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Резюме. в данной статье рассматривается и сопоставляется способы и сфера формирования терминологии бытовой лексики узбекского и русского языков. Сопоставительный анализ даёт возможность углубленно изучать и знать появление каждой терминологии бытовой лексики и их значение, т.е структуру исследуемых явлений, полному осмыслению особенностей узбекского и русского языка. В статье анализируется и выделяется сходства и различия в процессе формирования бытовой лексики в узбекском и русском языках. Автор статьи предлагает глубокий взгляд на изучение и сопоставление бытовую лексику узбекского языка и культуру, подчёркивая его важность для сохранения и продвижения лексического богатства страны.

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THE PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION APHORISTIC PROSE OF E.M. REMARQUE IN UZBEK TRANSLATIONS

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This article examines the challenges and strategies involved in translating E.M. Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek language. The study analyzes the texts and their translations into Uzbek, focusing on the specific linguistic and cultural challenges encountered by translators. By investigating the effectiveness of various translation strategies, the article aims to provide insights into preserving the original meaning, style, and impact of Remarque's aphorisms in Uzbek. Ultimately, a successful translation not only preserves the meaning and impact of the original but also conveys its emotional weight and philosophical insights in a way that feels authentic to the target culture.

The research concludes by offering and emphasizing the importance of a deep understanding of both languages and cultures, creative translation strategies, and a reader-centered approach.

In global linguistics, Remarque is being one of the most widely read foreign writers not only in the whole Europe and Asia but also in our country. Therefore, his books are constantly reprinted and the circle of his readers and admirers increases every year. Translation of Remarque's works into Uzbek presents a unique challenge, especially when considering the nuances of his aphoristic style.

The translation of those literary works, particularly with complex stylistic features like aphorisms, is a significant area of research in translation studies. Thus, topicality of this paper contributing to this field by focusing on the specific challenges and strategies involved in translating E.M. Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek. The above determines the relevance of the research topic, which is due, on the one hand, to the ever-increasing interest of linguists in the study of translation aphorism in new areas of knowledge, and on the other hand, to the need to identify specific features of the languages, the importance of studying the processes of special nomination. By examining the cultural, linguistic, and literary factors that influence translation, this research offers valuable insights for both scholars and practitioners in the field of translation studies.

Most of the sides of Remarque's work have previously been practically unexplored; his authorial aphorisms were only briefly mentioned by T.L. Motyleva, T.S. Nikolayeva, and V.N. Devekin[1].

[1] https://em-remarque.ru/library/perevod-i-perevodchiki3.html?ysclid=m2rodycran557712001

All in all, the purpose of this paper delve into the intricacies of translating Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek, examining the potential pitfalls and exploring effective strategies to preserve the original intent and impact of his work.

In our article, we used following methods including: critical analyses and commentaries on Remarque's works and the art of translation, a comparative analysis of selected aphoristic passages from E.M. Remarque's works and their Uzbek translations. The primary materials for this research include:

- Original German texts of E.M. Remarque's works with English translated versions, including «All Quiet on the Western Front» «The Black Obelisk,» and «Arc de Triomphe»[1].
- Uzbek translations of these are given below works.
- The result of our analysis of Remarque's aphoristic prose and its Uzbek translations revealed several significant challenges:

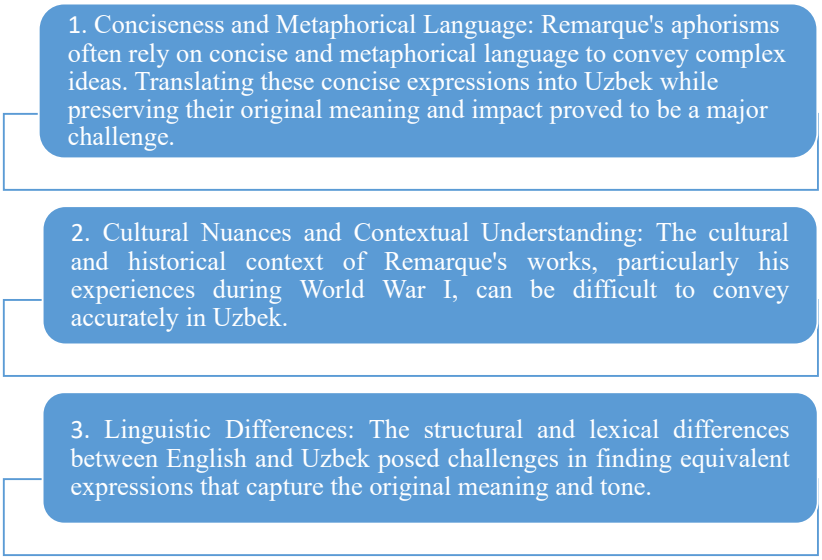


Figure 1. **Types of translation challenges**

In this diagram, we have identified some challenges in the translation process and outlined the best methods for translating Remarque's works and how to approach them correctly. To address these challenges, according to some translators, such as Robert Pinsky is reported to have used a literal translation in preparing his translation of Dante's Inferno (1994), as he does not know Italian. Similarly, Richard Pevear worked from literal translations provided by his wife, Larissa Volokhonsky, in their translations of several Russian novels.[2]

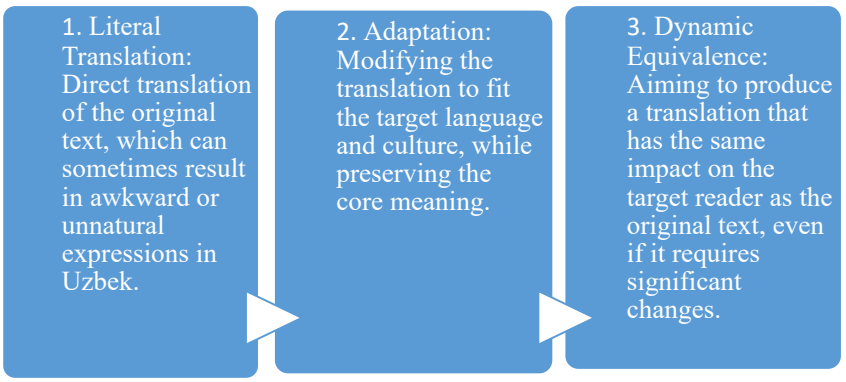


Figure 2. **Types of translation strategies**

[1] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erich_Maria_Remarque
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_translation

Upon examining the details presented in this diagram, we identified multiple approaches to translating literal works. These insights have been instrumental in shaping our research paper, as we identified methodologies and their applications in translation.

The quality of the Uzbek translations varied. Some translations were able to capture the essence of Remarque's aphorisms, while others struggled to convey the original meaning and impact. Factors influencing the quality of the translations included the translator's skill, knowledge of both languages and cultures, and their understanding of Remarque's unique style. Now, we represent some examples from Reamrque's works in the below given table:

Table 1. **Analyzing a Specific Aphorisms in three languages**

German	English	Uzbek
Man kann nicht leben, ohne zu lieben.[1]	One cannot live without loving. (Translation of author)	Inson sevmasdan yashay olmaydi. (Muallif tomonidan tarjima qilindi)

Upon careful examination of this table, we have identified multiple strategies for translating literal works. These strategies have been instrumental in guiding our research paper and enhancing our understanding of the translation process.

- Conciseness and Metaphorical Language: The German aphorism is concise and employs a simple, yet profound metaphor.

- Cultural Nuances: The concept of love and its significance in life might have cultural nuances in Uzbek culture that need to be considered.

- Translation Strategies: The Uzbek translation appears to be a fairly literal translation, which may be effective in conveying the core meaning. However, it could benefit from a more nuanced approach that captures the poetic quality of the original.

In the next stage, let's review to the examples of Remarque's aphorisms written over the theme of love:

Table 2. **Comparing aphorisms in the theme of love**

German	English	Uzbek
Ohne Liebe verkümmert das menschliche Herz.[2]	A human heart withers without love. (Translation of author)	Inson yuragi muhabbatsiz so'nadi. (Muallif tomonidan tarjima qilindi)
Liebe ist der schönste Segen im menschlichen Leben.[3]	Love is the most beautiful blessing in human life. (Translation of author)	Sevgi inson hayotidagi eng go'zal ne'matdir. (Muallif tomonidan tarjima qilindi)

These examples show that alternative translations employ more figurative language and poetic devices to capture the emotional depth and philosophical significance of the original Remarque's aphorisms.

In the next stage, we have analyzed the stylistic features and characteristic of Remarque's work, especially the novel «Three Comrades», were manifested in the points of the melody: there are almost no complex sentences in the novel. Sentences are concise and structured. One or two word sentences contain a lot of thought. For example, on the last page of the work, the events that happened in front of Robbie's eyes after Patricia died, Pat's condition is expressed in the following short sentences:

[1] Remarque, E. M. (2014). A Time to Love and a Time to Die: A Novel. Random House, P. 234.
[2] Erich Maria Remarque: Der Weg zurück, Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch 2002, P. 134.
[3] E.M.Remarques, Drei Kameraden, Verlag fur F.L. Voskau, 1960, P. 320.

Table 3. **Examples from the book «Three Comrades»**

German	English	Uzbek
Licht. Unertägliches, grelles Licht. Menschen. Der Arzt. Ich öffnete langsam meine Hand. Pats Hand fiel herunter. Blut. Ein verzerrtes, ersticktes Gesicht. Quallvolle, starre Augen. Braunes, seidiges Haar.[1]	Light. Unbearable, bright light. People. The doctor. I slowly opened my hand. Pat's hand fell down. Blood. A distorted, suffocated face. Tormented, staring eyes. Brown, silky hair. (Translation of author)	Nur. Ko'zni qamashtiruvchi nur. Odamlar. Do'xtir. Asta barmoqlarini ajrataman. Qo'li to'p etib ko'rpaga tushdi. Kon. Nafas qisilishidan o'zgarib ketgan chexrea. O'g'riq to'ng'ib qolgan ko'zlari. Ipakdek mayin, qo'ng'ir sochlar.[2]

In this passage, according to Uzbek linguists Y. Egamova, D. Ayupova, the events unfolding before Robbin, who is in a state of shock after the death of his beloved, are described vividly. The narrative paints a terrifying scene filled with events that occupy an entire page, allowing the reader to clearly envision the situation, the hero's condition, the merciless traces of death, and the chaotic actions around him. The translator correctly felt the terrible situation and was able to restore it correctly in Uzbek. The Uzbek reader can also clearly imagine the experiences and scenes that have a place in these concise sentences.[3]

By analyzing specific examples like this, the research can delve deeper into the challenges and opportunities of translating Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek.

The translation of E.M. Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek presents a unique set of challenges that require careful consideration and strategic approaches. In this analysis, we have found out that effective translation of Remarque's aphorisms necessitates a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as a keen awareness of cultural nuances and literary conventions. By employing a combination of translation strategies, such as literal translation, adaptation, and dynamic equivalence, translators can strive to preserve the original meaning, style, and impact of Remarque's work. However, it is essential to acknowledge that perfect translation is an elusive goal. The inherent limitations of language and culture often necessitate compromises and creative interpretations. By recognizing these limitations and embracing the challenges, translators can produce translations that are both accurate and aesthetically pleasing.

In conclusion, we have explored various methods and strategies for translating literary works that focus on aphorisms. This exploration has provided us with valuable insights into the translation process, highlighting the importance of understanding the nuances of language and context. By examining different approaches, we can identify the most effective techniques to convey the original meaning and tone of the aphorisms in translation. Our analysis emphasizes the need for careful consideration of cultural and linguistic differences, ensuring that the essence of the original text is preserved while making it accessible to a new audience. Ultimately, this understanding will enable us to navigate the complexities of translation more effectively and utilize the best practices in our future endeavors.

Future research in this area could explore the impact of different translation strategies on reader reception and understanding. Additionally, comparative analysis of translations by different translators could provide valuable insights into the diverse approaches to translating Remarque's aphoristic prose. By continuing to investigate these issues, we can enhance our understanding of the complexities of translation and promote the appreciation of world literature.

Rezyume. Ushbu maqolada E. M. Remarkning aforistik Nasrini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish bilan bog'liq muammolar va strategiyalar ko'rib chiqildi. Tadqiqotda tarjimonlar duch keladigan o'ziga xos lingvistik va madaniy muammolarga e'tibor qaratib, matnlar va ularning o'zbek tiliga tarjimalari tahlil qilindi. Maqola turli tarjima strategiyalarining samaradorligini o'rganish orqali Remark aforizmlarining o'zbek tilidagi asl ma'nosi, uslubi va ta'sirini saqlab qolish haqida tushuncha berishga qaratilgan. Oxir-oqibat, muvaffaqiyatli tarjima nafaqat asl nusxaning ma'nosi va ta'sirini saqlaydi, balki uning hissiy og'irligi va falsafiy tushunchalarini madaniyat uchun haqiqiyligini his qiladigan tarzda etkazadi.

[1] E.M.Remarques, Drei Kameraden, Verlag fur F.L. Voskau, 1960, P. 443.

[2] E.M.Remark, Uch o'g'ayni, (ruschadan Nizom Komil tarjimasi). – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2002. – B. 333.

[3] https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/multimedia/erix-mariya-remark-uch-ogayni-ya-egamova-d-ayupova-remark-uslubi-va-uni-tarjimada-berish.html

Resume. This article examines the challenges and strategies involved in translating E.M. Remarque's aphoristic prose into Uzbek language. The study analyzes the texts and their translations into Uzbek, focusing on the specific linguistic and cultural challenges encountered by translators. By investigating the effectiveness of various translation strategies, the article aims to provide insights into preserving the original meaning, style, and impact of Remarque's aphorisms in Uzbek. Ultimately, a successful translation not only preserves the meaning and impact of the original but also conveys its emotional weight and philosophical insights in a way that feels authentic to the target culture.

Резюме. В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы и стратегии, связанные с переводом афористической прозы Э.М. Ремарка на узбекский язык. В исследовании анализируются тексты и их переводы на узбекский язык с акцентом на специфические лингвистические и культурные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики. Исследуя эффективность различных стратегий перевода, авторы статьи стремятся дать представление о том, как сохранить оригинальный смысл, стиль и влияние афоризмов Ремарка на узбекский язык. В конечном счете, успешный перевод не только сохраняет смысл и воздействие оригинала, но и передает его эмоциональную значимость и философские идеи таким образом, чтобы они казались аутентичными для целевой культуры.

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РОЛЬ РЕЧИ В РАЗВИТИИ МЫШЛЕНИЯ

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Речь – не просто инструмент общения, но и зеркало личности, отражающее уровень интеллектуального развития, кругозор и культуру человека. В процессе обучения к речи учащихся предъявляются определенные требования, направленные на формирование грамотного и эффективного общения.

Основные требования:

-Правильность: Речь должна соответствовать нормам литературного языка, быть грамматически правильной и орфографически безупречной. Важно соблюдать правила произношения, словообразования, склонения и спряжения.

-Ясность: Речь должна быть понятной и доступной для восприятия слушателя. Используемые слова и фразы должны быть соответствующими ситуации общения, а мысли выражаться четко и логично.

-Логичность: Речь должна строить последовательно и логично, обеспечивая смысловую связь между отдельными частями высказывания. Важно соблюдать порядок изложения мыслей, использовать переходы и связки, чтобы создать единое и цельное высказывание.

-Точность: Речь должна отражать точное значение выражаемых мыслей и использовать слова в соответствии с их лексическим значением. Важно избегать двусмысленности, неточности и неопределенности высказывания.

-Выразительность: Речь должна быть живой и эмоциональной, чтобы заинтересовать слушателя и оставить у него положительное впечатление. Важно использовать интонацию, тембр, паузы и жесты, чтобы усилить впечатление от высказывания.

Речь – это не просто набор звуков, это инстру-