



## COLLOQUIAL STYLE IN ENGLISH AND IT'S TRANSLATION PROBLEMS INTO UZBEK

**Bobokalonova Mushtariy Kenjaboyevna**

**1 St Year Magistrate Of Termez State University, Uzbekistan**

**ABSTRACT:** - Style is a reference language that has its own vocabulary, fixed combinations, sentences, and syntactic devices, and is a linguistic system that differs from other types in its internal elements, mainly expressive features. Elements of a particular style are easier to identify when they differ from other style elements. For example, the style of parables, the style of folk epics, the style of speech, the style of newspaper language, the style of office, the book style, the style of literature, the style of science, the style of science and technology, the style of publicism, the style of speech, the style of written speech style, etc. Style is a set of basic, typical ideological and artistic features of a writer's work that are repeated in his works. All of these must have their own alternatives in the translation. One cannot be replaced or substituted for another. In this article we discuss about information colloquial style in English and it's translation problems into Uzbek.

**KEYWORDS:** Colloquial style, English, Uzbek, languages, translation, problems, slang, jargon.

### INTRODUCTION

The method of translating a work from one language into another is created as a result of the translator's personal approach to the traditions of literary translation, literary literacy and the prevailing literary rules and

aesthetic principles of the time. It is also influenced by literary and historical traditions, linguistic and methodological background, materials and conditions. Centuries of translation practice, the rich, colorful experience of various translation schools

**“COLLOQUIAL STYLE IN ENGLISH AND IT'S TRANSLATION PROBLEMS INTO UZBEK”**

rooted in everyday life, have created certain methods.

Over the past period, unimaginable great work has been done to strengthen the sphere of use of the state language, its place and influence in our lives, to turn it into a truly national value. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Today we have no doubt that we will achieve our noble goals, such as building a new Uzbekistan, a new Renaissance." During the years of independence, the use of the Uzbek language has greatly expanded in practice, research aimed at its development on a scientific basis, popular scientific books, textbooks, new dictionaries on the specifics of our language contribute to the development of public opinion.

In style, or scientific terminology, stylistics is a branch of linguistics. It is a collection of teachings that teach the visual means of language: metaphors, similes, metonymy, synecdoche, adjectives, and how to use them. They are all actively used in language, especially in the language of fiction. It should not be forgotten that the language of a work of art must also mean the language of the work being translated. The structure of the word, phrase, sentence, paragraph in the translated text, the combination of all components (affixes, affixes) in them according to the norm - this is also a style, more precisely, a methodical norms.

Although the Uzbek national literary language arose from the vernacular, it differs from current dialects, jargons, everyday colloquial language, and the vernacular in general in various ways. Because the vernacular retains all of the components of the Uzbek language and is unfiltered. Literary language picks for the Uzbek nation the possibilities that are clear and simple to use, and promotes them as a standard for the nation's representatives.

The use of language elements (from sounds, letters to the whole text) in accordance with the tasks associated with this or that area of human activity - this is also a style, more precisely the types of style: formal-work style, scientific or academic style, journalistic style, artistic or biblical style, conversational style.

Suggested in the conversational style, called instead of old, e.g. In the ear of the mouth, as the soul is gone, fixed compounds, proverbs and sayings are applied. Prolonging vowels (such as go - bormoq (bor) or come - kelmoq (kel) and prolonging certain consonant sounds are also signs of speech. Free style of speech, dialogue, simple, incomplete, compelling sentences are also typical of this style.

In biblical style, the speech is monologue. In this case, the speech is called a monologue speech. These types of methods: scientific style (monographs, textbooks, fact-based information, rules and definitions, specific terms. Numerous formal style (decisions, laws, regulations, applications, receipts, contracts and other working papers), journalistic style (articles, reports in the media. statements are used more.) A special type of translational transformation is translation methods, which change both lexical and syntactic structures in the text of the original language. The most commonly used lexical and grammatical transformations in translation include antonym translation, descriptive translation, and compensation.

Although the Uzbek national literary language grew out of the vernacular, it differs in some respects from the existing dialects and dialects, jargons, ordinary colloquial language, and the vernacular in general. Because the vernacular contains all the elements found in the Uzbek language and is in an unprocessed form. Literary language selects from it the options that are

understandable and easy to use for the Uzbek nation and recommends them as a norm for the representatives of the nation.

Sleng ("slang" is an English word for slang, simple, lexical words), general slang, special slang (slang and argon special words) and vulgarism (rough words). There will be a common vocabulary, forms and syntactic devices, free and fixed combinations of that language, which are common to each type of style in the language. This unites all types of style into one national literary language. In order to form the actual content of the speech, it is necessary to use the phonetic, lexical, grammatical norms specific to this style. The stylistic norm of literary language arises from the need for language units to use the most appropriate in the speech, the conditions, the intended purpose.

These styles each have their unique collection of grammatical forms, vocabulary, phrases, sentences, and intonation techniques. The Uzbek literary language's methodological standards are based on this adaption. Slanging is a phenomenon that occurs in all languages around the world. Any language is relevant to society, and it cannot grow independently of it. Because language is, first and foremost, a medium of human interaction in our society, society-people are directly involved in the development of language vocabulary. In later versions, the notion that colloquial speech is a "unique, self-sufficient system" emerged from the study of the linguistic aspects of colloquial speech in terms of internal and external causes.

Free speech in a conversational format, in which the speakers talk directly and dialogically. Depending on the language material, this speech can have literary, dialectal, basic speech, or mixed appearances. With this in mind, we'll demonstrate the

uniqueness of slang speech. Speech of a socially or professionally distinct group: (jargon, basic) oral vocabulary terms. In a conversational style, the lexical units for a layer with a limited scope of use vary. The fact that the circumscribed layer pertains to the territory, the profession, distinguishes it. In order to establish what opportunities exist in Uzbek colloquial, it is necessary to examine words that are peculiar to jargon, to identify words that belong to dialects, dialects, science, and professions. Today, in Uzbek linguistics, special attention is paid to scientific research on sociology. In particular, this problem is briefly covered in the works in his scientific work, G.H Rakhimov contrasts general slang with special slang and states that "... in both cases certain layers of lexicon and phraseology of spoken language are understood."

## **CONCLUSION**

Jargons are terms that can be found in the spoken speech of specific people, such as those in a career or those who have similar hobbies, habits, interests, or lifestyles. Words in current Uzbek literary language produce various linguistic phenomena in terms of semantic structure, form-meaning relationship, history, and consumption level. As a result, there are so-called polesimantism, synonyms, paronyms, homonyms, antonyms, neologisms, historisms, archaisms, jargons, and several other groupings, not to mention their location in the creative style, which reduces our sense of the participation of lexical units in this style.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Kungurov R., Karimov S., Kurbanov T. Functional styles of Uzbek language. Samarkand: SamSU, 1984, page 7.
2. B.Orinboev. Modern Uzbek style of speech. Tashkent, 1991, p.25.

3. B.O'rinboev. Fundamentals of Uzbek speech culture. Jizzax, 2005, 34-p.
4. Abdusaidov A. Speech skills. Samarkand, 2015, 92-p.
5. B.O'rinboev. Modern Uzbek style of speech. Tashkent, 1991, 10-p.
6. Pankov M.V. On the development of the Russian language in the Soviet enokha // Questions of Linguistics. 1962. No. 3. S. 7-8