

## **TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF NUMBERS IN ORAL TRANSLATION IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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Translation is both a process and a product of activity. The product of such activity is a text translated from one language (original) into another. A translation that meets all the requirements usually includes texts that retain more than 90% of their meaning. It is important to note that each word used in the translation has two aspects. The first is a plan of expression and the second is a plan of meaning. In translation, the plan of expression changes, and the plan of meaning remains the same. Two languages are involved in the translation process. The first is the original language and the second is the translation language. Therefore, knowing the characteristics of two languages, a foreign language and a mother tongue, is a good practical knowledge, but it is not enough to translate. In addition to knowing the features of the language, the translator must be well versed in a number of principles developed in translation theory, as well as have good credentials. The principles of translation theory are based on linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Translation and interpretation can be especially challenging when dealing with numbers and math. The notation for writing out numbers and the meaning behind mathematical symbols can differ significantly depending on language and culture. The ways in which numbers are expressed verbally are not universal either. For instance, different cultures have their own rules for talking about numbers with multiple digits. Also, two languages may have words that look the same in print, and sound similar when spoken, but represent completely different numbers. When interpreting or translating numbers or math, language professionals must have numerical literacy in both languages. Rules for describing numbers are not universal. To keep up with fast-paced technical conversations, an interpreter needs to have a strong understanding of the numerical systems of both languages.

The structure of one language is different from that of another. The language structure plays an important role in determining the accuracy of the translation. The simpler the structure of the language, the easier is the translation.

Translating the idioms and expressions in the source document is yet another challenge that comes in translations. Certain idioms that suggest a different literal meaning may have an entirely different idiomatic meaning. In such a situation, it is necessary that the translator is familiar with the culture of the target market.

Certain words may have two or more meanings depending on their usage in the sentence. There are words that sound similar but differ in meaning. These are called homonyms. Then there are words that sound different, are spelled same but have multiple meanings. These are called heteronyms. Making proper use of both the types of words can be a challenge for the translators [1].

The numbers can relate to currencies, weight, height, temperature, pressure or the measurement of pretty much anything. If it's presented in numeric format and it needs translation, it counts as numerical translation.

Many aspects of the number word series have been studied by scientists and linguists. Their features are studied in a number of textbooks, books and scientific works in Russian, English and Uzbek. From the point of view of translation it is also rich in interesting facts and requires exploration. Numbers also have some difficulties in translation. Of course, numbers are important for language learners, even though they are not significant, but a student or learner who compares English and Uzbek may not notice the difference between them. However, we can see that the English language numbers are significantly different from the Uzbek ones. For the translator's work, a thorough study of them will be useful. The problem with translation of numerical words usually causes problems for translators. At the same time, Minyar-Beloruhev [8], who worked in the field of translation methodology of numerical words, also proves that the translation of numerical words has specific difficulties and advises to work hard. Montanell: came in with the sergeant and three guards. (E.L. Voynich). The distinction between the Uzbek count and the English count is that in the syntactic "count from noun to noun", nouns maintain the number of units, for example: two thousand swords, one hundred fares, seven balls, and the semantics of the number represent the numerical characteristics of the subject [9]. In English, however, the opposite is true – in such compounds the noun requires a plural form: three guards. Here is a typological difference between the distribution of two markers in one category, namely the plural morpheme in Uzbek and the number mutually rejecting each other [10]. The count shows the total number of subjects. In this case, the form in the Uzbek language is envisaged without affixes. Such numbers are used in numerical words. The numbers can be used to denote the number of units and the number of distributions. There are no differences between the numbers two and three, and two and three numbers, that is, the numbers, represent the exact number of objects. The meaning of number and distribution is an additional sign of these meanings. Compare the following examples: The Chairman slaughtered one calf and one sheep (S. Ahmad). If we add the affix – tall in the above example to the number of unchecked numbers, we can see that the exact meaning does not change. Therefore, it is advisable to study the numbers labeled in the numbers. Analysis of the actual material shows that the numbers are used analogically in comparable languages. In English, the use of marking and unmarked numeric forms can be used to express numerical numbers in Uzbek, for example: You must have two good horses and a cart. Bir arava-yu ikkita yaxshi ot kerak. (E.L. Voynich). The syntactic meanings of the numbers are as follows: a) in the prepositive combination with the detector; b) with the attribution and predicate function of the sentence; c) Substance is easily transferred to another lexicogrammatical classification of words, that is, the function of the sentence changes; d) The Uzbek language was later used as a condition, the consensus quickly becomes paradigmatic, and so on. Count numbers are used in their original way, for example: – The house has been standing here for thirty years|| – Uy bu yerda o'ttiz yildan beri turibdi. In this example, counting causes no problems with the translation. Let's take the following statement in Uzbek: Mening do'stim uchinchi xonada o'tiribdi. In the first glance, the word – uchinchi in this sentence is English||, We have to translate as following: – My friend is standing in the third room||. But when using the house, books, trams, lessons, etc., the numbers are

used and put before the noun. In Uzbek, this number is given. In summary, the correct translation of the sentence above is as follows: My friend is sitting room No.3 Compare: Flat six – oltinchi xonada, Bus (number) forty one – 41-avtobus. In such cases, the word (number) may be dropped. Here is another example: Uchinchi betdagi mashqni toping. This statement is based on the above analysis: – Open the exercise on page 10ll. However, there are also translations that sometimes lead to misunderstandings: – Open the exercise on page 10ll. Consider another aspect If the names of people are used with a number, the inscription uses the Roman number after the person's name, but the number is read as a number.: One of the kings of England was Henry V (Henry the fifth). This is not a problem in translation because it is available in English and Uzbek: One of the kings of England was Henry V (Henry the Fifth). Sequence number means – otherll, – nextll, – this timell except the order number of the second – second subject. Example: After that Muqaddas didn't go to this house again. (O. Yakubov). The sequences, which are linked by time-specific words, indicate the exact time (form). The ordinal numbers are approximately the approximate predictors of the sequence of the subject using about. Sequential numbers can be combined with nouns, numbers, verbs, repetitive expressions, auxiliary verbs, and in English with an articulation. Like quality, order plays a key determinant in number sentences. When making nouns, they perform the same syntactic tasks that nouns do. The analysis in factual materials shows that in both languages, the order is a separate number of numbers, that is, a numerical order that expresses a finite number, rather than an abstract number, but a sequence of subjects. Order numbers denote the order or location of the item, hence its nature. Consider the following situation.: – Beshinchi aprelda biz kinoga boramizll. We'll go to the cinema on the five April. Now compare with the correct option: We'll go to the cinema on the fifth of April Chronological dates are self-written or read, compare: May 1st, 1998 – May the first, ninety eight. 2nd September, 1984 – The second of September, nineteen eight four. Mening yaqin do'stim 1974 chi yilda tavallud topgan [2].

<b>English idioms of number Meanings</b>
one foot in the grave (informal) Often humorous.
All in one piece Safely, without damage.
Put two and two together to make a correct guess or to draw conclusions.
Two sandwiches shoet of a picnic A stupid or crazy person.
The whole nine yards Everything possible happy [4].

In the modern Uzbek language there are such words that they refer not only to the whole or to the whole meaning, but to the general meaning with certain meanings or meanings. Thus, in translating number words from Uzbek into English or from English into Uzbek, it is necessary to pay attention to certain rules. If you look closely, you can see that the Uzbek and English numbers have both –similarityll and –differencesll. Of course, as noted, the morphological structure of numbers also varies. Understanding this difference can now be a bit difficult for those who are learning English. The purpose of the article is to highlight the relevance of comparative-typological study of various language systems, including the comparative study of English and Uzbek languages, and the teaching of English in the Uzbek audience. They consist of ways to show the categorical semantics of numbers in the two languages being compared, to reveal the similarities and differences in the

classification of the numbers, and to represent the numbers in other languages. An attempt is also made to reveal the approximate numerical value used in English and the sum of its meanings. The theoretical significance of the work is very important in comparative-typological study of the Uzbek and English languages. All word groups often start with auxiliary words, i.e. prepositions, articles. In addition, grouping words helps to understand which words are important in a sentence, which words are of secondary importance. Dividing sentences into groups by content requires knowledge of auxiliary words. The next step in the grammatical analysis of a sentence is to find the main parts of the sentence, i.e., possessive and participle. First you need to find the cut. Because the cut forms the main content of the sentence and helps to identify other parts of speech. Thus, grammatical analysis of sentences is a necessary way to correctly understand and translate a text in a foreign language [2].

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## TURIZM SOHASIGA BOSHQA SOHALARDAN O‘ZLASHGAN TERMINLAR