

## **DIALOGICAL SPEECH IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH ARTISTIC DISCOURSE PRAGMATIC CHANGE AND THE MAIN RULES**

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**Annotation:** In the process of translating realities, the translator is required to have theoretical knowledge of national wide translation studies, as well as knowledge of the living conditions, culture, and customs of other nations. In general, the translation of a work of art depends on the personality of the translator, his and hers, and the translation process and the style of the text. realities, origins and differences between them are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Language, culture, English, Uzbek, jargon, localism, professionalism.

When comparing world languages and cultures, compatible and incompatible elements are distinguished. Language, which is considered a component of culture, is among the incompatible elements. The more specific the compared languages are, the less cultural connections they have in their history, the more they differ from each other in whole or in part. Incongruent elements include primarily non-equivalent lexical items and words specific to one language and connotations that do not exist in another language or that differ between words.

Realia is material cultural objects, historical facts, names of state institutions, names of national and folklore heroes, mythological creatures, etc., belonging only to certain nations and peoples. are names. When mixing languages, words representing these situations are included in the non-equivalent lexicon. Non-equivalent lexicon is the words that do not exist in another culture and cannot be translated into another language with one word, which serve to express concepts that do not have an alternative outside of their respective language. When translating realisms in English, translators usually rely on long definitions or come up with their own neologisms. For example: Victrola (a certain brand of equipment; the name of a company that manufactures Victor radio and television equipment); book-maker (a person who accepts money bet by spectators during the race); roadster (a two-seater car with a convertible top) [-3-7].

When comparing languages and cultures, a distinction can be drawn between the intelligible (beyond reality) and the signified (beyond form). The difference between the perceived is observed in the following cases:

- 1) Reality specific to one language community does not exist in another. For example, drug store (AmE.)-pharmacy; yellow pages - the yellow paper commercial section of the telephone directory.
- 2) Reality exists in both language communities, but in one it is not expressed separately or specifically. For example, clover leaf (AmE.) is a highway intersection in the shape of a clover leaf.

Realities in the English language may include British national clothing, types of food and drink, restaurant names, currency, and hakazos. For example:

- food - biscuit, hamburger, sandwich, toast, hot dog, pudding, omelet, sausage, chips, crisp, jam, mash, celery, berkswell;

- drinks: fizzy drink (soda), yogurt, wine, cola, cocktail.

In different societies, similar tasks are carried out by means of different realities (functional similarity of different realities). For example, hotdog (Am.E) - hot sausage sandwich; soda fountain (Am.E.)- ice cream cafe.

The clothes, created in ancient times and used today, which reflect the national characteristics of the Uzbek people, are inextricably linked with their culture and history, and are now known to the whole world. Uzbek national costumes include a zakor cape, hat, vest for women, and a hat, cloak, belt, and yaktak for men. Uzbek national dress has its place in the world. These are: Doppi - a light headwear common in Uzbekistan. The hat is mainly made of velvet, silk, and dice. Uzbekistan is famous for Chust, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara hats. A craftsman who sews hats is called "doppidozh", and the profession of sewing hats is called "doppidozlik". A headscarf is a women's national headdress, and women wear different types of headscarves depending on their age and status. Paranj - Uzbek women used to cover their faces to hide their faces from strangers. Zar chapon is a clothing that protects Uzbek women from the cold in winter. This cloak is mainly made with velvet, silk, and dar. Chapon is one of the ancient clothes of the Uzbek people. Beautiful satin and silk fabrics such as adras are national fabrics loved by Uzbek women since ancient times. This fabric is made of silk. No matter how many times have passed, it has become a tradition to make clothes from these fabrics in Uzbek or European style.

Thus, we studied the realities of English and Uzbek languages and considered their translation in several ways. We observed that mainly because the translations were made through the Russian language, the translator should translate the original text with a deep understanding of the original text in the translation into Uzbek. In the process of translating realities, the translator is required to be familiar not only with the theoretical knowledge of broad translation studies, but also with the knowledge of the living conditions, culture, and customs of other nations. The translation of a work of art in general depends on the personality of the translator, his intellect, his ability and translation, his awareness of the field of translation studies, the translation process and the style of the text.

It is worth mentioning that despite the widespread use of the term reality, researchers note that neither in linguistics nor in methodology, there are no sufficiently clear criteria for defining reality, and the specification of language units defining these realities has not been studied at all. In conclusion, it can be said that the translator is limited within the text of the book he is translating. The author cannot deviate from the idea put forward by the translator, however, while creating in the field of language, the main building material of the language works with the word. Indicators that are extremely important for fiction - artistry, image and figurativeness, are all hidden in the essence of the word, realized through the word. Therefore, the choice of words is of primary importance in literary translation.

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