

EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS RELATED TO MODERN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

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Annotation: In this article, a number of problems arising in modern linguistics and in the field of translation have been discussed and a solution has been found to them. The problems faced by representatives of these two areas are presented as a comparison of the international standard.

We are deeply delighted that the process of teaching foreign languages in the educational system of our country has been radically improved, training specialists who can speak foreign languages freely, teaching the younger generation in this regard on the basis of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, their achievements of world civilization and their wide use of World Information Resources. Obviously, along with achievements in developing areas, shortcomings are also observed, and if these shortcomings are eliminated in a timely manner, there will be an uptrend on the uptrend. Translation and linguistics are these two separate, complementary areas. And representatives of these two spheres try to find out their shortcomings in the science, inextricably linked and look for answers to the problems. Today, the current problems of modern linguistics and the art of translation are being discussed, their solutions are being exchanged, about what should be done in the future. In particular, conducting research is on such areas as actual problems of linguistics, modern linguistics, translation, problems of artistic translation, comparative typology and Comparative Study of Languages, Linguistics. In addition to achievements and success of the sector of linguistics, there are shortcomings and some mistaken statements. The composition of the dictionary of the current Uzbek language was enriched by the use of internal and external opportunities. The emergence of a new word on the basis of both possibilities, whether this word is acceptable or not, is determined and based on the requirements arising from the laws of the language. It is also worth noting that the Russian language is not of great importance in the enrichment of our language, taking into account the fact that the domestic capacity is unlimited in this process. In fact, the problems facing the Uzbek linguistics, as well as the development of national languages in our republic, are very few. In this regard, attention should be paid to the solution of these problems, we want to highlight some of the tasks that should be followed. One of the main shortcomings in Uzbek linguistics is the inability to assess language phenomena directly from the roots. In the coverage and description of the events of the Uzbek language, scientific literature on the Russian language, not directly based on the analysis on the same language, is being copied from the texts, working from the

Uzbek language by giving examples to them. Working in this way does not allow to fully and correctly illuminate the peculiarities of the Uzbek language. Because Uzbek and Russian are completely different-languages of a different group, they have their own peculiarities in terms of structure. Not only from the analysis of direct evidence, but also from the conclusion of a dry claim, as well as the repetition of what has been said by someone, but not proven, is characteristic not only for our linguistics, but also for Uzbek literary studies. This can be seen especially in assessing the creativity of some poets and writers, their contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. In the coverage of the essence of language phenomena, including the development of the Uzbek national literary language, the formation of its norms, its relationship with other languages and other issues, it is necessary to work and draw conclusions on the basis of these laws, proceeding from the development laws of the language. Otherwise it will not be easy to come to the right conclusions. We give only one example: one of the issues that attracts the attention of many people and causes intense discussions is the development of the Uzbek language, especially its dictionary. [2] This problem has not yet found a complete and complete solution in Uzbek linguistics. It is worth noting that the dictionary composition of each language is enriched and developed on the basis of the internal capabilities of this language and by mastering words from another language. But the role and importance of these two factors in the process of language development still remains unambiguous and accurate assessment in Uzbek linguistics. Especially in the issue of word mastering from the Russian language continues to look two different points of conflict. [3] Some people say that the word assimilation from the Russian language is increasing, and even, unnecessarily, it is used, while some argue unreasonably that it is necessary to keep the word assimilation from the Russian language. But both points of view do not correctly reflect the essence of the process of development of the composition of the dictionary of the Uzbek language. Such unreasonable claims distract many, cause excessive, unnecessary debate, which extends for a long time in the press, radio, television and other places. Even the Uzbek literary language has a certain negative impact on the development of the word composition on the right path, normative. Unfortunately, such a statement has not yet been completed in this day's work on assessing the current state of the Uzbek language, ways of enrichment of dictionary content.

In the field of linguistics, it is necessary to develop a holistic plan, a multi-faceted program for many years of all work related to learning and teaching. Until this time, the lack of scientific-verification work, as well as the work related to learning-teaching, has not been carried out on the basis of a single program, is the main cause of the opportunities that have been given rich, mistakes and defects that have been avoided. For example, in our republic we have personnel who can solve important problems in all spheres of Uzbek linguistics. However, unfortunately, the important issues of Uzbek linguistics that need to be worked out are planned in a holistic manner

and all scientific power in the Republic is fully involved in it. The main reason for this is the absence of a single management in the organization and control of scientific work until now and all work related to the study and teaching of the Uzbek language. It is necessary to create wide opportunities for the writing of scientific works on linguistics and constantly conduct practical studies on the language.

The Uzbek School of translation has its own long-standing traditions and experiences. Various changes in it and begin to solve the problems that arise. And in itself, its importance in life increases and is renewed. By dividing it into a certain number of parts, its areas of study are increasing. In particular, the role of the language in translation is incomparable. So, if there is no language, then neither the nation, nor the society, nor the translation will be. It can be taught, explained and translated into other people by putting it into a certain rule and pattern. [3] The importance of the language in translation is that it is put into a certain mold and is easier to translate from one language to another. Language teaching, correct and fluent access to information from one language to another, is certainly one of the important factors in the translation field of this language. Translation, which has long been regarded as a branch of linguistics, is today regarded as the science of education, and the indiscriminate connection between language and the way of life has become one of the important points of view in the focus of the people of science. Unaware of the texts of the original and the Russian translation, the reader, reading the above translations, Wiyon, Byron, Edgar Po, although he wrote so, formed flair. However, when we compare these translations with the original and the texts of the Russian translation, we can observe how our poet-translators acted freely, moving away from the original. This is the most important problem of translation studies. True, in the translation of poetry there is a saying that the translator becomes an opponent of the author. But this should not be understood in the tribe, if the translator writes a poem in harmony with the text of the original in his native language. A translator is required not only to be a language scholar, but also to be a literary critic. Because without a deep knowledge of the culture, associative thinking of a particular people, without a good grasp of the wealth of language, the translator cannot correctly choose the means of artistic language, do not feel the poetic aspects of the language, as a result, the translation will not turn out right and impressive. In this sense, I think it is necessary for young translators to organize master classes with the help of mature specialists of the field, experienced interpreters-translators, to be given a national color in translation, to be able to choose a word, to correctly reflect the spirit of the period through language units, to finally teach the author's idea and purpose. It is also because of this that we are talking about the theory of translation and the need for scientific studies, manuals on criticism — the current state of translation criticism is not in demand. The translated works presented by magazines, editors are reaching the reader through whom they can: Does the editors who prepared them for publication know that the work is written foreign language or is it based only on their belief in

the translator? Translated from English (German, French), are there editors who prepare the translation of printed works for publication in comparison with the original in literary publications, in publishing houses? The fact that the skilled editor's pen has not touched, no matter how it turned, the number of translation works that are going out in this vein is increasing, of course, is alarming.

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