

SPECIFICITY OF TRANSLATING CONTAMINATED SPEECH

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the metaphorical meaning of words and phrases; the writer reveals his individuality, his personal associative character, and the non-repetition of objects by showing his views on the world. Metaphors are simple and extended. In twentieth-century poetry, the use of extended metaphors is revived, and the character of simple metaphors changes accordingly.

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Introduction

In ensuring the pragmatic adequacy of the translation, socio-linguistic factors that differ from each other, speaking in different languages and dialects, play an important role. In particular, deviations from language norms in the original text, use of dialects, special words for stylistic purposes, contamination (spoofing the language) cause certain difficulties for the translator.

In fact, the use of contaminated (corrupted language) forms can be interpreted in two ways. In the first case, such distortion in the text is a mistake due to the author's lack of this language, and in the second case, the author deliberately uses this form to show the specific features of the character's language.

In the first case, a reader belonging to the native language, who reads the thought expressed in such a corrupt language, immediately notices that the speaking character is a person of a different nationality and tries to "translate" it in his own way. In this case, the translator has no choice but to correctly translate the meaning of the contaminated word.

In the second case, the corrupt language used by the author as a characteristic of the character's language constitutes the pragmatic potential of the text, so that the translator can also use the tools of his native language to translate in such a corrupt language, to invent ways to distort a word or phrase from his native language. there is a need to do.

Many languages have a common, standard form of slurring. At the same time, there are different ways of pronouncing words in different languages.

Literature Review

For example, contaminations made about not being able to choose the correct verb forms are common to all foreigners who try to speak Russian. For example, people of German and French nationality use the sentence "ya budu ukhodit" instead of the word "ya hudyt" when they speak Russian. If we were to use the Uzbek contaminated form of this sentence, we would use the form "mineki kheti" [2, 25].

The presence of standardized contaminations in the translated language gives the translator the opportunity to use tools that are fundamentally different from the original.

For example, let's pay attention to the fact that a person of Chinese nationality speaks broken English and it is given in translations:

We bring beer. Now you pay.

Moya brings a beer, and you hit the plate. Mine brought the beer, yours will pay now.

If the standard form of the contaminated speech of a person speaking in a foreign style does not exist in the translated language, the translator creates his own variant, taking into account the communicative situation and the character of the speaking character.

Contaminated speech of a foreigner can be translated in full or with some words. In full contamination translation, the entire speech or a large part of it is taken. For example, let's take a look at a Frenchman's English slur and how it's rendered in translations:

This is the story of a little French girl, who comes to a big city, just like New York, and falls in love with a little boy from Brooklyn.

This song is about a little French girl who comes to a big city and falls in love with a little boy from Brooklyn.

The Uzbek translator made the French speak in a corrupt language by using the letters k, u, h instead of the Uzbek sounds q, o', x, using the letter i instead of the letter u, and making the word order incorrectly. Increased

Research problem

When translating contaminated foreign speech, some words are selected that can be distorted. For example, notice how much a person speaks English in a distorted way and how it is expressed in translations:

When you see him quid then you quickly see him perm whale. If yours sees an octopus, it will quickly see a sperm whale.

In the use of contaminated forms, it is usually observed to avoid the forms formed in the common vernacular, the way of speaking, complex grammatical and syntactic forms (following conjunctions, adjectives) [3, 123].

Summery

It should not be overlooked that some samples of standard contaminated speech can be perceived not only as a foreigner speaking in a foreign language, but also as the speech of a simple, ordinary person. For example, a rural peasant who does not understand Russian very well can express his opinion in Russian as follows:

Your moya ponimay netu ili malo-malo.

It is important that the use and selection of contaminated elements in translation correspond to the pragmatic characteristics of the original text.

Of course, the aesthetic effect of the original on the English readers and the translation of this work do

not have the comparative evaluation criteria for the Uzbek readers. At this point, it is possible to roughly determine the aesthetic effect of the original and its translation on English and Uzbek readers.

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