A. Conan Doyle "The War In Bahemia" Anthroponyms In Artistic Works From The English Language Analysis Of The Translation Into Uzbek

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ANNOTATION

This article is from a series of novels written by A. Conan Doyle translation of anthroponyms from English to Uzbek and their analyzed taking into account the factors affecting the reader's understanding of the text from a linguistic point of view. Since the names chosen as objects are textures, before the names of the characters, their function and character in the work was invented, and then it was put into linguistic patterns. Because of this, the article offers templates for etymological, lexicological, semantic and phonetic analysis before translating them into Uzbek.

Key words: anthroponyms, transliteration, linguo-perspective, fantastic works, English-Uzbek translation, lexicology.

INTRODUCTION

Lexical problems have always been one of the most central points of translation; as onomastic problems of translation, we must limit the scope of the term. The process of translating A. Conan Doyle's novel is so controversial that the eloquent, living in the world of strong stylistics, can delve deeper into the lines. Creating words in the novel is a huge task that requires great research and analysis. In all cultures, as early as the beginning of literature, around 2000 BC, people chose the right name for the new member of their family, which had a deep meaning associated with its prosperous future. they wanted As literature is called "mirror of life" at the same time it is still an important part of our life, writers tried to name the characters in their books in this way. The main goal is that the reader should be aware of the behavior of the characters in the translated work. This gives him a more vivid picture of the events in the book helps to do.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the course of the article, you will get acquainted with comparative literature, contrastive and descriptive translation, interpretive analysis of linguistic terms and stylistic analysis of the translated work. The author - Conan Doyle's inventive craft needs to be further revealed by taking advantage of the opportunities available in the translation process.

In order to theoretically develop this research, we need to raise a number of questions. It can be seen from the results that we have three ways: the first is to check whether the names should be translated, and if so, how some translators translated them into the target language. Accordingly, the second angle is to see the strategies and methods used to translate the objectives and select the correct ones to indicate the answer. And finally, the most important thing is to learn names that carry a semantic load or any descriptive meaning by clarifying and comparing changes during translation from English. Etymology of anthroponyms is also studied and analyzed.

RESULTS

This article examines the most common names of important people. however, first we have Ice and Fire to analyze. The first songbook had a lot to analyze. Etymological and semantic background of names: more than 500 names and 2103 character names are found. In the following article, we mainly analyzed the interlinguistic phonetic changes of place names and names in the prologue and first parts of the book. The morphological analysis of some sentences was also discussed.

DISCUSSION

"Sow nothing of him" means "nothing is seen in him".
should have been done. But in order to be understandable to the reader and to understand what is being said, syntactic "by adding words"
translated by adding the word "change" to the translation.

"The family of Paupers whom he had just come to trouble with his presence"- the original translation should always be a family with problems, but in the translation, it is called a family that never has a head, in order to increase the artistry and even a little bit affected this meaning, I took a methodological analysis.

Semantic in translating *"He turned out the light by bed".*
transformation was used and this sentence-"He turned the lamp towards the cravat In addition, you can see the way of adding words to this sentence. several problems have also arisen, for example: "Lexicological problems":

1. When translating names-Hecule Poirot-Hercule Poirot Carol Boynton-Carl Boyntn, Raymond-Raymond.

2. Famous nouns when translating place names: place in Uzbek with EnglishThe translation of the names causes several problems, for example:

Jerusalem-Jerusalem.

Syntactic problems-English grammar with Uzbek grammar is fundamentally different. Therefore, this translation causes some problems

"Let's get back to-to", "to your plan?" "Let's get back to the plan," he said.

"A collaboration, perhaps, over a play or a book". The method of adding words was also used in the translation of this sentence - "cooperation-a book or taken from the novel "I should know that voice again". Here the verb "know" should be translated as hear, not know. *"I should know that voice again".* Syntactic transformations: "Nineteen years before she decided to die, Nora Seed sat in the warmth of the small library at Hezedane school in the town of Bedford. She sat at a low table staring at a chessboard".[1]

Translation: It's been 19 years since Sid Nora decided to leave this world forever the nose sat staring at the chessboard in the coin-friendly warmth of the library at Hazelden School in Bedford.

*"Mrs. Elm made her first move." A knight hopping over the neat row of white pawns".[1]*
Translation: Ms. Elm's chess pieces are pawns lined up in a row
started the game by jumping over it.

"Well, maybe you should be an astronaut. Travel the galaxy.[1]
Translation: - "Maybe you will become an astronaut and travel between galaxies?" He scratched his brow. Made another sound but didn't quite manage a full [1]
Translation: He frowned and made another sound, but his words
could not reach the end.

Note: two simple sentences were converted into a compound sentence during the translation process.
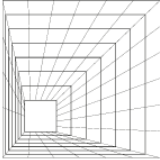
CONCLUSION

This article deals with the classification of phraseological anthroponyms in English according to their origin and semantics. Also, the use of phraseological anthroponyms in sentences is analyzed with the help of examples and information about their specific aspects is provided.

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