

**ELVIN BRUKS UAYT QALAMIGA MANSUB “CHARLOTTE’S WEB”
(SHARLOTTANING TO’RI) ASARINI INGLIZ TILIDAN O’ZBEK TILIGA
TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDA YUZAGA KELGAN LEKSIK-
SEMANTIK VA SINTAKTIK MUAMMOLAR**

Asadullayeva Marjona Ziyoqul qizi

Termiz davlat universiteti Tarjima nazariyasi va

amaliyoti yo’nalishi talabasi

asadullayevamz12@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola Elvin Bruks Uayt qalamiga mansub “Charlotte’s web” (Sharlottaning to’ri) asarini ingliz tilidan o’zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonidagi leksik-semantik va sintaktik o’zgarishlarni, ularning mohiyatiga lingvistik nuqtai nazardan o’quvchi anglashi uchun ta’sir qiluvchi omillar hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilingan. Ushbu o’zgarishlar yuzaga kelganligi sababli gapda semantik, morfologik, leksikologik, sintaktik va yana bir nechta o’zgarishlar ro’y bergan. Ushbu maqolada esa yuqorida keltirilgan asar namunasida leksikologik va sintaktik muammolar uchun yechimlar taklif qilingan

Kalit so’zlar: manba tili, tarjima tili, ekvivalent, leksikologiya, sintaksis, leksik-semantik, sintaktik, sodda gap, murakkab gap, “Sharlottaning to’ri”.

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC PROBLEMS
IN TRANSLATING “CHARLOTTE’S WEB” BY ELVYN
BROOKS WHITE FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK**

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the English-Uzbek translation problems of lexical-semantic and syntactic in the work “Charlotte’s web” by Elvyn Brooks White from the linguistic point of view that influence the readers’ understanding of their essence. Due to these changes, the sentence has undergone semantic, morphological, lexical, syntactic and many ones. In this article, solutions to lexical and syntactic problems are proposed based on the sample of the work mentioned above.

Key words: source language, target language, equivalent, lexicology, syntax, lexical-semantic, syntactic, simple sentence, complex sentence, “Charlotte’s web”.

INTRODUCTION

Elvyn Brooks White, author of “Charlotte’s web”, the subject of this article, was born in Mount Vernon, New York, and was graduated from Cornell University. His

writings have appeared for many years in The New Yorker magazine.

He was awarded the 1970 Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal for his children's books “*Stuart Little*” and “*Charlotte's Web*”, and his third book for children, “*The Trumpet Of The Swan*”, has also won several awards. The author of seventeen books of prose and poetry, Elvyn Brooks White has received many distinguished literary honors. In 1973 he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. “*Charlotte's Web*” is considered a classic of children’s literature, enjoyed by readers of all ages. It was published on October 15, 1952. The novel tells the story of a livestock pig named Wilbur and his friendship with a barn spider named Charlotte.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative literature, using contrastive, descriptive, stylistic and interpretation analysis of linguistic terms during the research for the article.

Due to the lack of equivalence between English and Uzbek, both lexical and syntactic differences are observed. Lexicology is the branch of linguistics that studies the stock of words (the lexicon) in a given language, whereas syntax refers to the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences¹.

RESULTS

By analyzing, solutions to the problems encountered in translating into the target language were achieved by applying lexical-semantic and syntactic transformations in the work used as the object of translation.

DISCUSSION

On the one hand, analyzing the lexical-semantic differences between source language and target language through the lens of “*Charlotte's web*” can provide concrete examples of how these differences manifest in literature.

Firstly, in this work, the terms *gander* and *goose* refer to two characters that are part of the farm animal community. There is no direct equivalents for “*gander*” (male goose), so both might be translated simply as “*g'oz*”. However, it might be added clarifications or use term like “*ota g'oz*” and “*ona g'oz*” to differentiate their roles, especially if the distinction is important in dialogue. Secondly, the author described the character Wilbur the pig is not just a farm animal; he is a symbol of friendship, loyalty and self-discovery. Through the words of Charlotte, the wise and caring spider, Wilbur praised with phrases that elevate him beyond the ordinary.. One of them is “*SO ME PIG*” and it is translated to Uzbek as “*G'AYRIODATIY CHO'CHQA*” beautifully capture Wilbur’s uniqueness, staying true to spirit of the original text.

On the other hand, examining syntactic differences reveals how sentence structure differently. It is analyzed using the example of several sentences.

As she worked, her eight legs were a great help to her. So were her teeth.

Sakkiz oyog'i, hatto tishlari ish vaqtida eng yaxshi ko'makchilari edi.

¹ <https://thoughtco.com>

In this example, there are two separate sentences in the original text. The first one is complex sentence with a dependent clause introducing the main clause, the second one is a simple sentence that emphasizes her teeth as additional helpers. They are translated into the target language as a simple sentence.

I agree that there should be something new written in the web if Wilbur's life is to be saved.

Haqiqatdan ham Vilburning hayotini saqlab qolish uchun yangi biror so'z kerak.

The sentence is complex, with a main clause and a subordinate clause. This type of clause structure is typical in English. However, it is simplified into single main clause and no explicit equivalent of “*I agree*” into Uzbek.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, solutions have been found to the problems that arise in the process of translating lexical units and sentences to improve the quality of translation.

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