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Annotatsiya

Mazkur to'plamda "Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g'oya va yechimlar" mavzusidagi XVII Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rin olgan bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan.

Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

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THE TERM "RIDDLE" AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN RENDERING ENGLISH RIDDLES INTO UZBEK

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Annotation. This thesis examines the term "riddle" and the main problems that arise when translating English riddles into Uzbek. It discusses the etymology and historical background of the word "riddle," its place in English literature, and the structural and cultural differences between English and Uzbek riddles.

Keywords: riddle, translation problems, English-Uzbek translation, wordplay, linguocultural differences, untranslatability, alternative translation.

"RIDDLE" (TOPISHMOQ) ATAMASI VA INGLIZCHA TOPISHMOQLARNI O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA QILISHDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN MUAMMOLAR

Abduxoliqova Muhabbat Abdirashid qizi

Surxondaryo viloyati Angor tumanidagi 7-maktab ingliz tili o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada "riddle" (topishmoq) atamasi hamda inglizcha topishmoqlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Unda "riddle" so'zining etimologiyasi va tarixiy kelib chiqishi, uning ingliz adabiyotidagi o'rni hamda ingliz va o'zbek topishmoqlari o'rtasidagi tarkibiy va madaniy farqlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: topishmoq, tarjima muammolari, inglizcha-o'zbekcha tarjima, so'z o'yini, lingvokulturologik farqlar, tarjima qilib bo'lmaslik, muqobil tarjima.

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Introduction

Riddles are short pieces that begin with a witty metaphorical question and end with an answer. To solve a riddle, one must first understand how to compare life phenomena based on their affinity or similarity due to signs, traits, or characteristics. «Every riddle is composite and monomial parallelism, the second member of which is solution of a riddle»[1].

The word «riddle» has the same origin as the word «read». It is the Old English word *rædan*, which meant interpret or guess. *Rædan* also had counterparts in other Indo-European languages like German, Old Saxon *radisli*, German and Dutch. It always revolves around the same meaning of «to understand or interpret the symbols», like the old Germanic runes[2].

The Old English Riddles are «poems which are examples of poetic composition in highly conventionalized and widely prevalent genres».[4] They are preserved in the Exeter Manuscript in three groups[5]. The first riddle book printed in the English language was *The Demaundes Joyous*, produced by Wynkyn de Worde in 1511[3].

The study is based on comparative analysis of English and Uzbek riddles. Selected English riddles were translated into Uzbek and then examined for linguistic, cultural, semantic, phonetic, and lexical problems. The analysis focuses on wordplay, letter-based and sound-based riddles, as well as cases of untranslatability and the need for alternative versions.

The research shows that many English riddles cannot be translated directly into Uzbek because they rely on specific features of the English language (for example, the letter "T" in "island" and "water," the word "tent," or the pronunciation of "queue"). Other riddles can be translated but require cultural explanations or alternative formulations (such as the riddles about Alexander the Great and Winnie the Pooh, Halloween pumpkin, and kiwi). The main difficulties stem from linguocultural differences, lifestyle, religion, and language structure[2].

The structure of riddles in English and Uzbek differs in terms of subject matter. Because riddles are created in their own languages, these two languages are two languages that are not close to each other. In addition, most of the translation problems that have arisen are due to lingua-cultural differences and lifestyles, religious differences. During the process of translation translators face a number of difficulties: Problems with compound words; cultural differences; expressions and idioms; lexical- semantic problems; grammatical problems; syntactical problems; problems with homonyms and others[3].

Below is a list of puzzles that cannot be translated from English into Uzbek:

No	English riddle	Meaning of the riddle in Uzbek language	Explanation why it can not be translated
1	Question: Why is an island like the letter T? Answer: Because they are both in the middle of water	Savol: Nega orol «T» harfiga o'xshaydi? Javob: chunki ularning ikkalasi ham suvning o'rtasidadir.	The reason why this riddle cannot be translated into Uzbek is that the riddle is based on the spiritual and functional connection between the words «Island» and the words «water». Translated into Uzbek, the semantic connection between the two cannot be preserved in terms of structure. Because «water» is translated into Uzbek as «suv», «island» is translated as «orol», and both translation words do not have the letter «T».
2	Question: What word has ten «T» in it? Answer: tent	Savol: Qaysi so'zda 10 ta «T» bor? Javob: tent [in Uzbek language: chodir]	This riddle is based on the English name of the number 10, the word «ten» and the consonant «T», which means that in one word ten + t = 10 t. The word «tent» means «chodir» in Uzbek, and unfortunately the word «chodir» in Uzbek does not have the letter «ten» or «T».
3	Question: What word has five letters but sounds like it only has one? Answer: Queue	Savol: Qaysi so'zda bechta harf bor ammo huddi bitta bordek talaffuz qilinadi? Javob: Queue In Uzbek language: navbat	The riddle is based on the reading of the word «queue», which means «navbat» when translated into Uzbek, and in Uzbek it is a two-syllable word. is not read as a syllable or a sound. However, in English, this situation is observed and the «queue» is pronounced as if it were pronouncing the letter «Q».

On the other hand, there are some riddles we can transfer the answer after we have translated them into Uzbek language. Moreover, there are some riddles which need to be given alternative translation into Uzbek languages. Here are some more examples:

	English riddle	Uzbek translation	Alternative variation and alternative transferred answers to the riddles
1	Question: What do Alexander The Great and Winnie The Pooh have in common? Answer: The same middle name «the»	Savol: Aleksandr Buyuk va Vinni Puxning nima o'xshashlik tomoni bor? Javob: ikkisinin ham o'rta ismi «The»dir. In Uzbek language, the translation of the riddle is very different in shape and meaning which is not the answer.	Savol: Ali bilan Vali o'rtasida qanday bog'liqlik bor? Javob: bilan
2	Question: Which vegetable do you use at Halloween most? Answer: a pumpkin	Savol: Hellovenda eng ko'p qaysi sabzavotdan foydalanasiz? Javob: oshqovoq	We can translate it as its original variant. But before hearing this riddle, listeners should be aware of the festival and the traditions. As it is not a national holiday of Uzbek people, the definition of "Halloween" also should be given to translate the riddle.
3	Question: I'm a bird, a person and a fruit. What am I? Answer: a Kiwi	Savol: Men qush, inson, ham meva. Bu nima? Javob: Kivi	Savol: Ham qushdirman, ham meva, O'ylab topchi, men nima? Javob: (Kivi) Kiwi is considered a word with multiple meanings. In Uzbek it is used for a fruit and a bird, but it does not mean the third meaning, obviously Kiwi is not used for people. So to translate the riddle into Uzbek we should shorten it.

It is a bit difficult to analyze all the puzzles and draw appropriate conclusions about them. However, based on the above problems, it is important to pay special attention to the religion, way of life, customs, culture, language structure and semantics, phonetics of the translated languages.

From the above tables we can conclude that it is not possible to translate all the riddles in the first table into Uzbek (that is, it is possible to translate the concept, but if the content of the sentence is translated, it does not have the meaning of the question and the puzzle). For this reason, instead of translating the riddles given in Table 1 above, it was decided to find an alternative Uzbek riddle[4].

According to the second table, all the riddles can be translated into Uzbek, but there are some inconsistencies with the answer.

Conclusion.

Not all English riddles can be rendered word-for-word into Uzbek while preserving their original meaning and effect. Successful translation or adaptation requires careful consideration of cultural background, language structure, semantics, and phonetics. Finding equivalent Uzbek riddles or creating alternative versions is often a more effective solution than literal translation.

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