiyotining bebaho mulki bo‘lgan ming-minglab asarlar tarjima qilinib, kitobxonlar qalbidan joy olgani, badiiy tarjima va tarjimashunoslik bo‘yicha o‘ziga xos ijodiy maktab shakllanganini alohida ta’kidlash lozim”[1]. Ushbu islohotlarni amalga oshirishda tarjimonlar tayyorlash tizimini zamonaviy ta’lim standartlari asosida tubdan takomillashtirish, soha vakillarini moddiy va ma’naviy rag‘batlantirish mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish, jahon adabiyoti durdonalarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish va o‘zbek adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini xalqaro miqyosda targ‘ib etishning tizimli davlat dasturini yo‘lga qo‘yish lozim.

Sharq va G‘arb xalqari mumtoz adabiyot namunalarini bevosita o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga o‘girilishi ushbu sohada qilinayotgan ishlarda ko‘rish mumkin. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-son qarori; Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son “Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o‘zbek tiliga hamda o‘zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori; 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori; 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori; 2026-yil 10-apreldagi “Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar tizimini takomillashtirishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 58-son Farmoni; 2026-yil 26-maydagi “Yangi avlod ilmiy kadrlarini tayyorlash va ularni attestatsiya qilish tizimini takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi 98-son Farmoni hamda boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilab berilgan ustuvor vazifalarni bajarishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy- ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘zbek adabiyoti tarixida Jadidchilik davri milliy adabiy tafakkur va badiiy ijod taraqqiyotining muhim bosqichlaridan biri sifatida alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Mazkur davrning yetuk namoyondalaridan biri Abdulla Qodiriydir. Xorijiy mamlakatlarda E. Nabi,

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbek mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotini xalqaro miqyosda o‘rganish va targ‘ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya materiallari. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2016. – B. 56.

K.Murfi, A. Xalid, E. Olvort, A. Ahmet, R. Maria, E. Lazzerini, A. Merhan, Z. Klaynmixel va I. Baldauf[2] singari olimlar Abdulla Qodiriyning hayoti va ijodining turli qirralariga doir tadqiqotlar olib borishgan.

“O‘tkan kunlar” romani Xolid Saidxo‘jayev (1928), M. Sheverdin (1928), L. Bat va V. Smirnova (1958), M. Safarov (2009), Alizoda (1935), M. Numon (1959), Arno Shpext (1968), A. Botur (1992-1996), I. Tuxtasinov (2017), M. Riz (2019), K. Ermakova (2019), Di Xiaosia (2023), Muhammad Nasriddin al-Jibaliy (2024), Kim Chung Sun (2025) va U. Abdulazizovlar (2025) tomonidan dunyoning turli tillariga o‘girilgan.

Mamlakatimizda Abdulla Qodiriy hayoti va ijodiga qiziqish o‘tgan asrning 20-30-yillardanoq boshlandi. Muso Toshmuhammad o‘g‘li Oybek, A. Aliyev, M. Qo‘shjonov, I. Sultonov, S. Mirvaliyev, F. Nasriddinov, I. Mirzayev, H. Qodiriy, N.Karimov, U.Normatov, Maqsud Shayxzoda, B.Karimov[3] kabi qodiriyshunoslar tomonidan adibning hayoti va ijodi, badiiy-estetik qarashlari borasida adabiyotshunoslik aspektida qator risola va monografiyalar, dissertatsiyalar[4] yozilgan.

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[2] Naby E. Transitional Central Asian Literature: Tajik and Uzbek Prose Fiction from 1909 to 1932. The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. NY.: Columbia University, 1975. – 240p.; Murphy Ch. The Relationship of Abdulla Kadiriyy’s Historical Novels to the Earlier Uzbek Literary Traditions: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. – Washington: Washington University Press, 1980. – 209p.; Khalid A. The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform. Jadidism in Tsarist Central Asia: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1993. – 301p.; Allworth E. Uzbek Literary Politics. The Hague: Mauton and Co., 1964. – 366.; Ahmet A. From Colonial Past to Post-colonial Future: Three Uzbek Novels (Qodiriy, Oybek, Hoshimov). The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 2003. – 266p.; Micallef Roberta Maria. The Role of Literature and Intellectuals in National Identity Construction: The Case of Uzbekistan. USA: University of Texas, 1997. – 215 p.; Lazzerini Edward. J. Ismail Bey Gasprinskii and Muslim Modernism in Russia, 1878-1914: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D in philology.Washington: Washington University Press, 1973.- 212 p.; Lazzerini Edward. J. Ismail Bey Gasprinskii and Muslim Modernism in Russia, 1878-1914: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D in philology. – Washington: Washington University Press, 1973. – 212 p.; Merhan A. Abdulla Qodiriy (1894-1938) Der Pionier der usbekischen Romankunst und seine Werke // The Journal of Selcuk University Social Sciences Institute. – 2007. – №17. – F. 403-411.; Kloinmichel Sigrid. Aufbruch aus orientalischen Dichtungstraditionen: Studien zur usbekischen Dramatik und Prosa zwischen 1910 und 1934. – Wiesbaden, 1993. – 279 f.; Baldauf ingeborg. Schriftreform und Schriftwechsel bei den muslimischen Rußland und Sowjettürken: 1850-1937 ein Symptom ideengeschichtlicher und kulturpolitischer Entwicklungen. – Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, 1993. – 782 f.

[3] Oybek. “Abdulla Qodiriyning ijod yo‘li”. – Toshkent: 1936; Aliyev A. Abdulla Qodiriyning tarixiy romanlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1960; Qo‘shjonov M. Abdulla Qodiriyning tasvirlash san’ati. “O‘tkan kunlar” romani misolida. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966; Sultonov I. Abdulla Qodiriy. – Toshkent, 1969.; Mirvaliyev S. O‘zbek romani. – Toshkent, 1969.; Nasriddinov F. Adibning yo‘li. – Toshkent, 1971.; Mirzayev I. Abdulla Qodiriyning ijodiy evolyutsiyasi. – Toshkent, 1977.; Qodiriy H. Otam haqida: Xotiralar. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1983; Qodiriy H. Abdulla Qodiriy zamondoshlari xotirasida: To‘plam. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1986.– 176 b.; Karimov N. XX asr adabiyoti manzaralari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2008. – 356 b.; Normatov U. “O‘tkan kunlar”hayrati. – Toshkent, 1997.; Shayxzoda M. Ma’rifiy-biografik roman. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – 335 b.; Karimov B. Jadidlar. Abdulla Qodiriy: risola. – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2022. – 160 b.

[4] Abdurahmonova M. Abdulla Qodiriyning psixologik tasvir mahorati: Filol. fan nomzodi … diss. – Toshkent: 1977; Nosirov O‘. Ijodkor shaxs, badiiy uslub, avtor obrazi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1981. – 199 b.; Lutfiddinova X. Yozuvchining estetik ideali va ayollar obrazi: Filol. fan nomzodi … diss. – T., 1994; Boboniyozov A. Abdullar Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida tasviriy vositalar va til badiyati: dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 1995. – 122 b.; Mahmudova Z. Abdulla Qodiriy “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining milliy o‘ziga xosligi:dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 1996. – 129 b.; Mahsumxonov S. Abdulla Qodiriy ijodida hajviy xarakter muammosi (kichik nasriy asarlar misolida): dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 1997. – 156 b.; Umurov H. Badiiy ijod asoslari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2001. –120 b.; Karimov B.N. XX-asr adabiyotshunosligida talqin muammosi (qodiriyshunoslik misolida): diss. ... filol. Fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2002. – 304 b.; Rasulov A. Hozirgi o‘zbek tanqidchiligida tahlil va talqin muammosi (XX asrning 80-90-yillari asosida): Filol. fan. d-ri… diss. – T., 2002. – 275 b.; Qodirov U. D. Badiiy ijodiyotda ijtimoiy-psixologik va etnopsixologik muammolar talqini (Abdulla Qodiriy romanlari asosida): diss. …psixol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2002. – 160 b.

Z. Bazarov, M. Xolmurodova, F. Sharipova, F. Dadabayeva, G. Kendjayeva, M. Karimov[5] singari tadqiqotchilar esa o‘z dissertatsiyalarida “O‘tkan kunlar” romanini tarjimashunoslik aspektida qiyosiy tadqiq etgan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaslari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot ishi O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti “Ingliz tili tarjima nazariyasi” kafedrasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Tarjimashunoslik va tarjima didaktikasining dolzarb muammolarini tadqiq etish” mavzusidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqot maqsadi Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani inglizcha tarjimalarida leksik va frazeologik birliklarning nomutanosibliklarini o‘rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

badiiy tarjimaning leksik birliklar bilan bog‘liq muammolarini tizimli tadqiq etish, tasniflash hamda bunday birliklar tarjimasida uchraydigan murakkabliklarni bartaraf etish usullarini ishlab chiqish;

“O‘tkan kunlar” romanidagi leksik va frazeologik birliklar inglizcha tarjimalarini leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

romanda uchraydigan muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni guruhlarga ajratib tasniflash;

roman tarkibida qo‘llanilgan muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni inglizchaga o‘girishda yuzaga keladigan lisoniy va g‘ayrilisoniy omillarni asarning inglizcha tarjimalarining chog‘ishtirma tahlillariga tayanib yoritib berish;

romandagi muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanidagi leksik va frazeologik birliklar va ularning Mark Riz, Kerol Ermakova hamda Ilhomjon Tuxtashinovlar tomonidan ingliz tiliga o‘girilgan tarjimalari olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani inglizcha tarjimalarida leksik va frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o‘rganish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash lingvostatistik, kross-madaniy, chog‘ishtirma hamda lingvomadaniy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

[5] Bazarov Z.M. Badiiy tarjimada leksik-stilistik bo‘yoqdorlikni saqlash muammolari (A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining inglizcha tarjimalari misolida): dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 148 b.; Xolmurodova M.A. Abdulla Qodiriy nasrida qo‘llangan “ma’naviyat” tushunchasi ifodalovchilarining ingliz tilida berilishi: dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 132 b.; Sharipova F. D. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanidagi xatlar (yozishmalar) tarjimasining pragmatik tahlili. Fil.fan.dok. dissertatsiya. – Termiz: 2022. – 155 b.; Dadabayeva F.X. Abdulla Dodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining ruscha va nemischa tarjimalarida tarixiy-milliy va uslubiy o‘ziga xoslikni yaratish muammolari: dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Namangan, 2024. – 135 b.; Kendjayeva G. F. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarjimalarida milliy manzaraning lingvomadaniy ifodasi (asliyat va M. Safarov, K. Ermakova, M. Riiz tarjimalari asosida): avtoreferat. dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 48 b.; Karimov M. M. Abdulla Qodiriy “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining inglizcha tarjimalarida tasviriy vositalarning lingvokulurologik tadqiqi (sinekdoxa, o‘xshatish va kinoya misolida): dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Namangan, 2023. – 187 b.

“O‘tkan kunlar” romani leksikasining etimologik-pragmatik xususiyatlari asosida tarjima muammolari tipologiyasi tasniflangan holda ularni ingliz tiliga o‘girishda transliteratsiya, tavsifiy tarjima, kontekstual va funksional muqobillik, kalka, adaptatsiya kabi usullarning qo‘llanish tamoyillari lingvomadaniy aspektda aniqlangan;

romandagi leksik muammolarni tipologik jihatdan tasniflash, leksik va frazeologik birliklarning etimologik, pragmatik xususiyatlarini lingvomadaniy hamda semantik nuqtayi nazardan izchil tadqiq etish tarjimada mazmuniy aniqlik, milliy-madaniy o‘ziga xoslikning aks ettirilishini ta’minlashi asliyat va tarjimalarning qiyosiy tahlili asosida dalillangan;

romanda uchraydigan realiyalar, terminlar, tarixiy-etnografik, ijtimoiy-maishiy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so‘zlar, dialektizmlar, diniy birliklar, lakunalar kabi leksik birliklarning leskik-semantik xususiyatlari asosida muqobilsiz lekik birliklar tarjimasida lisoniy (asliyat va tarjima tillarining leksik-semantik tizimidagi farqlar) va g‘ayrilisoniy omillar (tarixiy davr, milliy-odat va an’analar, etnografik xususiyatlar, yozuvchi dunyoqarashi)ning ahamiyati asoslangan;

“O‘tkan kunlar” romanining inglizcha tarjimalarida muqobilga ega hamda muqobilsiz frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy jihatdan qayta ifodalanish xususiyatlari, ularning tarjimasida yuzaga keladigan semantik-pragmatik, milliy-madaniy nomuvofiqliklarni bartaraf etish usullari chog‘ishtirma tahlil asosida ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

badiiy asar tarjimasida ekvivalentlikni ta’minlash hamda muallif tomonidan ilgari surilgan markaziy g‘oyani tarjima tilida to‘laqonli ifodalashda leksik va frazeologik birliklarning stilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda o‘girish usullari ishlab chiqildi;

badiiy tarjimaning leksik muammolar tipologiyasi bilan bog‘liq va asliyat matnidagi muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni tarjima matnida qayta ifodalashga doir qiyosiy va pragmasemantik tahlillarga oid materiallardan leksik birliklar nomutanosibliklarini yuzaga kelish omillari, namoyon bo‘lish shakllari va tarjimada ularni qayta ifodalash usullarini tizimli aks ettiruvchi hamda tarjima amaliyotida leksik va frazeologik adekvat qayta yaratishda xizmat qiluvchi ilmiy-metodik tavsiyalar majmuasi yaratildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tadqiqotda qo‘llanilgan nazariy ma’lumot hamda dalillarning ishonchli manbalardan olinganligi, foydalanilgan yondashuv usullari, keltirilgan tahlil, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarni amaliyotda joriylanishi, qo‘lga kiritilgan natija va xulosalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Ushbu tadqiqot ishining ilmiy ahamiyati tarjima nazariyasi, leksikologiya, matn lingvistikasi sohalarini uzviylikda o‘rganish bilan bog‘liq ilmiy-nazariy yondashuvlarni boyitadi va kengaytiradi, badiiy tarjima sohasida qo‘lga kiritilgan natijalarni yangi ma’lumotlar bilan asoslashga xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning amaliy ahamiyati undan chiqarilgan ilmiy xulosa va nazariy umumlashmalardan mamlakatimizdagi oliy o‘quv yurtlari xorijiy filologiya va sharq

filologiyasi fakultetlarida tarjima nazariyasi, tarjima uslubiyati, tarjima amaliyoti, tarjima tanqidi fanlari bo‘yicha ma’ruzalar mashg‘ulotlarini olib borish, amaliy va seminar mashg‘ulotlari o‘tish, ingliz va o‘zbek adabiy aloqalariga oid maxsus kurslarni tashkillashtirish, seminarlar uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma va darsliklar yaratish, tilning badiiy tasviriy vositalari lug‘ati va muallif leksikasi lug‘atini yaratishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Dissertatsiyaning A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani leksikasining o‘ziga xosligi hamda badiiy tarjimaning leksik muammolar tipologiyasiga oid xulosalar asosida:

A. Qodiriy asarlarini xorijiy tillarga o‘girish masalalarida yuzaga keladigan leksik muammolarni bartaraf etish, muallif asarlarini xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilish tarixini keng miqyosda o‘rganish hamda badiiy tarjimaning leksik birliklari bilan bog‘liq muammolarini izchil tadqiq etish maqsadida Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2016-2018-yillarga mo‘ljallangan 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: “O‘zbekistonda oliy ta’lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish” nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihaga tadbiq etilgan(O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2024-yil 13-iyundagi 1224/02-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada badiiy tarjimaning leksik muammolarni tizimli tadqiq etib, badiiy tarjimada muallifning markaziy g‘oyasini badiiy-uslubiy jihatdan qayta ifodalashda adekvatlikka erishish usullari boyitilgan;

tarjima matnida muqobilsiz leksik birliklarning qayta ifodalashning leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga oid natijalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Yevropa Ittifoqining TEMPUS dasturi 2014-2016-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Tempus Project 544161- TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes” loyihasi doirasida (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2024-yil 13-iyundagi 1225/02-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada realiyalar, tarixiy so‘zlar hamda terminlar kabi muqobilsiz leksik birliklarni inglizchaga o‘girishning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishga va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o‘qitiladigan badiiy tarjimaga oid fanlar kontentini kengaytirishga va mukammallashtirishga imkon bergan;

tadqiqotning “Asardagi frazeologik birliklar inglizcha tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari” bobi asosida badiiy tarjima va frazeologizmlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy umumlashmalar hamda nazariy xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2022-yil 12-dekabrdagi 2/24-4/7-690-sonli xatiga asosan 2022-2024- yillarda amalga oshirilgan va Toshkent shahridagi AQSh elchixonasi hamda Xalqaro ta’lim bo‘yicha Amerika Kengashi bilan hamkorlikda AQSh davlat departamenti tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan ‘‘English Access Microscholarship Program” loyihasi doirasida badiiy tarjima va frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy jihatlarini o‘rganish, tadqiqotning III-bobida bayon etilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida o‘zbek tilidagi muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni ingliz tilida qayta ifodalashda lisoniy va g‘ayrilisoniy omillarni inobatga olish, badiiy tarjimaning muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni qayta tiklash bilan bog‘liq muammolarini izchil bartaraf etish usullarini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim,

fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2022-yil 12-dekabrdagi 2/24-4/7-690-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada badiiy tarjimada muallifning marzakiy badiiy-uslubiy go‘yasini saqlash, tarjimada muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklarni qayta tiklash va asliyatda tarannum etilgan milliy o‘ziga xoslikni saqlash borasidagi ilmiy va nazariy bilimlarni kengayishiga manbaa bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 10 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda qilingan ma’ruzalarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 17 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, ulardan 4 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 147 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etish, nashr qilingan ishlar va tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Birinchi bob **“O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarjimasi masalalari”** deb nomlanib, unda o‘zbek qodiriyshunoslari tomonidan yozilgan monografik tadqiqotlarni o‘rganish, A. Qodiriy asarlarini xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilinish tarixini tadqiq etish, A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani leksikasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini lingvistik hamda badiiy-uslubiy jihatlarini tekshirish va badiiy tarjimaning leksik muammolari tipologiyasini yoritishga bag‘ishlangan.

E.Bertelsning ta’kidlashicha, “dunyoda beshta: fransuz, rus, ingliz, nemis va hind romanchiligi maktablari bor edi. Endi oltinchisini, ya’ni o‘zbek romanchilik maktabini Abdulla Qodiriy yaratib berdi, deydi”[6]. Adibning O‘ziga xos adabiy maktab yarata olgan Abdulla Qodiriy romanlari romanlari qator xorijiy va qardosh mamlakatlar tillariga o‘girilgan. Xususan, 2017-yil “O‘zbek adabiyoti antologiyasini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish va adabiyotlararo muloqot” mavzusida amalga oshirilgan ilmiy-amaliy loyiha doirasida Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani I.M.Tuxtasinov, O.M.Mo‘minov va A.A.Hamidovlar tomonidan ilk marotaba ingliz tiliga o‘girildi. Tarjima jarayonida romanning asliyligini saqlash, milliy-madaniy chizgilarini, tarixiy an’ana va marosimlarda qo‘llanilgan so‘z va iboralarni tarjimada aks ettirishga harakat qilingan. Adibning “O‘tkan

[6] Sharq yulduzi. – Toshkent: G‘ofur G‘ulom, 1994. – № 3-4. – 189 b.

kunlar” romani 2019-yil Karimov Fondi ko‘magi bilan mazkur asar Nouveau Monde Editions nomdor fransuz nashriyotida Juli Uikeden muharrirligi ostida Karol Ermakova tomonidan inglizchaga o‘girildi.[7] “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining yana bir inglizcha tarjimasi amerikalik tadqiqotchi va tarjimon Mark Edvard Riz tomonidan “Bygone Days” nomi ostida amalga oshirildi[8]. Tarjimon asos sifatida “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining 1926-yilgi asl nusxasini olgan.

A. Qodiriy XX-asrning boshlarida o‘zbek adabiy tilida mavjud bo‘lgan ko‘pgina arab, fors hamda tojik tillaridan o‘zlashgan hamda o‘sha davrning sodda xalqchil tilidan ancha uzoqlashgan murakkab lisoniy va uslubiy vositalar o‘rniga xalqning so‘zlashuv tiliga yaqin sodda va tushunarli so‘z o‘yinlaridan, o‘zbek adabiy tilining samarali tasviriy imkoniyatlari bilan birga frazeologizm, dialektizm, turli stilistik uslublardan o‘rinli foydalanib, roman qahramonlarining fikrlash dunyosi, xulq-atvori va asar voqea-hodisalarini kitobxon tasavvurida batafsil va yorqin gavlanashiga erisha olgan. Ma’lumki, o‘xshatish insonni tashqi olamni teran tasavvur etish usullaridan hisoblanib, adib o‘xshatish san’atidan o‘zining badiiy-estetik maqsadiga mos turli struktur komponentlaridan romanning estetik obrazini ochib berishda, holatni, munosabatlarni, qahramonlar ichki dunyosini hamda romanning umumiy kompozitsion qurilishi, badiiy asar konfliktlari va mazkur konfliktlarni yechishda ustalik bilan foydalanganini ko‘rish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, adibning konnatativ ma’no yaratishda sodda va kengaytirilgan metafora, sinekdoxa, metonimiya, antiteza hamda ellipsis singari stilistik tasviriy vositalaridan favqulodda hasislik bilan qo‘llashi natijasida asar real voqea-hodisalari o‘quvchida o‘zgacha ma’no baxsh etib, uning estetik didini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi. O‘z o‘rnida, Abdulla Qodiriy tilning leksik va uslubiy imkoniyatlaridan mohirlik bilan foydalanib, hozirgi o‘zbek tili leskik tarkibini boyishiga va tilning sofligini saqlab qolishga jazm etgan adiblardandir. Ma’lumki, o‘xshatish insonni tashqi olamni teran tasavvur etish usullaridan hisoblanib, adib o‘xshatish san’atidan o‘zining badiiy-estetik maqsadiga mos turli struktur komponentlaridan romanning estetik obrazini ochib berishda, holatni, munosabatlarni, qahramonlar ichki dunyosini hamda romanning umumiy kompozitsion qurilishi, badiiy asar konfliktlari va mazkur konfliktlarni yechishda ustalik bilan foydalanganini ko‘rish mumkin. Asarning I-bob, “Qarshilash” nomli faslida shunday jumla keltiriladi: “*Otabekdagi **sukut**, **xayol**, **fikr** kabi holatlarni **yulib**, **yulqib** olib, ular o‘rniga chechak donalari ekib, umid suvlari sepmakchi edi*”[9]. Bir tomondan, jumla tarkibidagi *sukut, xayol, fikr* so‘zlari sinonimik qatorni tashkil etsa, boshqa tomondan, *yulib, yulqib* leksemalari ham leksemadan anglashilgan ma’noni kuchayib borish tartibini ko‘rsatadi. Misol tariqasida berilgan *sukut, xayol* va *fikr* leksemalarida integral (birlashtiruvchi, umumiy) va differensial (farqlovchi)

[7] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 123.
[8] Национальное информационное агентство Узбекистана. В США издан роман Абдуллы Кадыри “Минувшие дни» на английском языке”. https://uza.uz/ru.
[9] Qodiriy A. O‘tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 47.

xususiyatlar kuzatiladi. Muayyan semantik maydondagi sememelarning birlashtiruvchi (umumiy) ma’no insondgi jimlik hukm surgan holat hisoblanadi. Ularning farqli jihatlari quyidagilarda ko‘rinadi:

1.1-jadval

Semantik maydondagi sememelarning birlashtiruvchi umumiy ma’noning farqlanishi



Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotimizda leksik birliklar bilan bog‘liq muammolarni quyidagi tasniflarga ajratib tadqiq etishga qaror qildik: *1) Tarjimaning kontekstga bog‘liqligi muammosi; 2) Tarjimada so‘z tanlash muammosi; 3) Tillararo to‘liq ekvivalentlariga ega leksik birliklar tarjimasidagi muammolar; 4) Tarjimada leksik polisemiya hodisasi bilan bog‘liq muammolar; 5) Tillararo tushunchalarni ifodalashdagi nomutanosiblik muammosi* hamda *6) Leksik tabdillarni (transformatsiyalarni) qo‘llash masalasi*. Har bir tasnif doirasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan murakkabliklarni bartaraf etish usullari ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan hamda leskik birliklarni tanlash va mazkur birliklar bilan bog‘liq lisoniy va g‘ayrilisoniy omillar tarjimada ekvivalentlikka erishga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi misollar yordamida asoslangan.

Yana bir misolni olaylik, ***qul*** *- ekspluatatorlik jamiyatining ilk davrlarida xususiy mulk, mol qatori olib-sotilgan, butunlay xo‘jayinga qaram bo‘lgan, hech qanday haq-huquq va molu mulkka ega bo‘lmagan xizmatkor.*

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi **“A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarjimalarining leksik-semantik xususiyati”** deb nomlanib, mazkur bobda asarning inglizcha tarjimalarida muqobilsiz leksikalar hisoblangan realiya, termin va arxaik so‘zlarni qayta ifodalashda qanday tarjima usullari va

tamoyillari hukm surishi, muqobilsiz leksikani boshqa tilda qayta tiklash jarayonida asliyat matnining leksik-semantik hamda badiiy-uslubiy xususiyatlarini lisoniy va g‘ayrilisoniy omillarga tayanib tahlilga tortish hamda eng muqobil tarjima usullarini tanlash masalasi atroflicha yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda romanda qo‘llanilgan realiya, termin va tarixiy so‘zlar alohida turkumlarga tasniflanib, asarning inglizcha tarjimalarida mazkur muqobilsiz leksik va frazeologik birliklar qay darajada o‘z ekvivalentlarini topgani har uchala tarjima variantlarini chog‘ishtirish tahlili asosida ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlilga tortilib, adekvat tarjima variantini qayta yaratish bo‘yicha takliflar berilgan.

Masalan, romanning II-qismi, “Navo kuyi” nomli faslida muallif o‘sha davrning ijtimoiy-maishiy vaziyatini qalamga olib, aksariyat qismi musulmonlardan iborat bo‘lgan o‘lkada yashovchi aholining haqqoniy turmush tarzi, fe’l-atvorini xolis chizgilar yordamida yoritishga harakat qiladi. Mazkur faslda shunday jumlani uchratish mumkin:

“Zoni bilan zoniyalar ham peshtoqdan tashlanadirlar, ichkulik ichkan uchun qirq darra uriladir. Rais afandi mulozimlariga darra ko‘tartirib, namozsizlarni tekshiradir, farzi ayn bilmaganlami urdiradir edi”.[10]

Mazkur jumlada arxitekturaga oid ***peshtoq*** va ***rais***, ***farzi ayn***, ***zoni***, ***zoniya*** singari diniy terminlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Ushbu arxitekturaga doir va diniy terminlar inglizcha tarjimalarda quyidagicha ifoda etilgan.

I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidovlar talqinida:

“*Adulterers were thrown from the top of the tower and those who drank alcohol were pummeled with special sticks forty times. Keepers of morals together with their servants got the people pummeled who did not pray and observe the rules of Islam*”[11]. **Tarjimaning mazmuni**: Zinokorlar minora tepasidan uloqtirilar va spirtli ichimlik ichganlar esa qirq marta maxsus tayoqlar bilan urilardi. Ma’naviyat himoyachilari o‘z xizmatkorlari bilan birga namoz o‘qimagan va islom ahkomlariga rioya qilmaganlarni urardilar. (*Tarjima muallifdan*)

M. Riz tarjimasi:

“*Zoni and zoniya, prostitutes and adulteresses alike, were thrown to their deaths from high arches. Drunkards were given forty lashes. The rais afandi, who enforced morality, and their minions conducts searches and interrogated suspects, whip in hand*”[12]. **Tarjimaning mazmuni**: Fohishalar va zinokorlar baland arklardan uloqtiriladilar. Ichkilik ichganlarga qirq darra uriladilar. Axloq posbonlari bo‘lgan rais afandi va ularning xizmatkorlari tintuv o‘tkazib, gumondorlarni so‘roq qilishadi va qo‘llariga urishadi. (*Muallif tarjimasi*)

Kerol Ermakova o‘girmasi:

“*Fornicators and whores were hurled from towers; those who drank were sentenced to forty lashes. Aided by mulazims, the moral guardians carried out their investigations and interrogations bearing barbed whips*”[13]. **Tarjimaning**

[10] Qodiriy A. O‘tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 214.
[11] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. “The Days Gone By” by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 211.
[12] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 242.
[13] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 199.

umumiy mazmuni: Zinokorlar va fohishalar minoralardan uloqtirilar edilar; ichkilik ichganlar qirq darraga hukm qilinar edilar. Mulazimlar koʻmagida axloq posponlari tikanli qamchi koʻtarib tergov va soʻroqqa tutardilar. (*Tarjima muallifdan*)

2-jadval

Tadqiq etilayotgan parcha tarkibidagi terminlarning inglizcha tarjimalari chogʻishtirma tahlili

Asliyat	**I. Tuxtasinov, O. Moʻminov, A. Hamidov talqinida**	**Mark Riz tarjimasi**	**Kerol Ermakova oʻgirmasi**
Zoni *bilan* ***zoniyalar*** *ham* ***peshtoq****dan tashlanadirlar, ichkulik ichkan uchun qirq darra uriladir.* ***Rais*** *afandi mulozimlariga darra koʻtartirib, namozsizlarni tekshiradir,* ***farzi ayn*** *bilmaganlami urdiradir edi.*[14]	***Adulterers*** *were thrown from the top of the* ***tower*** *and those who drunk alcohol were pummeled with special sticks forty times. Keepers of morals together with their servants got the people pummeled who did not pray and observe the rules of Islam.*[15]	***Zoni*** *and* ***zoniya****,* ***prostitutes*** *and* ***adulteresses*** *alike, were thrown to their deaths from* ***high arches****. Drunkards were given forty lashes. The* ***rais*** *afandi, who enforced morality, and their minions conducts searches and interrogated suspects, whip in hand.*[16]	***Fornicators*** *and* ***whores*** *were hurled from* ***towers****; those who drank were sentenced to forty lashes. Aided by mulazims, the* ***moral guardians*** *carried out their investigations and interrogations bearing barbed whips.*[17]

Jadvaldan koʻrinadiki, har uchala tarjima variantlarida ham tarjimonlar parchada tahlilga tortilayotgan terminlarni tarjima matnida imkon qadar toʻliq qayta tiklashga uringanliklariga guvoh boʻlamiz, ammo tarjimada xomtamalik, noaniqlik va mavhumlikka yoʻl qoʻyib boʻlmaydi. Jumla tarkibidagi ***zoni*** leksemasi arab tilidagi ***zoniy***[18] [*arab.* – zino qiluvchi] leksemasining xalq soʻzlashuv tilidagi morfologik oʻzgargan shakli hisoblanib, zino qiluvchi erkakka nisbatan qoʻllaniladi. Arab tilida jins kategoriyasi ikki toifaga ajratiladi: muannas (ayol, jenskiy) va muzakkar (erkak, mujskoy) jins[19]. Muannas jinsga oid soʻzlar morfologik xususiyatiga koʻra muzakkar jinsidagi leksemalardan soʻz oxiridagi **–** ***a*** suffiksi bilan farqlanadi. Demak, ***zoni(y)***

[14] Qodiriy A. Oʻtkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 214.
[15] Qodiriy A. Oʻtkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 211.
[16] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 242.
[17] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 199.
[18] Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati. – Toshkent: Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 159.
[19] Amonov M., Qosimova O. Jins kategoriyasi va uning turli tizimli tillarda ifodalanishi // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2023. – № 3.

zinokor erkak, ***zoniya*** esa zinokor, buzuqi ayolni anglatuvchi diniy terminlardir. I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidovlar tomonida amalga oshirilgan tarjimada ushbu terminlar **adulterers** (*zinokor erkaklar*) shaklida, M. Riz talqinida esa **zoni** and **zoniya**, **prostitutes** and **adulteresses** (*zoni va zoniyalar, fohishalar va fohisha ayollar*) shaklida, K. Ermakova tarjimasida esa ***fornicators and whores*** (zinokor erkaklar va fohishalar) ko‘rinishida qayta tiklangan. Masalaning qiziq jihati shundaki, ingliz tilida bu terminlarga to‘liq muvofiq keladigan **adulterer** (*zinokor erkak*) va **adulteress** (*zino qiluvchi, fohish, buzuqi ayol*) leksemalari mavjud bo‘lsa-da, negadir romanning har uchala inglizcha tarjimalarida mazkur leksik birliklar turlicha (ayrim hollarda noaniq) o‘girilgan. Masalan, M. Riz ushbu terminlarni transliteratsiya qilib, inglizcha muqobillarini berishga urinadi, ammo **zoniy** so‘zini *prostitute* shaklida, **zoniya** leksemasini esa *adulteress* deb ifodalaydi. Muammo shundaki, ingliz tilining izohli lug‘atlaridan biri Oksford lug‘atida **prostitute** leksemasiga *“a person, typically a woman, who engages in sexual activity for payment*[20]*”* (biror to‘lov uchun jinsiy aloqa (buzuqilik) bilan shug‘ullanadigan inson, odatda ayol kishi) deb ta’rif beriladi. Demak, **prostitute** leksemasi **zoniy** so‘ziga ekvivalent bo‘la olmaydi. Umuman olganda, har uchala tarjimalarda mazkur ikki termin yoki jinsiy neytral so‘zlar yordamida yoki noto‘g‘ri jinsga oid so‘z o‘rqali o‘girib ketilaverilgan. Keyingi **peshtoq** leksemasi [*forscha* “pesh”– old, *arabcha* “toq” – qubba, arka, gumbaz] *madrasa, masjid, maqbara, karvonsaroy kabi binolarning old tomondagi serhasham yuqori qismi, mehrob shaklli baland darvoza, arkka*[21] nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan arxitekturaga oid termindir. Q. Rajabov va S. Inoyatovlarning ma’lumot berishlaricha[22], yaqin o‘tmishda baland minora va peshtoqlar musulmonlarni azonga chaqirish, kuzatuv punkti, o‘lchov vazifasini hamda, ayrim hollarda, aholi ichida buzuqilik yoki xoinlik qilgan insonlar tomoshaviy qatl qilinadigan joy bo‘lib, ularni minora peshtoqidan tashlab yuborish orqali jazolash usuli qo‘llanilgan. Mazkur leksema inglizchaga ***portal*** shaklida o‘giriladi. I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidovlar talqinida ushbu termin inglizchaga ***tower*** (minora) shaklida, M. Riz tomonidan **high arches** (baland ravoqlar) va K. Ermakova tarjimasida esa **towers** (minoralar) tarzida ag‘darilgan. E’tiborlisi shundaki, **minora** va **ravoq** arxitekturaviy o‘zlarining yechimi va qurilish jihatidan peshtoqdan tubdan farqlanadi. To‘g‘ri, jazolanuvchini minoraning ustki qismidan tashlab yuborish mumkin, ammo ravoqdan emas, chunki **ravoq** “toqning bir turi, bino devorlaridagi deraza va eshik o‘rinlarining yuqori qismiga qo‘yiladigan mehrobiy yoysimon qurilma”[23] hisoblanib, bunoning old tomonida peshtoq va ustunlar bilan ziynatlangan qismdir. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida ***rais*** terminiga “*diniy marosim va urf-odatlarning bajarilishini kuzatib boruvchi, shuningdek, o‘lchov va tosh-tarozilarning to‘g‘riligini tekshiruvchi mansabdor shaxs*”[24], shaklida ta’rif berilgan. Adib jamiyatda o‘z mas’uliyatiga nisbatan sovuqqon, zimmasi yuklangan vazifani to‘liq bajarmaydigan, ikkiyuzlamachi, munofiq kimsalarni chuqur satira va yumorga olib, kinoya tarzida ularni shaxsiyati va lavozimiga mos kelmaydigan so‘z va atamalar bilan “jazolaydi.” Jumla tarkibidagi ***afandi*** leksemasi ham kishi ismiga

[20] Oxford Dictionary of English, 3rd Edition © Oxford University Press, 2010.
[21] O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 254.
[22] Rajabov Q., Inoyatov S., Buxoro tarixi. – Buxoro: Durdona, 2020. – 316 b.
[23] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravoq (Murojaat sanasi: 25.04.2025)
[24] O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 343.

tirkalib, hurmat bildiruvchi yoki vazifasidan yanglishib doim odamlar orasida kulgu va mazax qilinadigan insonlar ismi oldidan keladigan mazkur termin ***rais*** so‘ziga qo‘shilin o‘ziga xos kinoyaviy, satirik yuklama hosil qilingan. Bu kabi so‘zlarni translitaratsiya qilinib, izohlab ketilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Jumla davomida qo‘llanilgan ***farzi ayn*** termini mukallaf har bir musulmon bajarishi shart bo‘lgan farzni[25] anglatuvchi diniy termin sanaladi. I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidovlar mazkur termini inglizchada ***rules of Islam*** (Islom dini qoidalari) shaklida qayta tiklagan bo‘lsa, M. Riz tomonidan esa ushbu diniy termin ***morality*** (odob, ahloq) tarzida o‘girilgan. K. Ermakova tomonidan amalaga oshirilgan tarjimada terminga mos keladigan muqobil so‘z qo‘llanmagan. Tadqiqotimizda tahlil etilayotgan ushbu diniy terminni ***farzi ayn*** ko‘rinishida transliteratsiya qilib, ***individual religious obligation*** (har bir shaxsning o‘zi bajarishi kerak bo‘lgan diniy vazifa) tarzida izohlab tarjima qilish usulidan foydalanishga jazm etdik.

Tadqiqot ishining uchunchi bobi “**Asardagi frazeologik birliklar inglizcha tarjimalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan.

Biz mazkur tadqiqotda leksik birliklar deganda alohida leksemalarni (*maktub*, *tomosha*, *sipoh* kabi) hamda ma’nosi bir so‘zga teng keladigan frazeologik birliklarni (*ko‘zi yoridi*, *kapalagi uchdi* kabi) nazarda tutdik va lingvistik tahlilimizga ana shunday birliklarni jalb qildik. Bunday tashqari, bu kabi birliklarni ingliz tiliga o‘girish usullari va tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni yoritishga harakat qildik.

Shu o‘rinda, A.E. Mamatovning frazeologik birlik borasida bildirgan mulohazasi muhim ahamiyatga ega: “frazeologiyani “keng” va “tor” ma’noda tushunish noto‘g‘ri, uni bitta ma’noda tushunish kerak. Ular qanday til birliklari deb tasnif qilinishidan qat’iy nazar, aforizmmi, maqol, yoki matalmi, turg‘un so‘zlashuv formulalarimi, “qanotli so‘zlar”mi, xullas, agar ular frazeologizmning biz bergan ta’rifiga mos tushsa, undagi talablarni bajara olsa, ya’ni tuzilishi jihatida so‘z birikmasiga yoki gapga teng bo‘lgan, obrazli, umumlashgan ma’no anglatadigan, leksik elementlari qisman yoki to‘liq ko‘chma ma’noga ega bo‘lgan,

lug‘atlarda qayd etilgan har qanday turg‘un leksik-semantik birliklar frazeologik birliklar doirasiga kiritilishi shart,”[26] – deydi.

Biz olimning yuqorida frazeologik birliklarga doir bildirgan fikriga qo‘shilamiz. Frazeologik birliklar ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zdan tashkil topgan, ma’nosiga ko‘ra o‘zaro bog‘liq so‘z birikmasi yoki gapga teng keladigan, yaxlit holda ko‘chma ma’noda qo‘llanadigan va bo‘linmaydigan, barqaror (turg‘un) bog‘lanmalarning umumiy nomi sanaladi. Milliy va madaniy xususiyatli birliklar va bir necha asrlar davomida shakllangan frazeologizmlar muallif fikrini obrazli ifoda etishda, og‘zaki nuqtda, badiiy adabiyotlarda va tarixiy ilmiy asarlarda ta’sirchan tasviriy vosita sifatida keng qo‘llanib kelinadi. Bundan tashqari, taniqli rus adabiyotshunos olimi, akademik V.V. Vinogradov frazeologik birliklarni uch turga ajratib tasniflashga harakat qiladi: 1) frazeologik chatishmalar; 2) frazeologik butunliklar; 3) frazeologik iboralar. Ular a) to‘liq ya’ni, ularni tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlari orqali tarjima qilib bo‘lmaydi, balki ular yaxlitligicha tarjima qilinadi, masalan, *to kick the bucket = to die* - ***o‘lmoq*** ma’nosida; b)

[25] https://savollar.islom.uz/s/124718 (Murojaat sanasi: 27.05.2025)

[26] A. E. Mamatov. Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. –Toshkent: Fan, 1991. –B.212.

metafora va metonimiyalar bo‘lib, ularning kompnentlari orqali tushunsa bo‘ladigan; c) tuzilishi jihatida chatishgan, misol uchun, ***bo‘kib ichmoq*** - *drink till all’s blue*, ***xavotir olmoq*** - *to have butterflies in the stomach* kabilardir. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotimiz doirasida frazeologik birliklarning linvgomadaniy xususiyatini yoritish maqsadida tahlilimizga 203 ta frazeologik birliklar ajratib olinib, ularning lingvostatistik (korpus) tahlili amalga oshirildi hamda quyidagi komponentli frazeologik birliklar ajratilib, lingvostatistik tahlil natijalari jadval holatida qaqdim etildi: *1) Kiyim-kechak komponentli*

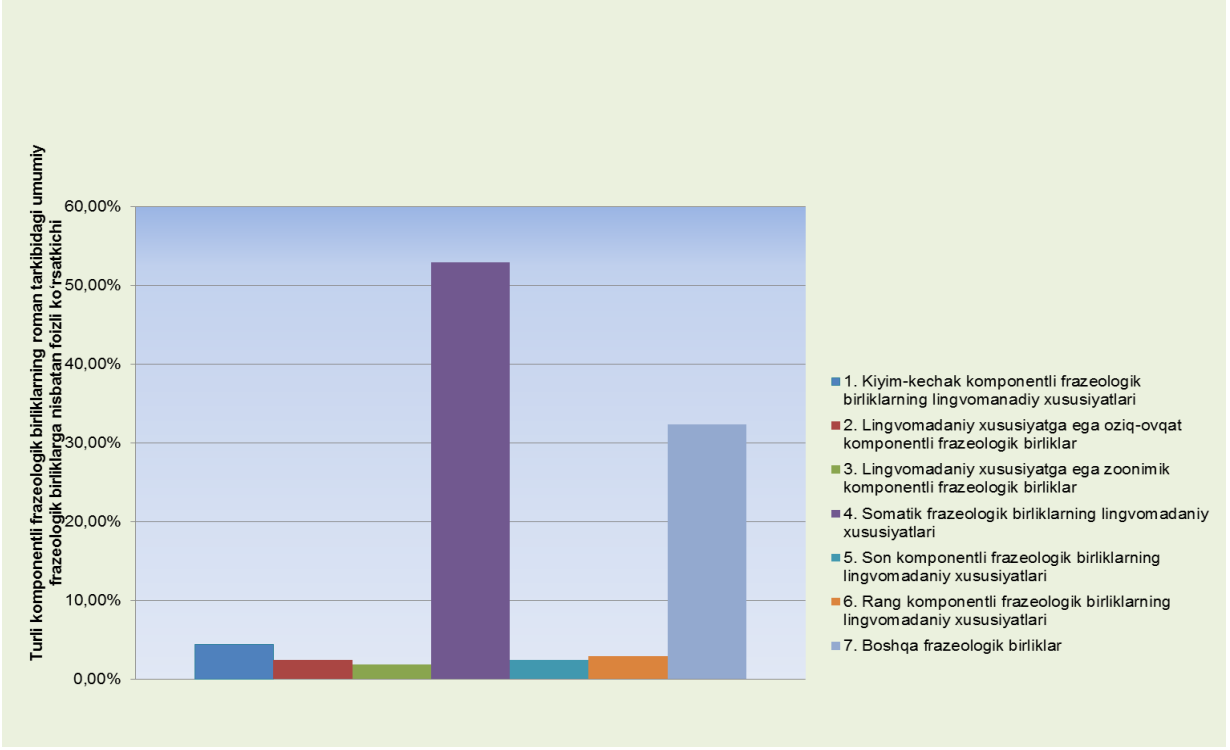
Frazeologik birliklarning turli komponentlar kesimida guruhlanishi	**Frazeologik birliklar soni**	**Foizli ko‘rsatkichi**
1. Kiyim-kechak komponentli frazeologik birlik	9 ta	4,4 %
2. Oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologik birliklar	5 ta	2,4%
3. Zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklar	4 ta	1,9%
4. Somatik frazeologik birliklar	108 ta	52,9%

frazeologik birliklar; 2) Oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologik birliklar; 3) Zoonimik komponentli frazeologik birliklar; 4) Somatik frazeologik birliklar; 5) Son komponentli frazeologik birliklar; 6) Rang komponentli frazeologik birliklar.

4-jadval

A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarkibidagi turli komponentli frazeologik birliklarning korpus tahlili

5. Son komponentli frazeologik birliklar	5 ta	2,4%
6. Rang komponentli frazeologik birliklar	6 ta	2,9%
7. Boshqa frazeologik birliklar	66 ta	32,3%



Tahlilimiz natijasi shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, turli komponentli frazeologik birliklar kesimida somatik komponentli frazemalarning yetakchilik qiladi. Somatik frazeologik birliklar doirasida obrazli asosi ***ko‘z, ko‘ngil (yurak), qo‘l, bosh, og‘iz*** kabi leksemalar orqali hosil qilingan frazemalarni ko‘plab uchratish mumkin. Xususan, ***ko‘z*** leksemasi asosida – **39** ta, ***ko‘ngil*** (yurak) leksemali– **23** ta, ***qo‘l*** leksemasi qatnashgan – **15** ta, ***bosh*** so‘zi ishtirokidagi – **14** ta hamda ***og‘iz (og‘zi)*** leksemali – **9** ta frazeologik birliklar aniqlandi. Tadqiqotimizda “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarkibidagi **8** ta frazeologik birliklar ajratib, tahlilga tortilgan. Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarga tayanib, “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida berilgan frazeologik birliklar tarjimasini tahlil qilib ko‘raylik. Asarda “*Bu taraf bilan sizdan **o‘pkani biz qilsak** arziydir*”[27] – degan jumla uchraydi. Mazkur jumladagi ajratib ko‘rsatilgan ***o‘pkani biz qilsak*** frazeologik birligi I.M. To‘xtasinov, O.M. Mo‘minov va A.A. Xamidovlar talqinida quyidagicha o‘girilgan:

*We **should be resentful** with you for such a step*[28].

Tarjimaning mazmuni: *Bunday harakat uchun **biz sizdan xafa bo‘lishimiz kerak***.

Yuqoridagi asliyat matni Mark Riz tarjimasida: *No one would blame us **for taking insult.***[29]

[27] Qodiriy A. O‘tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 34.
[28] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. “The Days Gone By” by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 9.
[29] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 28.

Tarjimaning mazmuni: *Xafagarchilik uchun hech kim bizni ayblamagan bo‘lardi*.

Yuqorida berilgan asliyat misoli Kerol Ermakova talqinida: *Surely it would be more fitting for us to reproach you*[30].

Tarjimaning mazmuni: *Albatta biz sizdan ko‘proq yozg‘irishimish kerak*.

5-jadval

Romandagi *o‘pka qilmoq* frazeologik birligining tarjima variantlarida berilishi

Asliyat	**I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidovlar o‘girmasi**	**Mark Riz talqinida**	**Kerol Ermakova tarjimasi**
Bu taraf bilan sizdan **o‘pkani biz qilsak** arziydir.	We should **be resentful** with you for such a step.	No one would blame us for **taking insult**.	Surely it would be more fitting for us **to reproach** you.
o‘pka qilmoq (o‘pkalamoq)	be resentful	take insult	to reproach

Shu o‘rinda qiziq bir holatga e’tibor qaratish lozim. Turkiy tillarda insondagi turli his-tuyg‘ularni yurak, jigar, o‘pka kabi inson ichki a’zolari orqali ifodalash nisbatan ko‘p uchraydigan holatlardandir. Masalan, ***yurak*** (qalb, ko‘ngil, dil) – ishq, nafrat kabi hissiyotlarni (*yurakdan urmoq*), ***jigar*** – qarindoshlik, yaqinlik (*sen mening jigarimdan, axir*), ***o‘pka*** esa g‘azab, zulm, xafagarchilik, araz (*o‘pkalamoq*) kabi salbiy his-tuyg‘ularni aks ettirishda qo‘llaniladi. Jasurlik, matonat yurak bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, kek saqlash, g‘azablanish o‘pkaga tegishli. Qadimgi turkiy tillarda “ichga tortmoq” ma’nosidagi “o‘p” o‘zagi mavjud bo‘lgan[31]. “Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devony lug‘atit-turk” asarida “o‘pka” leksemaga ikki xil izohlanadi: 1) o‘pka – oq jigar; 2) o‘pka – g‘azab; bunga sabab g‘azabning o‘pkada paydo bo‘lishidir. Bu so‘zning shu ma’noda qo‘llanilishi so‘zning paydo bo‘lish o‘rniga ko‘ra kelib chiqqandir. Chunonchi yomg‘irni “osmon” deyilgani kabi. Hozirda “o‘pka qildi”, “o‘pkaladi” deganda: “gina qildi, xafa bo‘ldi, arazladi” na’molari tushuniladi”[32]. Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, bu FB har uchala tarjimada o‘z muqobilini topgan, ammo ish bu bilan tugamaydi. Asarda adib mazkur jumlani o‘ziga xos, ajib badiiy-uslubiy yo‘sinda ifodalagan bo‘lib, tarjimondan ayni shu bejirim badiiy qochirimni tarjima matnida asliyatdagidek ifodalash talab etiladi. Jumlani shartli ravishda tarjima qilinishi mumkin bo‘lgan uch semantik bo‘lakka ajratish mumkin. *Bu taraf bilan / sizdan o‘pkani biz qilsak / arziydir*. Jumlaning birinchi bo‘lagini (***bu tarafdan = bir tomondan***) ingliz tiliga *in one way* tarzida tarjima qilish mumkin. *“O‘pkalamoq, xafa bo‘lmoq, o‘pka-gina qilmoq* ma’nolarini beruvchi frazeologik birliklari ingliz tilida *take offence* /

[30] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 14.
[31] Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. I-том. – С. 540.
[32] Devonu lug‘atit-turk. I-tom. – Toshkent, 1960. – B. 148.

umbrage, be / feel hurt; *resent"*[33] shaklida o‘giriladi. Biroq, masala ikkinchi va uchinchi bo‘laklarni tarjimasida yuzaga keladi. Bu yerda, *arziydir* (*arziydi*) leksemasini ikkinchi semantik bo‘lak bilan birga inglizchaga *we should better take umbrage* shaklida ag‘darish mumkin. Demak, asiyat matnini ***In one way we should better take umbrage with you*** tarzida tarjima qilsak, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lar edi.

Roman o‘sha davrda mamlakatda sodir bo‘lgan ijtimoiy ahvol, kishilarning fikrlashi, an’ana va urf-odatlar va shu kabi milliy xoslangan va milliy madaniyatni yorqin namayon etuvchi frazeologik birliklarga boydir. Masalan, "*Bu to‘g‘rida uylanguchi yigit bilan er qilguchi qizning **lom-mim deyishka** haq va ixtiyorlari bo‘lmay, bu odatimiz ma’qul va mashru’ ishlardan emasdir*"[34].

Asliyat matnida ajratilgan frazeologik birlik I.M. Tuxtasinov, O.M.Mo‘minov va A.A. Hamidovlar tomonidan quyidagicha o‘girilgan:

*In this case the future bride and groom do not have the right **to express their wishes**, although such practices cannot be considered reasonable among that permissible by Shariat.*[35]

Tarjimaning mazmuni: *Bu holatda kelgusi kelin va kuyov o‘z xohish-istaklarini ifodalashga huquqlari bo‘lmay, bunday ishlar shariatga muvofiq emas*.

Yuqoridagi asliyat misoli Mark Riz talqinida:

*It is seemingly for the daughter or the son **to say no** to their parents; it is against our Shariyat.*[36]

Tarjimaning o‘zbek tilidagi mazmuni: *Aftidan qiz yoki o‘g‘il ota-onalariga yo‘q demasliklari shart; bu shariatga xilof.*

Jumla Kerol Ermakova tarjimasida quyidagicha ifodalangan:

*It is not within the rights of the future bride and groom **to declare their preferences**, although such customs cannot be applauded as reasonable among what is permitted by sharia.*[37]

Tarjimaning mazmuni: *Bo‘lg‘usi kelin va kuyob o‘z xohish-istaklarini aytishga haqlari yo‘q, binobarin bunday odatlar shariatga muvofiq maqbul ishlardan emas*.

6-jadval

Romandagi *lol-mim demoq* frazeologik birligining tarjima variantlarida berilishi

Asliyat	**I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov, A. Hamidov tarjimasi**	**Mark Riz talqinida**	**Kerol Ermakova o‘girmasi**

[33] D.I.Yermolovich, T.M. Krasavina. The New Comprehensive Russian-English Dictionary. © Russkiy Yazyk - Media, 2004.
[34] Qodiriy A. O‘tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 35.
[35] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. "The Days Gone By" by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 11.
[36] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 29.
[37] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 15.

*“Bu to‘g‘rida uylanguchi yigit bilan er qilguchi qizning **lom-mim deyishka** haq va ixtiyorlari bo‘lmay, bu odatimiz ma’qul va mashru’ ishlardan emasdir”*[38].	*In this case the future bride and groom do not have the right **to express their wishes**, although such practices cannot be considered reasonable among that permissible by Shariat.*	*It is seemingly for the daughter or the son **to say no** to their parents; it is against our Shariyat.*	*It is not within the rights of the future bride and groom **to declare their preferences**, although such customs cannot be applauded as reasonable among what is permitted by sharia.*
lom-mim demoq	*to express (one’s) wishes*	*to say no*	*to declare (one’s) preferences*

Tildagi “lom-mim demoq” frazeologik iborasi “fikrini bildirmoq, gapirmoq” ma’nolarida qo‘llaniladi. O‘zbek tilining izohli-frazeologik lug‘atida “*lom-mim demaslik*” frazeologik birligiga “*hech narsa demaslik, e’tiroz bildirmaslik, indamaslik*”[39] ta’rifi berilgan. Tilda shu man’oda “*churq etmaslik, damini chiqarmaslik, g‘ing demaslik, un chiqarmaslik*” kabi frazeologik sinonimiya ham ishlatiladi. Bu frazeologik birlik tarixan arab tilidagi *lom* va *mim* harflari talaffuzidan olingan bo‘lib, *gapitmaslik, jim turishlik* degan ma’noda qo‘llanib kelingan, chunki *lom* harfini talaffuz etganda til, *mim*ning talaffuzida esa lab ishga tushadi. Demak, bunda *og‘iz ochmaslik, gapirmaslik* ma’nolari anglashiladi. Bundan tashqari, asarni ingliz tilida o‘girgan amerikalik madaniyatshunos Mark Eduard Riz suhbatlarning birida “… bunda “O‘tkan kunlar”ning Ilhom Tuxtasinov tarjimasiga qarab, juda ham xafa bo‘lgandim. Chunki u yerda milliylikka oid ko‘p so‘zlar tushib qolgan” der ekan u romandagi bir voqea misolida mazkur tarjima variantidagi nomutanosiblikni eslatib o‘tadi. Asliyatdagi *lom-mim demoq* FB Ermakova tomonidan *declare their preferences* shaklida o‘z muqobilini topgan. Mark Riz esa uni murakkab leksik-grammatik transformatsiyaning antonimik tarjima usulidan foydalanib, *to say no*, ya’ni *yo‘q deyishga* tarzida o‘girgan. Jumladagi *haq va ixtiyorlari bo‘lmay* qismi har uchala tarjimada o‘z aksini topmagan. Buni *having rights and will* shaklida o‘grirish mumkin edi. Tadqiq etilayotgan asliyat matnini ***As the future bride and groom do not have the right and will to declare their preferences on this matter, such customs are not regarded reasonable and permissible by Sharia*** deb o‘girilganda maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lar edi.

XULOSA

Tarjimada leksik mutanosiblik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan dtadqiqot ishimizda bayon etilgan ilmiy xulosalar quyidagicha umumlashtirilishi mumkin:

[38] Qodiriy A. O‘tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 35.
[39] Rahmatullayev Sh. O‘zbek tilining izohli-frazeologik lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘ofur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyotmatbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.176.

1. Mazvuga doir mamlakatimizda va xorijiy jadidshunoslar tomonidan olib borilgan izlanishlar natijalarini tahliliga tayanib xulosa qilish mumkinki, Abdulla Qodiriyning hayoti va ijodiga oid qardosh xalqlar hamda xorijlik qodiriyshunoslar tomondan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar o‘zbek jadidshunosligi va qodiriyshunosligidan keyinroq boshlangani ma’lum bo‘ladi.

2. Abdulla Qodiriyning qisqa, ammo serqirra ijodiy faoliyati hamda adib tomonidan yaratilgan badiiy meros qardosh hamda xorijiy qodiriyshunoslar va tarjimonlar tomonidan turli tillarga o‘girilib, jahon adabiyoti xazinasini o‘zbek adabiy durdonalari bilan boyitishga va, buning natijasida, tarjimashunoslikning ilmiy-nazariy umumlashmalarini sohaning xususiy hamda o‘ziga xos lingvistik va ekstralingvistik jihatlarini keng tadqiq etishga yo‘naltirishga, tarjimachilikda uchrashi mumkin bo‘lgan ayrim kamchiliklarni konstruktiv va nazariy bilimlar asosida bartaraf etishga xizmat qiladi.

3. Ma’lumki, adib ijodiga bo‘lgan qiziqish o‘tgan asrning 20-yillaridayoq bo‘y ko‘rsata boshladi. XX-arsning boshlaridan, ya’ni abid yashab ijod etgan davrdan to hozirga qadar bo‘lgan davr oralig‘ida xorijiy olimlar hamda mamlakatimiz qodiriyshunoslari tomonidan adabiyotshunoslik hamda lingvistik planda amalga oshirilgan keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar o‘sha davrdagi tarixiy-ijtimoiy vaziyatni yaqqol va aniq tasavvur qilish, balki o‘zbek milliy adabiyotining asosiy jihatlarni yanada keng yoritilishiga, va, bu bilan birga, milliy adabiyotimiz va tarjimachilik sohasida erishilayotgan yutuqlarni ilmiy xulosa va natijalar bilan boyitish imkonini beradi.

4. A. Qodiriy XX-asrning boshlarida o‘zbek adabiy tilida mavjud bo‘lgan ko‘pgina arab, fors hamda tojik tillaridan o‘zlashgan hamda o‘sha davrning sodda xalqchil tilidan ancha uzoqlashgan murakkab lisoniy va uslubiy vositalar o‘rniga xalqning so‘zlashuv tiliga yaqin sodda va tushunarli so‘z o‘yinlaridan, o‘zbek adabiy tilining samarali tasviriy imkoniyatlari bilan birga frazeologizm, dialektizm, turli stilistik uslublardan o‘rinli foydalanib, roman qahramonlarining fikrlash dunyosi, xulq-atvori va asar voqea-hodisalarini kitobxon tasavvurida batafsil va yorqin gavlanashiga erisha olgan.

5. Asliyat matnida referentsial ma’nolarni ifodalashda tarjimon uchun qiyinlik tug‘diradigan muammolardan biri muqobilsiz yoki ekvivalentsiz

leksikalarni o‘girishdan iborat. Bunday leksik birliklar yoki so‘z birikmalariga tarjima matnida mos keluvchi so‘z yoki so‘z birikmalarining uchramasligidadir. Muayyan xalq turmush tarzi, o‘sha xalqqagina tegishli bo‘lgan milliy xoslangan so‘zlar (realiyalar) tarjimondan favqulodda ehtiyotkorlikni talab etadi, chunki ayni shunday milliy xususiyatli so‘zlar asarning milliyligini o‘zida namoyon etadi. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida ham qator realiyalarni uchratish mumkin.

6. Terminologiya tilshunoslikning muntazam o‘rganib kelinayotgan tadqiqot obyektlaridan biri sanalib, umumadabiy tilning mustaqil funksional qismidir. Terminologiy ilm-fan va texnikaga oid so‘z va so‘z birikmalari majmui hisoblanib, umumabadiy til strukturasi asosida shakllanib boradi. *Termin, atama, so‘z* hamda *istiloh* tushunchalari ilmiylik semasiga, muayyan mutaxassislikka tegishliligiga, tilda dinamik, faol va harakatchanligiga, kelib chiqishiga, expressivligiga va boshqa qator parametrlariga ko‘ra bir-birlaridan farqlanadi. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar”

romanida ham diniy, arxitekturaviy va boshqa sohalarga taaluqli terminlardan ko‘plab qo‘llanilganiga guhov bo‘lamiz. Terminlarni boshqa tillarga o‘girishda mazkur terminlarni shaklan o‘zgarishsiz ko‘chirib o‘tkazish (*atronomiya, agronom, matematika* kabi), transliteratsiya qilish, asliyat matnidagi terminga tarjima matnida mos keluvchi muqobili bilan almashtirish hamda so‘zma-so‘z tarjima usullari keng istifoda qilinadi.

7. Tadqiqotimiz doirasida milliy xoslangan turli komponentli frazeologik birliklar kesimida olib borilgan tahlillarimiz natijasi shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, ajratib olingan 6 ta turli turkumdagi lingvomadaniy xususiyatli frazeologik birliklar orasida somatik komponentli frazemalar yetakchilik qiladi. Somatik frazeologik birliklar ichida tamsiliy obrazi ***ko‘z, ko‘ngil (yurak), qo‘l, bosh, og‘iz*** kabi leksemalar yordamida yasalgan frazemalarni ko‘plab uchratish mumkin. Ayniqsa, ***ko‘z*** leksemasi asosida – **39** ta, ***ko‘ngil*** (yurak) leksemali – **23** ta, ***qo‘l*** leksemasi qatnashgan – **15** ta, ***bosh*** so‘zi ishtirokidagi – **14** ta hamda ***og‘iz (og‘zi)*** leksemali – **9** ta frazeologik birliklar aniqlandi. Tadqiqotimizda “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarkibidagi **8** ta frazeologik birliklar misol tariqasida ajratib, ularning romanni inglizcha o‘girmalarida qy darajada o‘z muqobillarini topgani va tarjima jaraoynida qanday tarjima usullaridan foydalanilgani va qaysi tarjima variant asliyatga yaqinroq ekani chog‘ishtirma tahlillarga tayanib asoslangan.

8. Badiiy asar asosan lingvistik va adabiyotshunoslik aspektida tekshiriladi. Muayyan badiiy asar tili lingvistik jihatdan tekshirilganda tilshunoslikning morfologik, leksik, sintaktik, semantik sathlari darajasida ish olib boriladi va adib til qonuniyatlarini qay yo‘sinda qo‘llagani chuqur tahlilga tortiladi. Tarixiy va arxaik so‘zlarni tarjima qilishda esa moslashtirish, tasvirlash, izohlash va transliteratsiya usullari yordamida ish ko‘riladi. I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov va A. Hamidovlar tarjimasi, M. Riz va K. Ermakovalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tarjimalarida “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida qo‘llangan tarixiy so‘zlarni inglizchaga o‘girishda ekvivalentlik qay darajada qaror topgani xususida olib borilgan tadqiqotimiz natijalariga tayanib xulosalash mumkinki, M. Riz tomonidan amalga oshirilgan o‘girmada asliyat milliyligi va tarixiyligi nisbatan saqlab qolingan deyish mumkin. K. Ermakova esa ayrim istorizmlar tarjimasida erkinlikka yo‘l qo‘ygani, qator tarixiy so‘zlarni umumiy ifoda qilishga intilgani ko‘riladi. I. Tuxtasinov, O. Mo‘minov va A. Hamidovlar talqinida esa asliyat matnidagi ayrim tarixiy leksemalar, ayrim hollarda, boshqa so‘zlar bilan almashtirib tarjima qilingan bo‘lsada, umuman olganda, asliyatning umumiy ruhiyatini bera olgan deb hisoblaymiz.

9.Tarjima jarayonida sohaga oid bo‘lgan ekvivalentlik va adekvatlik masalasi ham muhim o‘rinda turadi. Tarjima nazariyasida *ekvivalentlik* va *adekvatlik* hodisalari nisbatan so‘nggi paytlarda qo‘llanila boshlanganligi ta’kidlanib, mazkur terminlarda doir tarjimashunoslar va soha mutaxassislari tomonidan ko‘plar tadqiqtolar olib borilgan va olib borilmoqda. mazkur atamalar kim va qay tarzda tarjimashunoslik sohasiga joriy etilgani emas, balki uning muayyan fanning ilmiy qonuniyatlarida qanday ma’noda qo‘llanilishi va fanda mavjud bo‘lgan boshqa atamalar bilan qanday bog‘liqlikka egaligi ahamiyatga egadir.

10. Alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, asarda “qo‘l”, “ko‘z”, “oyoq”, “ko‘ngil” va shu kabi inson tana a’zolari bilan bog‘liq ko‘plar somatik frazeologik birliklarni uchratish

mumkin. Xususan, romanda birgina “ko‘z” leksemasi yordamida tuzilgan *ko‘z qirini tashlamoq*, *ko‘z(dan) (ostidan) kechirmoq*, *ko‘z yummoq*, *ko‘zi tushmoq*, *ko‘z tashlamoq, ko‘z tikmoq, ko‘z olalamoq*, *ko‘zi uyquga ketmoq, ko‘zga chalinmoq, ko‘zi tinmoq*, *ko‘z uzmoq*, *ko‘zdan uzoq tutmoq, ko‘z uzmoq, ko‘zni qamashtirmoq, ko‘zi qinidan chiqmoq*, *ko‘zi yorimoq* kabi qirqqa yaqin somatik frazeologik birliklarni uchratish mumkin.

11. Ma’lum so‘z yoki jumlani ‘qurbon’ qilmasdan, almashtirmasdan, qo‘shmasdan yoki umuman olib tashlamasdan tarjima qilib bo‘lmaydi. Zotan, mutarjim nimani saqlab qolish kerak-u, nimadan voz kechishni bilishi zarur. Shunga ko‘ra, G‘. Salomovning urg‘ulashicha, “… klassik asarlarni tarjima qiluvchi kishi olim ham bo‘lishi zarur. U o‘sha xalqning qadimiy turmush sharoitlarini, o‘sha davrlardagi urf-odatlarni, xususan, ularning tilini mukammal bilmog‘i lozim. Har bir so‘zning eng nozik ma’nolarini, hatto ko‘z ilg‘amas bir ko‘makchining ma’nosini ham yaxshi bilishi kerak”[40].

12. Tadqiqot ishimizning 3-bobi frazeologik birliklarning linvgomadaniy xususiyatlarini yoritishga bag‘ishlangani bois, A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarkibida qo‘llangan jami 203 ta muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz frazeologik birliklar ajratib olinib, ularning lingvostatistik (korpus) tahlili amalga oshirilib, bobning so‘ngida ilova tarzida muqobilga ega va muqobilsiz frazeologik birliklar asarning uchala inglizcha tarjimalarida qay shaklda qayta ifodalangani hamda biz tomonimizdan taklif etilayotgan tarjima variant ham taqdim etildi. Tahlil natijasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, asliyatdan ajratib olingan 203 ta frazeolizmlarning 169 tasi (≈83%) tarjima matnida o‘z muqobillariga ega emas. Asliyat matnida tahlilga tortilgan 34 ta (17%) frazeologik birliklar esa tarjima matnida o‘z muqobillari ega ekani turli tarjima usullari, tarjimashunoslikka doir ilmiy-nazariy umumlashmalar hamda stilistik va leksik transformatsiyalar yordamida isbotlandi.

[40] G‘. Salomov. Til va tarjima. O‘zbekiston. “Fan” nashriyoti. 1966. – B. 28

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UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

TURSUNOV ELMUROD UMRZOQOVICH

RESEARCH OF LEXICAL INCONSISTENCY IN TRANSLATION (BASED ON THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE NOVEL “BYGONE DAYS” BY ABDULLA KADIRIY)

10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature and Translation Studies

DISSERTATION ABSTARCT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

The topicality and necessity of the dissertation theme. Within the contemporary field of world translation studies, translation practice has evolved beyond the mere transfer of a particular message from one language into another, emerging instead as a dynamic and influential force that advances literary relations among nations and facilitates sustained intercultural dialogue across the global community. At present, the international scholarly community increasingly recognizes translation as a crucial medium for facilitating the exchange of intellectual and spiritual ideas, disseminating cutting-edge scientific discoveries, and integrating the latest theoretical insights and scholarly advances achieved within the global academic community. The principal objectives include engaging with manifestations of cultural heritage embodied in literary masterpieces; examining literary works translated into foreign languages; contributing to the advancement of both national and international translation studies; and promoting the literary and intellectual advancement of the rapidly evolving scientific sphere across diverse domains of society. Achieving these objectives requires the establishment of comprehensive digital databases dedicated to cultural heritage and artistic masterpieces, the translation of outstanding works of world literature and scholarship into Uzbek, the translation of masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages and their publication by international publishing houses, the development of a distinctive national school of translation, the strengthening of the institutional capacity and activities of specialized institutes and centres engaged in literary, scientific and technical translation, as well as simultaneous interpreting; and the implementation of large-scale initiatives aimed at fostering young people's engagement with the reading and translation of literary works.

The latest theoretical insights and scholarly generalizations in the field of global translation studies have enabled a systematic examination of the successive stages of the discipline's centuries-long evolutionary development. At the same time, its longstanding traditions are undergoing conceptual transformation through their integration with contemporary digital technologies, particularly machine translation and corpus linguistics. Against this backdrop, translation practice is undergoing a fundamental conceptual transformation, while research in translation studies is increasingly assuming a strategic coordinating function serving as a "golden bridge" for establishing and strengthening social, economic, and cultural ties among nations. Within contemporary translation studies, literary translation is no longer viewed merely as a process of interlingual transfer; rather, it has emerged as a significant area of scholarly inquiry situated at the intersection of cognitive processes, intercultural communication, artificial intelligence, corpus-based technologies, and broader sociopolitical contexts. These priority areas have acquired particular significance in the contemporary era of globalization, as they contribute to advancing intercultural communication on the basis of the theoretical knowledge and practical experience accumulated within translation studies, facilitating the integration of national literary heritage into the broader cultural

space of the international community, and bringing the quality of literary translation into alignment with contemporary standards and requirements.

Within Uzbek translation studies, substantial progress and significant achievements are evident in the practice of literary translation across the full range of genres and forms of national literature. In Uzbekistan, comprehensive and systematic reforms are being consistently implemented under the leadership of the Head of State to advance translation studies to a new stage of development, promote Uzbek national literature on the international literary scene, and further improve the system for producing high-quality translations of foreign literary works into Uzbek. These reforms are aimed at providing comprehensive support for professionals in the field, enhancing the quality of training for young translators and specialists, and establishing effective mechanisms to promote their professional development, recognition, and advancement. “It is particularly noteworthy that thousands of invaluable works of the world literary heritage have been translated in our country and have found a place in the hearts of readers, while a distinctive creative school of literary translation and translation studies has been established”[1]. The implementation of these reforms necessitates the fundamental modernization of the translator-training system in accordance with contemporary educational standards; the strengthening of mechanisms for providing both material incentives and professional recognition to specialists in the field; and the establishment of a comprehensive and systematic state programme aimed at translating masterpieces of world literature into Uzbek and promoting the finest works of Uzbek literature on the international literary stage.

The ongoing efforts in this field are evidenced, among other things, by the direct translation of classical literary works of Eastern and Western people from Uzbek into English. The scientific findings of thid dissertation are expected to contribute, to a certain, to the implementation of the priority objectives set forth in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RP-2909 dated 20 April 2017, “On measures for the further development of the higher education system”; Resolution No. 376 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 18 May 2018, “On measures to improve the system of translating and publishing the finest works of world literature into Uzbek and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages”; Presidential Decree No. DR-5847 dated 8 October 2019, “On approval of the concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan through 2030”; Presidential Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated 19 May 2021, “On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new stage”; as well as other normative and legal documents.

Relevance of the research to the leading directions in the development of science and technology in the Republic. The thesis was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the republican science and technology

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “O‘zbek mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotini xalqaro miqyosda o‘rganish va targ‘ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya materiallari. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2016. – B. 56.

development “Formation and implementation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, spiritual and educational development of an informed and a Demaocratic state”.

The scope of study of the problem. The period of Jadidism encompasses a special place as one of the important phases in the development of national literary thought and artistic creativity in the history of Uzbek literature. One of the prominent representatives of this period was Abdullah Kadiriy. Scholars such as E. Naby, C. Murphy, A. Khalid, E. Allworth, A. Ahmet, Micallef R. Maria, E. Lazzerini, A. Merhan, and S. Kleinmichel[2] have conducted research on various aspects of Abdulla Kadiriy’s life and creative work.

The novel “Bygone Days” has been translated into various languages of the world by Khalid Saidkhodjayev (1928), M. Sheverdin (1928), L. Bat and V. Smirnova (1958), M. Safarov (2009), Alizoda (1935), M. Numon (1959), Arno Specht (1968), A. Batur (1992-1996), I. Tukhtasinov (2017), M. Reese (2019), K. Ermakova (2019), Di Xiaoxia (2023), Muhammad Nasriddin al-Jibali (2024), Kim Chung Sun (2025) and U. Abdulazizov (2025).

Scholarly interest in Abdulla Kadiriy’ life and literary legacy emerged in the 1920s and 1930s in our country. Scholars of Abdulla Kadiriy’s creative works such as Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek, A. Aliyev, M. Qushjonov, I. Sultanov, S. Mirvaliyev, F. Nasriddinov, I. Mirzayev, H. Kadiriy, N. Karimov, U. Normatov, Maqsud Shaikhzoda, B. Karimov[3] have created a number of treatises, monographs, and dissertations on the writer’s life and literary legacy, as well as his artistic and aesthetic views, in the aspect of literary studies.

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[2] Naby E. Transitional Central Asian Literature: Tajik and Uzbek Prose Fiction from 1909 to 1932. The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. NY.: Columbia University, 1975. – 240p.; Murphy Ch. The Relationship of Abdulla Kadiriyy’s Historical Novels to the Earlier Uzbek Literary Traditions: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D.– Washington: Washington University Press, 1980. – 209p.; Khalid A. The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform. Jadidism in Tsarist Central Asia: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1993. – 301p.; Allworth E. Uzbek Literary Politics. The Hague: Mauton and Co., 1964. – 366.; Ahmet A. From Colonial Past to Post-colonial Future: Three Uzbek Novels (Qodiriy, Oybek, Hoshimov). The dissertation written for taking Ph.D. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 2003. – 266p.; Micallef Roberta Maria. The Role of Literature and Intellectuals in National Identity Construction: The Case of Uzbekistan. USA: University of Texas, 1997. – 215 p.; Lazzerini Edward. J. Ismail Bey Gasprinskii and Muslim Modernism in Russia, 1878-1914: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D in philology.Washington: Washington University Press, 1973.- 212 p.; Lazzerini Edward. J. Ismail Bey Gasprinskii and Muslim Modernism in Russia, 1878-1914: The dissertation written for taking Ph.D in philology. – Washington: Washington University Press, 1973. – 212 p.; Merhan A. Abdulla Qodiriy (1894-1938) Der Pionier der usbekischen Romankunst und seine Werke // The Journal of Selcuk University Social Sciences Institute. – 2007. – №17. – F. 403-411.; Kleinmichel Sigrid. Aufbruch aus orientalischen Dichtungstraditionen: Studien zur usbekischen Dramatik und Prosa zwischen 1910 und 1934. – Wiesbaden, 1993. – 279 f.; Baldauf ingeborg. Schriftreform und Schriftwechsel bei den muslimischen Rußland und Sowjettürken: 1850-1937 ein Symptom ideengeschichtlicher und kulturpolitischer Entwicklungen. – Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, 1993. – 782 f.

[3] Oybek. “Abdulla Qodiriyning ijod yo‘li”. – Toshkent: 1936; Aliyev A. Abdulla Qodiriyning tarixiy romanlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1960; Qo‘shjonov M. Abdulla Qodiriyning tasvirlash san’ati. “O‘tkan kunlar” romani misolida. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966; Sultonov I. Abdulla Qodiriy. – Toshkent, 1969.; Mirvaliyev S. O‘zbek romani. – Toshkent, 1969.; Nasriddinov F. Adibning yo‘li. – Toshkent, 1971.; Mirzayev I. Abdulla Qodiriyning ijodiy evolyutsiyasi. – Toshkent, 1977.; Qodiriy H. Otam haqida: Xotiralar. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1983; Qodiriy H. Abdulla Qodiriy zamondoshlari xotirasida: To‘plam. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1986.– 176 b.; Karimov N. XX asr adabiyoti manzaralari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2008. – 356 b.; Normatov U. “O‘tkan kunlar”hayrati. – Toshkent, 1997.; Shayxzoda M. Ma’rifiy-biografik roman. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – 335 b.; Karimov B. Jadidlar. Abdulla Qodiriy: risola. – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2022. – 160 b.

Researchers such as Z. Bazarov, M. Kholmurodova, F. Sharipova, F. Dadabayeva, G. Kendjayeva, and M. Karimov[4] have conducted a comparative study of the novel “Bygone Days” from the perspective of translation studies in their dissertations.

Relevance of the dissertation topic to the research works carried at the higher educational institution where the work was done. The research was conducted under the practical scientific research project “Problems of Translation” of the Uzbekistan State World Languages University and is included in the scientific projects of the Faculty of Translation Theory and Practice. At present, extensive research is being conducted in the fields of comparative-historical, typological and contrastive linguistics, linguistic translation studies, as well as in other related areas of scientific inquiry.

In this regard, we anticipate that the present research will contribute the broader scientific and practical initiatives currently being unertaken in our country.

The aim of the research deals with studying the inconsistencies of lexical and phraseological units in the English translations of the novel “Bygone Days” by Abdulla Kadiriy.

The tasks of the research:

to classify the typology of translation problems associated with lexical units to develop an effective mechanism for addressing the challenges in their translation;

to identify the lexical and semantic characteristics of lexical and phraseological units in the English translations of the novel “Bygone Days”;

to classify lexical and phraseological units employed in the novel in groups;

to reveal the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of equavalent and non equavalent lexical and phraseological units in English translations of the novel.

The object of the research consists of the lexical and phraseological units in the novel “Bygone Days” by Abdulla Kadiriy and their English translations by Mark Reese, Carol Ermakova, and Ilkhomjon Tukhtashinov.

The subject of the research is to study the linguocultural peculiarities of lexical and phraseological units in the English translations of the novel “Bygone Days” by Abdulla Kadiriy.

Methods of the research. To cover the research topic a classification method, a descriptive method, a linguostatistical approach, a cross-cultural

[4] Bazarov Z.M. Badiiy tarjimada leksik-stilistik bo‘yoqdorlikni saqlash muammolari (A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining inglizcha tarjimalari misolida): dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 148 b.; Xolmurodova M.A. Abdulla Qodiriy nasrida qo‘llangan “ma’naviyat” tushunchasi ifodalovchilarining ingliz tilida berilishi: dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 132 b.; Sharipova F. D. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanidagi xatlar (yozishmalar) tarjimasining pragmatik tahlili. Fil.fan.dok. dissertatsiya. – Termiz: 2022. –155 b.; Dadabayeva F.X. Abdulla Dodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining ruscha va nemischa tarjimalarida tarixiy-milliy va uslubiy o‘ziga xoslikni yaratish muammolari: dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Namangan, 2024. – 135 b.; Kendjayeva G. F. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani tarjimalarida milliy manzaraning lingvomadaniy ifodasi (asliyat va M. Safarov, K. Ermakova, M. Riiz tarjimalari asosida): avtoreferat. dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 48 b.; Karimov M. M. Abdulla Qodiriy “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining inglizcha tarjimalarida tasviriy vositalarning lingvokulurologik tadqiqi (sinekdoxa, o‘xshatish va kinoya misolida): dis. ... filol. fan. nomzodi. – Namangan, 2023. – 187 b

research method, a comparative method and linguocultural analysis methods were used.

The scientific novelty of the research includes the following:

drawing upon the etymological and pragmatic features of the lexicon of "Bygone Days", a typology of translation problems has been classified and the principles governing the application of such translation trategies as transliteration, descriptive translation, contextual and functional equivalence, calque and adaptation in rendering these lexical units into English have been identified from a linguocultural perspective;

on the basis of a comparative analysis of the original test and its English translations it has been substansiated that the typological classification of lexical problems in the novel and a systematic investigation of the etymological and pragmatic features of its lexical and phraseological units from linguocultural and semantic perspectives ensure the accurate rendering of meaning and the adequate representation of national and cultural specifity in translation;

the signicance of linguistic factors, naely differences in the lexico-semantic systems of the source and target languages and extralinguistic factors ingluding the historical period, national customs and traditions, ethnograpgic features and the author's worldview, in translating non-equivalent of lexical units has been sunstantiated on the basis of the lexico-semantic prperties of suchlexical items occuring in the novel as realia, terms, words denoting historical and ethnographic as well as socio-domestic concepts, dialectisms, religiuos units and lexical lacuna;

through a comparative analysis, the linguocultural features of the re-expression of equavalnet and non-equavalent phraseological units in the english translations of the novel "Bygone Days" have been elucidated, along with the strategies employed to overcome the semantic-pragmatic and national-cultural inconsistencies arising in their translation.

The practical results of the research consist of the following:

methods for rendering lexical and phraseological units were developed with due consideration of their stylistic and pragmatic characteristics, thereby ensuring equivalence in literary translation and enabling the central idea underlying the author's conceptual vision to be conveyed fully and accurately in the target language.

a set of scholarly and methodological recommendations was developed based on comparative and pragmasemantic analyses of the typology of lexical problems in literary translation and the re-expression of equivalent and non-equivalent lexical and phraseological units in the target text, systematically identifying the factors underlying lexical mismatches, their manifestations, and the strategies employed to render them in translation, while providing methodological guidance for the adequate recreation of lexical and phraseological units in translation practice.

The results of the research have been proved reliable by the fact that the theoretical framework of the research was obtained from reliable sources, the methods of approach applied, the analysis, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations presented were put into practice, and the results obtained were approved by the competent structures.

Scientific and practical value of the research results.

The scientific significance of the present research is determined by its potential to advance and deepen theoretical and methodological perspectives on the interdisciplinary study of translation theory, lexicology, and text linguistics, while providing further empirical evidence for the substantiation and development of existing findings in the field of literary translation.

The practical significance of the dissertation is reflected in the applicability of its research findings, scholarly conclusions, and theoretical generalizations to the teaching of translation theory, translation methodology, translation practice, and translation criticism through lectures, practical classes, and seminars at the faculties of Foreign Philology and Oriental Philology of higher educational establishments in Uzbekistan. The findings may also be utilized in developing specialized courses on English-Uzbek literary relations, preparing textbooks and teaching materials for seminars, and compiling dictionaries of the figurative and expressive resources of language and author's idiosyncratic lexical usage.

Implementation of the research results.

On the basis of the conclusions about the uniqueness of the lexicon of the novel "Bygone Days" by A. Kadiriy the typology of lexical problems of literary translation:

to eliminate lexical problems arising in the translation of A. Kadiriy's works into foreign languages, to extensively study the history of translating the author's works into foreign languages, and to systematically investigate the problems associated with lexical units of literary translation The European Union Erasmus + program 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP for 2016-2018 was implemented in the innovative research project entitled "Modernization and internationalization of the processes of the higher educational system of Uzbekistan" (Reference No. 1224/02 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 13, 2024). As a result, a systematic study of lexical problems of literary translation and methods of achieving adequacy in conveying expressiveness and stylistic features of the author's central idea in literary translation were enriched;

the results of the study on the lexical and semantic peculiarities conveying non-equavalnet lexical units in the translation text were presented at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the European Union TEMPUS program Tempus Project 544161- TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL "Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes" for 2014-2016 (Reference No. 1225/02 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 13, 2024). As a result, it has beeen enabled to reveal the linguistic and cultural features of translating non-equavalent lexical units such as realias, historical terms and terms into English

and to expand and improve the content of literary translation courses taught in higher educational establishment;

based on the chapter of the study "Linguistic and cultural characteristics of English translations of phraseological units in the novel", scientific generalizations and theoretical conclusions on the linguistic and cultural characteristics of literary translation and phraseological units are made. The Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, in accordance with the letter No. 2/24-4/7-690 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education dated December 12, 2022, was used to study the linguocultural aspects of literary translation and phraseological units within the framework of the "English Access Microscholarship Program" project, which was implemented in 2022-2024 and funded by the US Department of State in collaboration with the US Embassy in Tashkent and the American Council for International Education, and to develop methods for consistently eliminating the problems of literary translation related to the restoration of lexical and phraseological units with and without alternatives, based on the scientific results described in Chapter III of the study (Resolution of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2022 Reference No. 2/24-4/7-690). Consequently, it served as a source for expanding scientific and theoretical knowledge on preserving the author's central artistic and stylistic idea in literary translation, restoring alternative and non-alternative lexical and phraseological units in translation, and preserving the national identity expressed in the original.

Approbation of the results of research. The results of the research were introduced to public in the reports at 2 international and 10 republican scientific and practical conferences.

Presentation of the research results. A total of 17 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 10 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 4 of which were published in foreign journals.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a list of references, with a total size of 147 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** is based on the urgency and necessity of the research, the purpose, tasks, object and subject of the research, relevance of the research to the leading directions in the development of science and technology, scientific novelty, practical results of the research, scientific and practical significance of the research results, information on the implementation of the results, published works and the structure of the dissertation. The first chapter is entitled "**Scientific and theoretical foundations of the novel**

“Bygone Days” and is devoted to the study of monographic studies written by Uzbek scholars of Kadiriy’ literary works, the history of the translation of A. Kadiriy’s legacy into foreign languages, the examination of the linguistic and stylistic aspects of the specific features of the lexicon of A. Kadiriy’s novel “Bygone Days”, and the typology of lexical problems of literary translation.

As E. Bertels noted that “there were five schools of novel writing in the world: French, Russian, English, German, and Indian. Now, he says, the sixth, the Uzbek school of novel writing, was created by Abdulla Kadiriy”[5].

The novels of Abdulla Kadiriy, who created his own literary school, have been translated into many languages of the world. In particular, in 2017, within the framework of the scientific and practical project on the topic “Translating the Anthology of Uzbek Literature into English and Interliterary communication”, Abdulla Kadiriy’s novel “Bygone Days” was translated into English for the first time by I.M.Tukhtasinov, O.M.Muminov and A.A.Khamidov. During the translation, efforts were made to preserve the originality of the novel, reflect national and cultural features, words and phrases used in historical traditions and rituals. The writer’s novel “Bygone Days” was translated into English in 2019[6] by the renowned French publishing house Nouveau Monde Editions under the editorship of Julie Wickeden by Karol Ermakova. Another English translation of Bygone Days was made by American researcher and translator Mark Edward Reese under the title “Bygone Days”.[7] The translator took the original 1926 version of Bygone Days as a basis.

Instead of the complex linguistic and stylistic means that were adopted from many Arabic, Persian, and Tajik languages that existed in the Uzbek literary language at the beginning of the 20th century and that were far removed from the simple folk language of that time, A. Kadiriy used simple and understandable wordplay close to the spoken language of the people, phraseologisms, dialectisms, and various stylistic devices and exrpressive means, along with the effective descriptive possibilities of the Uzbek literary language, to achieve a detailed and vivid depiction of the world of thought, behavior, and events of the novel’s characters in the reader’s imagination. It is known that simile is one of the ways in which a person can deeply imagine the external world, and it can be seen that the writer skillfully uses the art of simile to reveal the aesthetic image of the novel from various structural components that are in line with his artistic and aesthetic purpose, the situation, relationships, the inner world of the characters, and the general compositional structure of the novel, the conflicts of the work of art, and the resolution of these conflicts. In addition, as a result of the writer’s extraordinary use of

[5] Sharq yulduzi. – Toshkent: G‘ofur G‘ulom, 1994. – № 3-4. – 189 b.
[6] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 123.
[7] Национальное информационное агентство Узбекистана. В США издан роман Абдуллы Кадыри “Минувшие дни» на английском языке”. https://uza.uz/ru.

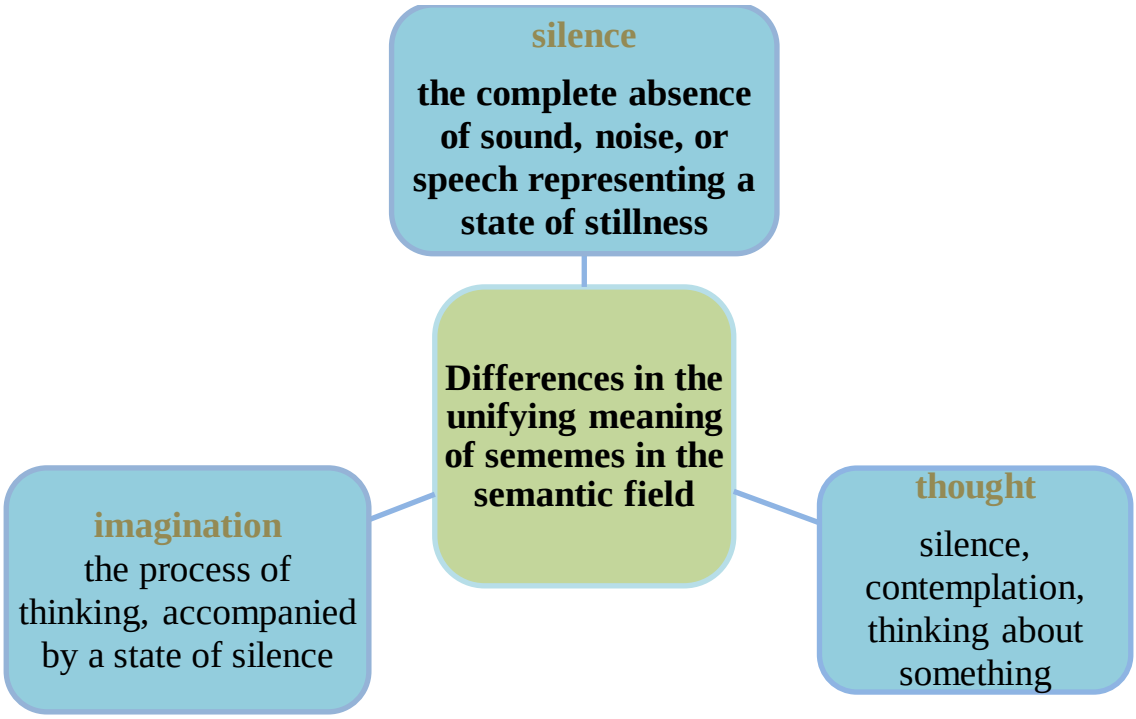
stylistic devices such as simple and extended metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, antithesis, and ellipsis in creating connotative meaning, the real events of the work give the reader a special meaning and serve to further enhance his aesthetic taste.

In its turn, Abdulla Kadiriy was one of the writers who, skillfully using the lexical and stylistic possibilities of the language, enriched the lexical legacy of the modern Uzbek language and preserved the purity of the language. It is known that simile is one of the ways for a person to deeply imagine the external world, and it can be seen that the writer skillfully used the art of simile to reveal the aesthetic image of the novel from various structural components that correspond to his artistic and aesthetic purpose, the situation, relationships, the inner world of the characters, and the general compositional structure of the novel, the conflicts of the work of art and the resolution of these conflicts. In Chapter I of the work, in the section entitled "Welcoming", the following sentence is quoted: "*Otabekdagi sukut, xayol, fikr kabi holatlarni yulib, yulqib olib, ular o'rniga chechak donalari ekib, umid suvlari sepmakchi edi*"[8]. On the one hand, the words *sukut* (silence), *hayol* (fancy, imagination), *fikr* (thought) in the sentence form a synonymous series, on the other hand, the lexemes *yulib* (plucking), *yulqib* (wresting) also show the order of increasing the meaning understood from the lexeme. As an example, the lexemes *sukut*, *hayol*, and *fikr* given have integral (unifying, general) and differential (differentiating) properties. The unifying (general) meaning of sememes in a certain semantic field is the state in which silence reigns in a person. Their differences can be seen in the following:

Table 1

Differentiation of the unifying general meaning of the sememes in the semantic field

[8] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 47.



In addition, in our study, we decided to divide the problems associated with lexical units into the following classifications: 1) *The problem of context-dependent translation*; 2) *The problem of word selection in translation*; 3) *Problems in the translation of lexical units with full interlingual equivalents*; 4) *Problems associated with the phenomenon of lexical polysemy in translation*; 5) *The problem of asymmetry in the expression of interlingual concepts*; and 6) *The issue of the use of lexical transformations*. Methods for overcoming the possible complications within each classification are indicated, and examples are used to demonstrate how the selection of lexical units and the linguistic and non-linguistic factors associated with these units affect the achievement of equivalence in translation.

The second chapter of the study is entitled **"Lexical and semantic characteristics of translations of A.** Kadiriy**'s novel "Bygone Days""**. This chapter covers the issues of what translation methods and principles prevail in the re-expression of realities, terms, and archaic words that are considered non-alternative lexicons in English translations of the work, the analysis of the lexical-semantic and artistic-stylistic characteristics of the original text based on linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the process of restoring non-alternative lexicon in another language, and the selection of the most alternative translation methods.

The study classified the realia, terms, and historical words used in the novel into separate categories, and analyzed the extent to which these unique lexical and phraseological units have found their equivalents in the English translations of the work. Based on a comparative analysis of all three translation options, proposals were made to recreate an adequate translation option. For example, in Part II of the novel, in the chapter entitled "Navo", the author captures the sociol and economic situation of that time and tries to portray the true lifestyle and

character of the population living in a country where the majority of the population is Muslim using objective lines. In this chapter, one can find the following sentence:

"Zoni bilan zoniyalar ham peshtoqdan tashlanadirlar, ichkulik ichkan uchun qirq darra uriladir. Rais afandi mulozimlariga darra ko'tartirib, namozsizlarni tekshiradir, farzi ayn bilmaganlami urdiradir edi"[9].

This sentence uses architectural and religious terms such as ***peshtoq***, ***rais***, ***farzi ayn***, ***zoni*** and ***zoniya***. These architectural and religious terms are expressed in English translations as follows:

A translation variant of the novel by I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov and A. Khamidov:

"*Adulterers were thrown from the top of the tower and those who drank alcohol were pummeled with special sticks forty times. Keepers of morals together with their servants got the people pummeled who did not pray and observe the rules of Islam*"[10].

M. Reeses's translation:

"*Zoni and zoniya, prostitutes and adulteresses alike, were thrown to their deaths from high arches. Drunkards were given forty lashes. The rais afandi, who enforced morality, and their minions conducts searches and interrogated suspects, whip in hand*"[11].

C. Ermakova's translation:

"*Fornicators and whores were hurled from towers; those who drank were sentenced to forty lashes. Aided by mulazims, the moral guardians carried out their investigations and interrogations bearing barbed whips*"[12].

Table 1

Comparative analysis of English translations of terms contained in the passage under investigation

Original	Translation by I. Tuxtasinov, O. Muminov, A. Khamidov	Translation by M. Reese	Translation by C. Ermakova
Zoni *bilan* ***zoniyalar*** *ham* ***peshtoq****dan tashlanadirlar, ichkulik ichkan uchun qirq darra uriladir.* ***Rais*** *afandi mulozimlariga*	***Adulterers*** *were thrown from the top of the* ***tower*** *and those who drunk alcohol were pummeled with special sticks forty times. Keepers of*	***Zoni*** *and* ***zoniya****,* ***prostitutes*** *and* ***adulteresses*** *alike, were thrown to their deaths from* ***high arches****. Drunkards were given forty lashes.*	***Fornicators*** *and* ***whores*** *were hurled from* ***towers****; those who drank were sentenced to forty lashes. Aided by mulazims, the* ***moral guardians***

[9] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 214.
[10] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. "The Days Gone By" by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 211.
[11] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 242.
[12] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 199.

*darra ko'tartirib, namozsizlarni tekshiradir, **farzi ayn** bilmaganlami urdiradir edi.*[13]	*morals together with their servants got the people pummeled who did not pray and observe the rules of Islam.*[14]	*The **rais** afandi, who enforced morality, and their minions conducts searches and interrogated suspects, whip in hand.*[15]	*carried out their investigations and interrogations bearing barbed whips.*[16]

As can be seen from the table, in all three translations, the translators tried to reproduce the terms being analyzed in the passage as completely as possible in the translated text, but crudeness, ambiguity, and abstraction cannot be allowed in the translation. The lexeme ***zoni***[17] in the context is considered to be a morphologically altered form of the Arabic lexeme ***zoniy*** [arab. – adulterer] in the vernacular and is used to refer to a man who commits adultery. In Arabic, the gender category is divided into two categories: *muannas* (feminine) and *muzakkar* (masculine) gender[18]. Words of the feminine gender differ from lexemes of the masculine gender by the suffix ***-a*** at the end of the word, according to their morphological characteristics. Thus, ***zoni(y)*** is an adulterous man, and ***zonia*** is an adulterous, depraved woman. In the translation by I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov, and A. Khamidov, these terms are restored in the form of ***adulterers*** (adulterous men), while M. Reese translated the words ***zoni*** and ***zoniya*** as ***prostitutes*** and ***adulteresses*** (zoni and zoniya, prostitutes and prostitutes), and in the translation by C. Ermakova in the form of ***fornicators*** and ***whores*** (fornicators and whores). The interesting aspect of the matter is that although in English there are lexemes ***adulterer*** (adulterous man) and ***adulteress*** (adulterous woman, prostitute, perverted woman), which fully correspond to these terms, for some reason these lexical units are translated differently (in some cases ambiguously) in all three English translations of the novel. For example, M. Reese tries to transliterate these terms and give English alternatives, but expresses the word ***zoniy*** in the form of ***prostitute***, and the lexeme ***zoniya*** as *an* ***adulteress***. The problem is that the Oxford English Dictionary defines the word prostitute as "a person, typically a woman, who engages in sexual activity for payment"[19]. Therefore, the word ***prostitute*** cannot be equivalent to the word *zoniy*. On the whole, in all three translations, these two terms are either translated using gender-neutral words or using words of the wrong gender. The next word ***peshtoq*** [Persian "pesh" - front, Arabic "toq" - dome, arch] is an architectural term used to refer to *the ornate upper part of buildings such as madrasas, mosques, mausoleums, and caravans, such as high gates in the form of an alter or an arch.*[20] According to Q.

[13] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 214.
[14] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 211.
[15] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 242.
[16] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 199.
[17] O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 159.
[18] Amonov M., Qosimova O. Jins kategoriyasi va uning turli tizimli tillarda ifodalanishi // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2023. – № 3.
[19] Oxford Dictionary of English, 3rd Edition © Oxford University Press, 2010.
[20] O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 254.

Rajabov and S. Inoyatov, in the recent past, tall minarets and spires served as a call to prayer for Muslims, observation posts, measuring posts, and, in some cases, as a place for public execution of people who committed immorality or treason, punishing them by throwing them from the top of the minaret. This lexeme can be translated into English as ***a portal***. According to Q. Rajabov and S. Inoyatov[21], in the recent past, tall minarets and porches served as a place to call Muslims to prayer, as observation posts, as measuring posts, and, in some cases, as a place for the public to be publicly executed for their immorality or treason, by throwing them off the roof of the minaret. This lexeme is translated into English as portal. In the interpretation of I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov, A. Khamidov, this term is translated into English as ***a tower*** (a minoret), and in the translation of M. Reese as ***high arches*** and C. Ermakova as ***towers***. It is noteworthy that the minaret and porch are fundamentally different from the porch in terms of their architectural solution and construction. It is true that one who is being punished can be thrown from the top of the minaret, but not from the porch, because the porch is considered "a type of arch, a mehrabi-like arch-shaped device placed above the window and door openings in the walls of a building[22]," and is the part of the building decorated with a roof and columns on the front. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the term rais as "an official who monitors the performance of religious ceremonies and customs, as well as checks the accuracy of weights and measures."

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the term rais as "*an official who monitors the implementation of religious rituals and customs, as well as checks the accuracy of weights and scales*"[23]. The writer uses deep satire and humor to "punish" hypocritical and hypocritical people in society who are cold-blooded towards their responsibilities, do not fully fulfill their assigned duties, and use irony to "punish" them with words and terms that do not match their personality and position. The lexeme ***efendi*** in the sentence is also attached to the name of a person, and this term, which comes before the name of a person who shows respect or is always laughed at and ridiculed by people, is added to the word ***rais***, creating a unique ironic, satirical connotation. It would be appropriate to transliterate and explain such words. The term ***farzi ayn*** used throughout the sentence is a religious term denoting a duty that every Muslim is obliged to fulfill[24]. I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov, A. Khamidov restored this term in English as ***rules of Islam***, while M. Reese translated this religious term as morality. The translation by C. Ermakova did not use an alternative word that corresponds to the term. In our study, we decided to use the method of translating this religious term under analysis by transliterating it as ***farzi ayn*** and interpreting it as individual religious obligation.

The third chapter of the research work is entitled "**Linguistic and cultural characteristics of English translations of phraseological units in the work**".

In the following thesis, by lexical units we mean separate lexemes (such as *maktub*, *tomosha*, *sipoh*) and phraseological units that have the same meaning as one

[21] Rajabov Q., Inoyatov S., Buxoro tarixi. – Buxoro: Durdona, 2020. – 316 b.
[22] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravoq (Murojaat sanasi: 25.04.2025)
[23] O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – B. 343.
[24] https://savollar.islom.uz/s/124718 (Murojaat sanasi: 27.05.2025)

word (such as *ko‘zi yoridi*, *kapalagi uchdi*) and we involved such units in our linguistic analysis. In addition, we tried to highlight the methods of translating such units into English and the problems that arise during the translation process.

At this point, A. E. Mamatov’s views about phraseological unity are of paramount importance: “It is wrong to understand phraseology in the “broad” and “narrow” sense; it should be understood in one sense. Regardless of how they are classified as linguistic units, whether they are aphorisms, proverbs, or proverbs, fixed colloquial formulas, “catchphrases”, in short, if they meet the definition of phraseologism that we have given, then they meet the requirements of it, able to perform, i.e. equivalent to a phrase or a sentence in terms of its structure, having figurative, generalized meaning, lexical elements having partial or complete figurative meaning, recorded in dictionaries any stable lexical and semantic units must be included in the circle of phraseological units.[25]

We agree with the scientist’s opinion about phraseological units. Phraseological units are the general name of stable (stable) connections consisting of two or more words, which are equivalent in meaning to a phrase or a sentence, which are used in a figurative sense as a whole and are not divided. National and cultural units and phraseologisms formed over several centuries are widely used as an effective visual tool in the figurative expression of the author's opinion, in oral speech, in fiction and historical scientific works. In addition, the famous Russian scholar of literature, academician V.V. Vinogradov tries to classify phraseological units into three types: 1) phraseological phrases; 2) phraseological units; 3) phraseological expressions. They are a) completely, that is, they cannot be translated by their constituent components, but they are translated as a whole, for example, to kick the bucket = to die - in the sense of dying; b) are metaphors and metonymies, which can be understood through their components; s) are mixed in terms of structure, for example, **drink till all’s blue - to have butterflies in the stomach**.

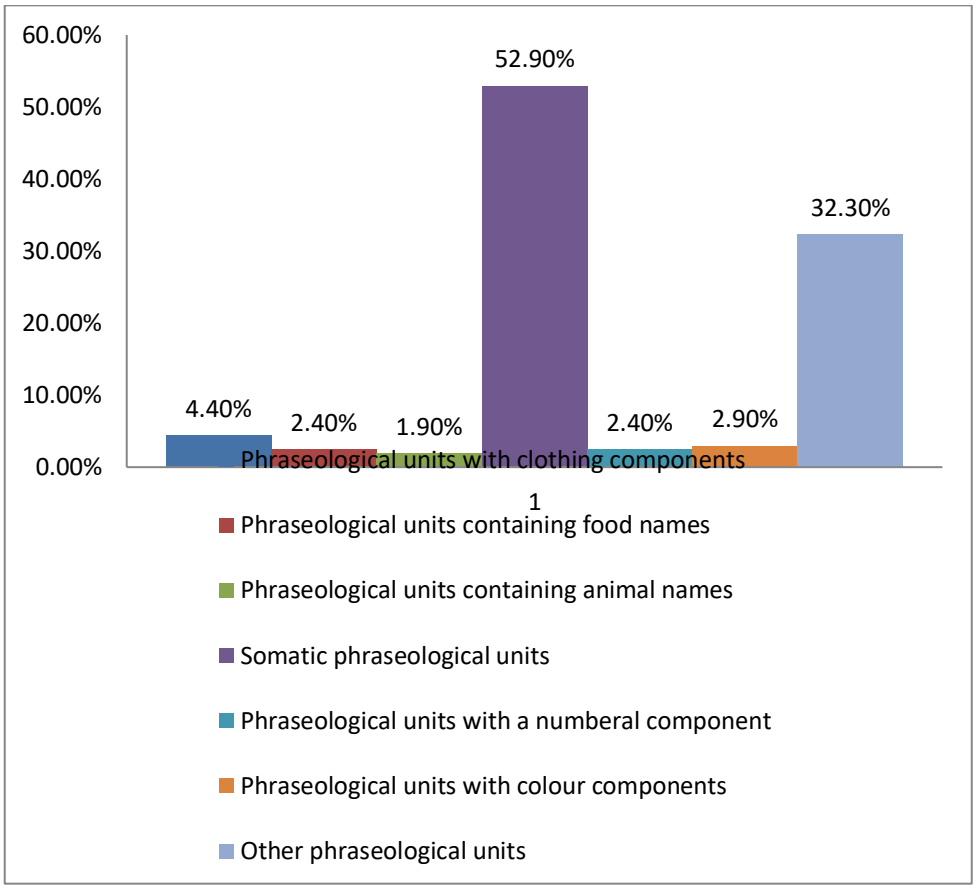
Besides, in order to shed light on the linguocultural nature of phraseological units, 203 phraseological units were selected for our analysis, their linguostatistical (corpus) analysis was carried out, and the following component phraseological units were distinguished, and the results of the linguostatistical analysis were presented in a table: *1) Phraseological units with clothing components*; *2) Phraseological units containing food names*; *3) Phraseological units containing animal names*; *4) Somatic phraseological units*; *5) Phraseological units with a numberal component*; *6) Phraseological units with colour components*.

Table 4

[25] A. E. Mamatov. Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. –Toshkent: Fan, 1991. –B.212.

Linvgostatistical (Corpus) analysis of phraseological units with different components in the novel "Bygone Days" by A. Kadiriy

Grouping of phraseological units into different components	Number of phraseological units	Percentage of phraseological units
1. Phraseological units with clothing components	9	4,4 %
2. Phraseological units containing food names	5	2,4%
3. Phraseological units containing animal names	4	1,9%
4. Somatic phraseological units	108	52,9%
5. Phraseological units with a numberal component	5	2,4%
6. Phraseological units with colour components	6	2,9%
7. Other phraseological units	66	32,3%



The results of our analysis show that phraseological units with different components are dominated by phraseological units with somatic components. Within the framework of somatic phraseological units, phraseological units formed by figurative lexemes such as ***eye***, ***heart***, ***hand***, ***head***, ***mouth*** can be found in large numbers. In particular, 39 phraseological units were identified based on the eye lexeme, 23 with the heart (heart) lexeme, 15 with the hand lexeme, 14 with the head word, and 9 with the mouth (mouth) lexeme. In our study, 8 phraseological units from the novel "Bygone Days" were isolated and analyzed. Based on the above considerations, we will try to analyze the translation of phraseological units given in the novel "Bygone Days". There is a sentence in the work: "*Bu taraf bilan sizdan **o'pkani biz qilsak** arziydir*"[26]. If we consider the highlighted phraseological unit "***o'pkani biz qilsak***" in this sentence, it is translated by I.M. Tukhtasinov as follows:

*We **should be resentful** with you for such a step*[27].

The original text above is translated by Mark Reese as follows:

*No one would blame us **for taking insult***[28]**.**

The original example given above is translated by Carol Ermakova:

*Surely it **would be more fitting for us to reproach you***[29]**.**

[26] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 34.
[27] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. "The Days Gone By" by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 9.
[28] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 28.
[29] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 14.

Table 5

Translation options for the phraseological unit "to reproach" (*o'pka qilmoq*) in the novel

Original	Translation by I.M.Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov and A. Khamidov	Translation by by Mark Reese	Translation by Carol Ermakova
Bu taraf bilan sizdan **o'pkani biz qilsak** arziydir.	We should **be resentful** with you for such a step.	No one would blame us for **taking insult**.	Surely it would be more fitting for us **to reproach** you.
o'pka qilmoq (o'pkalamoq)	be resentful	take insult	to reproach

At this point, it is worth mentioning an interesting fact. In Turkic languages, it is relatively common to express various human emotions through internal organs such as *a heart, a liver* and *lungs*. For example, ***a heart*** (qalb, ko'ngil, dil) is used to express feelings such as *love* and *hatred*, ***a liver*** is used to symbolize *kinship* and ***closeness***, while a symbolic representation of the lexeme ***a lung*** is to express negative emotions such as *anger*, *oppression* and *resentment*. While courage and fortitude are associated with the word ***heart***, resentment and anger belong to the ***lungs***. The root "o'p" meaning "to inhale, to draw inside" existed in ancient Turkic languages[30]. "In Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk", the lexeme ***o'pka*** (a lung) is interpreted in two ways: 1) o'pka – a white liver; 2) o'pka – anger; the reason for this is that anger occurs in the lungs[31]. The use of this word in this sense probably arose from the place of occurrence of the word. For example, rain can sometimes be called as *a drippling*. Currently, when we say "o'pkaladi", "o'pka qildi" we understand ***taking insult***. As can be seen from the table, this phraseological unit has found its alternative in all three translations, but the work does not end there. In the work, the writer expressed this sentence in a uniqueexpressive and stylistic way and the translator is required to express this very artistic error in the translated text as it was in the original. The sentence can be divided into three semantic parts that can be translated: *Bu taraf bilan / sizdan o'pkani biz qilsak / arziydir.* The first part of the passage (***bu tarafdan = bir tomondan***) can be expressed in English as ***in one way***. The phraseological units that give the meanings of "to take offense, to be hurt, to do only lungs[32]" are translated into English as take offense / umbrage, be / feel hurt; resent. However, the problem arises in the translation of the second and third parts. Here, the lexeme kuydid (arziydi) can be translated into English together with the second semantic part as we should better take umbrage. Therefore, it would be appropriate to translate the original as ***In one way we should better take umbrage with you.***

[30] Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. I-том. – С. 540.
[31] Devonu lug'atit-turk. I-tom. – Toshkent, 1960. – B. 148.
[32] Yermolovich D.I., Krasavina T.M. The New Comprehensive Russian-English Dictionary. © Russkiy Yazyk - Media, 2004.

The novel is rich in phraseological units that vividly reflect the social situation in the country at that time, the thinking of people, traditions and customs, and similar national characteristics and national culture. For example, "*Bu to'g'rida uylanguchi yigit bilan er qilguchi qizning **lom-mim deyishka** haq va ixtiyorlari bo'lmay, bu odatimiz ma'qul va mashru' ishlardan emasdir*"[33].

The phraseological unit highlighted in the original was translated by I.M. Tukhtasinov, O.M. Muminov and A.A. Khamidov as follows:

*In this case the future bride and groom do not have the right **to express their wishes**, although such practices cannot be considered reasonable among that permissible by Shariat.*[34]

The following is the translation by Mark Reese:

*It is seemingly for the daughter or the son **to say no** to their parents; it is against our Shariyat.*[35]

The sentence is expressed as follows in the translation by Carol Ermakova:

*It is not within the rights of the future bride and groom **to declare their preferences**, although such customs cannot be applauded as reasonable among what is permitted by sharia.*[36]

Table 3

The translation of the phraseological unit "lol-mim demoq" in the novel

Original	**Translation by I. Tuxtasinov, O. Muminov, A. Khamidov**	**Translation by Mark Reese**	**Translation by Carol Ermakova**
*"Bu to'g'rida uylanguchi yigit bilan er qilguchi qizning **lom-mim deyishka** haq va ixtiyorlari bo'lmay, bu odatimiz ma'qul va mashru' ishlardan emasdir"*[37].	*In this case the future bride and groom do not have the right **to express their wishes**, although such practices cannot be considered reasonable among that permissible by Shariat.*	*It is seemingly for the daughter or the son **to say no** to their parents; it is against our Shariyat.*	*It is not within the rights of the future bride and groom **to declare their preferences**, although such customs cannot be applauded as reasonable among what is permitted by sharia.*
lom-mim demoq	*to express (one's) wishes*	*to say no*	*to declare (one's) preferences*

The phraseological expression "lom-mim demoq" in the Uzbek language is used in the meaning of "to express one's opinion, to speak." In the explanatory-

[33] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 35.
[34] Tukhtasinov I.M., Muminov O.M., Khamidov A.A.. "The Days Gone By" by A. Kadiriy. – Toshkent: Mashhur-press, 2017. – P. 11.
[35] Reese M. Bygone Days by Abbullah Qodiriy. – USA: Middletown, 2019. – P. 29.
[36] Ermakova C. Days gone by. – Paris: Nouveau Monde editions, 2018. – P. 15.
[37] Qodiriy A. O'tkan kunlar. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2004. – B. 35.

phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the phraseological unit “to say nothing” is defined as “not to say anything, not to object, to remain silent”[38]. In this sense, the language also uses phraseological synonyms such as “not to breathe, not to breathe, not to make a sound, not to make a sound, not to make a sound.” This phraseological unit was historically taken from the pronunciation of the letters lom and mim in the Arabic language and was used in the meaning of not speaking, not to remain silent, because when pronouncing the letter lom, the tongue is used, and when pronouncing mim, the lips are used. So, this means not opening the mouth, not speaking. In addition, American cultural scholar Mark Edward Reese, who translated the work into English, said in one of the interviews, “… I was very upset when I looked at Ilhom Tukhtasinov’s translation of “Bygone Days.” Because there were many words about nationality in it,” and he mentioned the inconsistency in this translation using the example of an incident in the novel. The original *lom-mim demoq* found its alternative in the translated version by C. Ermakova. However, Mark Reese translated it as *to say no*, using the antonymic translation method of complex lexical-grammatical transformation. The part of the sentence without rights and without will was not reflected in all three translations. It could have been translated as having rights and will. It would be appropriate if the original text under study was translated as ***As the future bride and groom do not have the right and will to declare their preferences on this matter, such customs are not considered reasonable and permissible by Sharia.***

CONCLUSION

We have summarized our scientific conclusions presented in our dissertation on the study of lexical proportionality in translation as follows:

1. Based on the analysis of the results of the research conducted by our country and foreign historians on the subject, it can be concluded that the scientific researches on the life and work of Abdulla Kadiriy conducted by fraternal peoples and foreign scholars of Kadiriy began later than Uzbek folklore and Kadiriy studies.

2. Abdulla Kadiriy’s short but rich creative activity and the artistic legacy created by the writer, translated into various languages by Uzbek and foreign Kadiriy scholars and translators, serve to enrich the treasury of world literature with Uzbek literary masterpieces and, as a result, to direct the scientific and theoretical generalizations of translation studies to a broad study of the specific and specific linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of the field, and to eliminate some of the shortcomings that may be encountered in translation on the basis of constructive and theoretical knowledge.

3. It is known that interest in the writer’s works began to grow in the 1920s. From the beginning of the 20th century, that is, from the time when Abid lived and worked to the present, extensive research in the field of literary studies and linguistics by foreign scholars and our country's linguists has allowed us to clearly and precisely

[38] Rahmatullayev Sh. O‘zbek tilining izohli-frazeologik lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘ofur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyotmatbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B.176.

imagine the historical and social situation of that time, as well as to further illuminate the main aspects of Uzbek national literature, and, at the same time, to enrich the achievements of our national literature and translation with scientific conclusions and results.

4. Instead of the complex linguistic and stylistic means that were adopted from many Arabic, Persian, and Tajik languages that existed in the Uzbek literary language at the beginning of the 20th century and that were far removed from the simple folk language of that time, A. Kadiriy used simple and understandable wordplay close to the spoken language of the people, phraseologisms, dialectisms, and various stylistic techniques, along with the effective descriptive possibilities of the Uzbek literary language, to achieve a detailed and vivid depiction of the world of thought, behavior, and events of the novel's characters in the reader's imagination.

5. One of the difficulties for the translator in expressing referential meanings in the original text is the translation of lexical units without alternatives or equivalents. This is due to the lack of words or word combinations corresponding to such lexical units or word combinations in the translation text. Words (realities) of a certain national way of life, national characteristics that belong only to that people require extraordinary caution from the translator, because such words of national characteristics reflect the nationality of the work. A number of realias can also be found in the novel "Bygone Days" by Abdulla Kadiriy.

6. Terminology is one of the objects of research that is being studied regularly in linguistics and is an independent functional part of the general literary language. Terminology is considered a set of words and word combinations related to science and technology, and is formed on the basis of the universal language structure. The concepts of a term, term, word and idiom differ from each other according to their scientific semantics, belonging to a particular specialty, their dynamic, active and mobile nature in the language, their origin, expressiveness and a number of other parameters. We can also witness the use of many terms related to religious, architectural and other fields in the novel "Bygone Days" by Abdulla Kadiriy. When translating terms into other languages, the following methods are widely used: transferring these terms without any changes in form (such as astronomy, agronomy, mathematics), transliteration, replacing the term in the original text with a corresponding alternative in the translated text, and word-for-word translation.

7. The results of our analysis of phraseological units with various components of national origin within the framework of our study show that among the 6 different categories of phraseological units with linguistic and cultural characteristics, phraseological units with somatic components are the most prominent. Among somatic phraseological units, there are many phraseological units formed using lexemes with symbolic images such as eye, heart (heart), hand, head, and mouth. In particular, 39 phraseological units were identified based on the lexeme eye, 23 with the lexeme heart (heart), 15 with the lexeme hand, 14 with the word head, and 9 with the lexeme mouth (mouth). Our study is based on comparative analysis of 8 phraseological units in the novel "Bygone Days" and to

what extent they have found their alternatives in English translations of the novel, what translation methods were used in the translation process, and which translation option is closer to the original.

8. A literary work is mainly examined from the linguistic and literary studies aspects. When examining the language of a particular work of art linguistically, work is carried out at the morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels of linguistics, and a thorough analysis is made of how the writer used the laws of language. In the translation of historical and archaic words, work is carried out using the methods of adaptation, description, interpretation, and transliteration. Based on the results of our study on the degree of equivalence in the translation of historical words used in the novel "Bygone Days" into English in the translations by I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov, and A. Khamidov, and the translations by M. Riz and K. Ermakova, it can be concluded that the translation by M. Reese relatively preserved the national and historicity of the original. It can be seen that K. Ermakova allowed some freedom in the translation of some historicisms and sought to express a number of historical words in a general way. In the interpretations of I. Tukhtasinov, O. Muminov, and A. Khamidov, although some historical lexemes in the original text were translated in some cases by replacing them with other words, we believe that, in general, they were able to convey the general spirit of the original.

9. The issue of equivalence and adequacy, which are related to the field, is also important in the translation process. It is noted that the phenomena of equivalence and adequacy have been used in translation theory relatively recently, and many studies have been conducted and are being conducted on these terms by translation scholars and specialists in the field. What is important is not who and how these terms were introduced into the field of translation studies, but in what sense they are used in the scientific laws of a particular discipline and how they are related to other terms existing in the discipline.

10. It should be noted that in the work one can find many somatic phraseological units related to human body parts, such as *qo'l* (a hand), *ko'z* (an eye), *oyoq* (a foot), *yurak* (a heart) and the like. Particularly, the novel contains approximately forty somatic phraseological units constructed with a lexeme *ko'z* (eye) like *ko'z qirini tashlamoq*, *ko'z(dan) (ostidan) kechirmoq*, *ko'z yummoq*, *ko'zi tushmoq*, *ko'z tashlamoq, ko'z tikmoq, ko'z olalamoq*, *ko'zi uyquga ketmoq, ko'zga chalinmoq, ko'zi tinmoq*, *ko'z uzmoq*, *ko'zdan uzoq tutmoq, ko'z uzmoq, ko'zni qamashtirmoq, ko'zi qinidan chiqmoq*, *ko'zi yorimoq*.

11. A certain word or sentence cannot be translated without sacrificing it, replacing it, adding it, or removing it altogether. After all, the translator must know what to keep and what to abandon. Accordingly, G. Salomov emphasizes, "… a person who translates classical works must also be a scholar. He must have a perfect knowledge of the ancient living conditions of that people, the customs of those times, and in particular, their language. He must know the most subtle meanings of each word, even the meaning of an inconspicuous auxiliary"[39].

[39] Salomov G'. Til va tarjima. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966. – B. 28.

12. As Chapter 3 of our research work is devoted to highlighting the linguistic and cultural characteristics of phraseological units, a total of 203 phraseological units with and without alternatives used in the novel “Bygone Days” by A. Kadiriy were isolated, their linguostatistical (corpus) analysis was carried out, and at the end of the chapter, in the form of an appendix, the form in which phraseological units with and without alternatives are re-expressed in the three English translations of the work, as well as the translation option proposed by us, are presented. The results of the analysis show that 169 of the 203 phraseological units isolated from the original do not have their alternatives in the translated text. The fact that 34 (17%) phraseological units analyzed in the original text have their alternatives in the translated text was proven using various translation methods, scientific and theoretical generalizations in translation studies, and stylistic and lexical transformations.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

ТУРСУНОВ ЭЛМУРОД УМРЗОКОВИЧ

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОГО НЕСОВМЕСТИМОСТИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПЕРЕВОДОВ РОМАНА АБДУЛЛЫ КАДИРИ “МИНУВШИЕ ДНИ”)

10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение и переводоведение

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Ташкент – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Академии наук Республики Узбекистан за B2021.3.PhD/Fil1995

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Ведущая организация:	**Национальный университет Узбекистана**

Защита диссертации состоится «____»_____2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета № DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 при Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков по адресу 100138, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик Халка йули, дом 21А. Тел.: (99871) 230-12-91; факс: (99871) 230-12-92; e-mail: uzswlu_info@mail.uz).

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Автореферат диссертации разослан «____»_____2026 года.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – изучение несоответствий лексических и фразеологических единиц в английских переводах романа Абдуллы Кадири «Минувшие дни».

В качестве **объекта исследования** взят роман Абдуллы Кадыри «Минувшие дни» и его переводы на английский язык Марка Риза, Керол Ермаковой и Ильхомджона Тухтасинова.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

На основе эмимологических и прагматических особенностей лексики романа «Минувшие дни» классифицирована типология переводских проблем, а также в лингвокультурологическом аспекте выявлены принципи применения таких способов перевода, как транслитерация, описательный перевод, контекстуальная и функиональная эквивалентность, калькирование и адаптация, при передаче соотвествующих лексических единиц на английский язык;

на основе сопоставительного анализа оригинала и его переводов доказано, что типологическая классификация лексических переводческих проблем романа, а также последовательное исследование этимологических и прагматических особенностей лексических и фразеологических единиц с лингвокультурологической и семантической точек зрения обеспечивают точность передачи содержания и адекватное отражение национально-культурной специфики в переводе;

на основе лексико-семантических особенностей таких лексических единиц, встречающихся в романе, как реалии, термины, лексемы безэквивалентных лексических единиц, таких как реалии, термины термины, лексемы, обозначающие историко-этнографические и социально-бытовые понятия, диалектизмы, религиозные единицы и лакуны, обоснована значимость лингвистических факторов, обусловленных различиями в лексико-семантических системах исходного и переводящего языков, а также экстралингвистических факторов, включающих историческую эпоху, национальные обычаи и традиции, этнографические особенности и мировоззрение автора, при переводе безэквивалентных лексических единиц;

на основе сопоставительного анализа выявлены лингвокультурологические особенности передачи эквивалентных и безэквивалентных фразеологических единиц в английских переводах романа «Минувшие дни», а также определены способы преодоления семантико-прагматических и национально-культурных несоответствий, возникающих при их переводе.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов выводов об уникальности лексики романа А. Кадыри «Минувшие дни» и типологии лексических проблем литературного перевода:

в целях устранения лексических проблем, возникающих при переводе произведений А. Кодыри на иностранные языки, всестороннего изучения

истории перевода произведений автора на иностранные языки и последовательного исследования проблем, связанных с лексическими единицами литературного перевода Европейский Союз реализовал инновационный исследовательский проект под названием «Интернационализация и модернизация процессов высшего образования в Узбекистане» в рамках программы Erasmus+ на 2016-2018 годы, 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP (Справка № 1224/02 Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан от 13 июня 2024 г.): В результате систематическое изучение лексических проблем литературного перевода обогатило методы достижения адекватности художественно-стилистического переосмысления основной идеи автора в литературном переводе;

результаты исследования лексико-семантических свойств переформулирования безэквивалентных лексических единиц в тексте перевода были использованы в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков в рамках программы Европейского союза TEMPUS, проект Tempus 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR, Aston University DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes» на 2014-2016 годы (Справка № 1225/02 Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан от 13 июня 2024 г.);

в результате выводы исследования позволили выявить лингвистические и культурные особенности перевода безэквивалентных лексических единиц, таких как реалии, термины и исторические слова на английский язык, а также расширить и улучшить содержание курсов литературного перевода, преподаваемых в высших учебных заведениях;

на основе главы «Лингвистические и культурные особенности английского перевода фразеологических единиц в романе «Минувшие дни»» исследования, в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков, на основании письма № 2/24-4/7-690 Министерства высшего и среднего специализированного образования от 12 декабря 2022 года, в рамках проекта «English Access Microscholarship Program», реализованного в 2022-2024 годах и финансируемого Государственным департаментом США в сотрудничестве с Посольством США в Ташкенте и Американским советом по международному образованию, были сделаны научные обобщения и теоретические выводы о лингвистических и культурных особенностях литературного перевода и фразеологизма, с учетом лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов при переводе безэквивалентных лексических и фразеологических единиц узбекского языка на английский, а также последовательно рассматривались проблемы литературного перевода, связанные с восстановлением безэквивалентных и эквивалентных лексических и фразеологических единиц в литературном переводе, используемых при разработке методов исключения (Справка № 2/24-4/7-690 Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики

Узбекистан от 12 декабря 2022 г.). В результате выводы исследования послужили источником расширения научных и теоретических знаний о сохранении оснавьной художественной и стилистической идеи автора в литературном переводе, восстановлении эквивалентных и безэквивалентных лексических и фразеологических единиц в переводе, а также сохранении национальной идентичности, выраженной в оригинале.

Структура и объем диссертации. Научно-исследовательская работа состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 147 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo‘lim (I часть, I part)

1.Tursunov E.U. Oybekning “Navoiy” romani tarjimasida ekvivalentlik va adekvatlik masalasi. So‘z san’ati xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent, 2020. – № 5/3. – B. 153-160. (10.00.00. №31).https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21888484

2.Tursunov E.U. Hozirgi zamon tarjimashunosligida leksik tarjima birliklari nazariyasi. So‘z san’ati xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent, 2021. – № 2/4. – B. 113-121. (10.00.00.№31). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21891398

3.Tursunov E. U.Til va tarjima birliklarini tasniflash muammolari. Filologiya masalalari. – Toshkent, 2023. – № 46/3. – B. 74 – 89. (10.00.00; №18). https://philmatt.uzswlu.uz/article/download/274

4.Tursunov E.U. Xorijiy qodiriyshunoslar va tarjimonlar ijodini o‘rganish. Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Urganch, 2024. – № 4/4. – B. 308 - 310. (10.00.00; №21). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21891641

5.Tursunov E.U. A. Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida qo‘llanilgan leksik va frazeologik birliklarni inglizcha tarjimalarda berilishi. Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. – Urganch, 2024. – № 2/4. – B. 194 - 197. (10.00.00; №21). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21891749

6.Tursunov E.U. O‘zbek qodiriyshunoslarining monografik tadqiqotlarini o‘rganish. Ta’lim va innovatsion tadqiqotlar. – Buxoro, 2024. – №4. – B. 208-212. (10.00.00. https://oak.uz/pages/31738). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21888364

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10.Tursunov E.U. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida qo‘llanilgan leksik va frazeologik birliklar tarjimasining strukturaviy-semantik tahlili. Ijtimoiy-gumanitar sohada ilmiy-innovatsion tadqiqotlar. – Jizzax, 2026. – № 3/4. – B. 104-109 (10.00.00. https://oak.uz/pages/31738). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21904662

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II bo‘lim (II часть; II part)

16. Tursunov. E.U. So‘z va so‘z birikmalarining “O‘tkan kunlar” romani inglizcha tarjimasida adekvatlik masalasi // Yangi O‘zbekiston: yoshlar, ilm va ma’rifat. Respublika 60-ko‘p tarmoqli ilmiy masofaviy onlayn konferensiya materiallari to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2024. – B. 22-23. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21891528

17. Tursunov E.U. Translation of lexical and phraseological units of Abdulla Kadiriy’s novel “Bygone days” into English // International Scientific and Practical Conference: Educational excellence for changing world: Regional insights and global prospective. – Tashkent, 2026. – P. 166-168. https://top-conferences.us/index.php/ICEECWRIGP/article/view/2717/2273