

THE PROBLEM OF IMAGE CREATION IN THE TRANSLATIONS OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

Raykhona Rustambekovna Saidbekova

*Lecturer at the Department of Western languages Tashkent State University of
Oriental Studies. Uzbekistan*

Annotation: *This article discusses some of the ecolinguistic problems, which are becoming an actual problem. Today, ecolinguistics is one of the most important areas of Uzbek linguistics, and there are opinions about the protection of linguistic diversity and some negative phenomena that damage the purity of our native language and distort speech.*

Key words: *language, linguistics, norm ecolinguistics, slang, vulgarism, barbarism, agnonym, purity of language.*

Language is the wealth and priceless property of a nation. Language is a great caravan road connecting the past, present and future of the nation, a pillar holding up the world of spirituality, a mirror of the nation's life, its clear mirror. Language is ingrained in the human body. Just as it is possible to make both molasses and wine from grapes, so it is with the tongue. Knowing the language, using it effectively, being able to use it correctly is a great way to find a way to the human heart. On the contrary, not knowing the language, not using it appropriately, and violating its norms with impudence are signs of lack of culture. Preventing this lack of culture and maintaining the purity of the language is a huge task facing every citizen of the same nation.

At the same time, ecolinguistics - preservation of language purity - is becoming an urgent problem in linguistics. The first comments on the issues of ecolinguistics in world linguistics were published by E. Haugen in 1972, and in 1990, M. Halliday's work on the study of language ecology was published, and these studies contributed to the development of the science of ecolinguistics.

Ecolinguistics, as a norm that preserves the purity of the language, is based on cases of violations related to words that damage the language ecosystem - slang, slang, barbaric, vulgar, and agnonyms. Argo (Fran."argot" slang). An artificial language consisting of lexical elements unique to a social group, category (for example, students, athletes, thieves, etc.) that others do not understand. It is a form of slang, a set of lexemes used among people with a bad upbringing and crooked hands in a sense that is understandable only to this group. For example, mud means "money" and hit means "danger". Jargon (fran, slang). Words and phrases used by the representatives of a group in order to distinguish themselves from the crowd with their own speech. For example, dollar - green, paper; wine -

red; the policeman is my uncle's son; close - terminate the session; stpendiya - vozdukh, step; tick - ear; to deceive - to put to sleep; to pull - to throw; to stop - to freeze.

Barbarism (Greek barbarismos"). Words related to other languages that are inappropriately used in speech. In some cases, words in speech that are characteristic of other languages, have not been assimilated into the Uzbek language, and there is no need for it to be assimilated. , word combinations, phrases can be found. Most of them are in the form of words in speech (koroche, okey, molodes, papasha, probka, konechno, krasavchik, sponsor, okhrana, klyent, normalniy, stylist, actual, bratan), word in the case of a combination of) are found. They consist of mixed forms of words, words and phrases characteristic of different languages. In linguistics, a number of expressions such as extremely negative attitude, discrimination, disdain, and insult are very clearly visible in insulting words called vulgarisms. Such words live in speech not according to their nominative meaning, but according to their connotative meaning. Insults are used in literary works, mainly in the speech of characters. In the process of linguistic analysis, it is necessary to group the vulgarisms introduced into the artistic work according to whose speech (gender, social class, status, age, etc.) they are used, in what situations and for what reason they are used, as well as to determine their lexical-semantic composition, dialect characteristics, etc.

The term agonym is derived from the Greek language and means "unknown, incomprehensible, unknown". Words that are unknown, unfamiliar, incomprehensible or poorly understood for those who communicate in a particular language are summarized under the name agnonyms. Agnonyms are an anthropocentric rather than a lingocentric phenomenon. That is, it can be considered as a phenomenon related to the linguistic ability of the language user. For example: bachelor, bankrupt, Esperanto, histology, phobia, caffeine, heavy, value, udum, spirituality, practice, maximum, minimum, tik tok.

A young businessman called an elder living in the neighborhood to his house. Looking at the young man, whose house would soon be full of people, the father slowly asked:

- Yes, my child, peace?

Peace, father, peace. I became a little bankrupt. "Send a blessing to him," said the businessman.

- Amen, may you go bankrupt from now on, said the father!

Keeping our language pure means not allowing inappropriate words to be inserted into it. However, some people, creative people, considering that it is their own way, sometimes conforming to world standards, try to artificially paste English or other language words next to Uzbek words. At this point, we can cite the following thoughts of Abdulla Qaxxor, a great representative of Uzbek prose, a

jeweler of words: why does the police whistle to someone who violates the rules of street traffic, but no one whistles to people who violate the whole language?

Our language, which attracts the admiration of thousands of countries, is one of the languages that are the basis for the origin of the original languages of the world, and we are one of the oldest nations of the world.

REFERENCES:

1. S Raykhona, R Dilnoza - Thematic Journal of Applied Sciences, 2021. ["FAMILY PERSPECTIVES IN THE NOVEL" AND THE MOUNTAIN ENCHOED" BY KHALED HUSSEINI](#). Published 2021-04-06
2. Абдуллаева Марҳабо Раҳмонкуловна, (2020). 'ИНСОНИЯТНИНГ ЎЗАРО МУНОСАБАТИДАГИ МИЛЛИЙ КОЛОРИТНИ ИФОДАЛОВЧИ ФЕЪЛЛИ ФРАЗЕМАЛАР (Агата кристи асарлари талкинида)' "МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁДА ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ ВА ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ: АНЪАНАЛАР ВА ҲОЗИРГИ ЗАМОН ИЛМИЙ МАКТАБЛАРИ" республика илмий-амалий конференцияси илмий тўплами, 153-158.
3. Saidbekova, Raykhona Rustambekovna ISSUES OF NATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN TRANSLATIONS // ORIENSS. 2022. №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/issues-of-national-methodological-properties-in-translations>
4. Abdullayeva MR. TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF VERB PHRASEOLOGISMS EXPRESSING NATIONAL COLOR. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. 2022;2(Special Issue 25):347-52.
5. Abbasovna S.M. The importance of listening and understanding in basic foreign language in higher education institutions. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. eISSN: 1475-7192
6. Shavkatovna, K. D. (2023). Nationality of General Human Feelings in Translations. Journal of Intellectual Property and Human Rights, 2(2), 63–67. Retrieved from <http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr/article/view/602>
7. Maratova Dilbar Shakasimovna. (2022). ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL WORDS AND PHRASES. Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences, 1(5), 137–140. Retrieved from <http://ijournal.uz/index.php/jartes/article/view/71>
8. Mirabdullayeva Z. O. OBRAZLI HAMDA HISSIY-TA'SIRCHAN SO'ZLARNING TARJIMASI //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 3.
9. Ahmedova, Shahlo Irgashbaevna. "Xitoy va ko 'rfaz arab mamlakatlari yozuvchilari asarlarida magik realizmning xususiyatlari va uslublari." *Oriental*



"PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH"



renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 1.Special Issue 1 (2021): 369-375.

10 Akhmedova, S. (2017). NOVELLISTICS IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE PERSIAN GULF. In *International Scientific and Practical Conference World science* (Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 9-11). ROST.

