

**THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC UNITS OF THE CONCEPT OF
"HEAD" FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER**

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ABSTRACT: Any practical example of translation, be it oral or written, serves as a means of communication for representatives of one or another language and culture who do not know a foreign language and do not have the competence to communicate through it. In the course of any interlanguage speech act, the communication between the owner of the message (speaker/writer) and receiver (listener/reader) takes place through the medium of a translator. Therefore, the quality and adequacy of the translation depends on the linguistic competence of the translator, his knowledge of the world, the skills of the correct selection and application of language units in different speech contexts.

Key words: oral, written translation, the main purpose of the translator, adequacy, direct and indirect translation....

Any practical example of translation, be it oral or written, serves as a means of communication for representatives of one or another language and culture who do not know a foreign language and do not have the competence to communicate through it. The main goal of the subject, the translator, who implements this process is to ensure the adequacy of the translation units used during communication to the original units.

By the adequacy of the linguistic units used in the process of direct and indirect interlanguage translation communication, we mean the equality of the spiritual and substantive, formal and functional, communicative purpose between them.

In the course of any interlanguage speech act, the communication between the owner of the message (speaker/writer) and receiver (listener/reader) takes place through the medium of a translator. Therefore, the quality and adequacy of the translation depends on the linguistic competence of the translator, his knowledge of the world, the skills of the correct selection and application of language units in different speech contexts. A translator creates a secondary text based on the primary text. In this sense, any translation is essentially subjective.

According to Professor Sh. Safarov [6.53], "It is clear that the translator's insufficient knowledge destroys the intention to understand the original and create a secondary text. The fact that the task of translation is more difficult than that of others is that he is deprived of the opportunity to interpret the original in his own way (as he wants), on the contrary, it is necessary to understand and recreate the text being translated based on its essence, only on the basis of its specific indicators.

Professor Sh. Safarov, in his monograph "Cognitive Foundations of Translation Studies"[6.240], speaking about translation competence and the factors that shape it, noted that this competence has a collective appearance, and the effectiveness of translation activities and actions performed on the basis of the cooperation and communication of its components. along with the provision, it is emphasized that it helps to develop the skills of practicing translators. Another of the current problems of general and applied translation studies and waiting for its solution is the issue of unifying the naming of concepts, terms, units, translation metalanguage (modem) related to this science.

It can be seen that the scope of the meanings and application of the above field terms, which are specific to a certain language, causes difficulties for experts and theoreticians in their understanding and use in the process of scientific communication.

In most cases, attempts in this regard remained within the framework of a certain language. For example, V.N. Komissarov[5.246], in the appendix of his textbook Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты) presented a short Russian explanatory dictionary of translation science terms (95) G.M. Khoshimov[7.21] in his article “К теории метаязыка транслатологии” based on the term "translation" presents a whole paradigm of concepts and terms related to the science of translation studies.

Some of the principles and requirements proposed by expert scientists are general, some are specific, and some are contradictory. Recognizing their role and importance in ensuring the completeness of translation, one of the urgent tasks of today's translation studies is the special generalization of translations aimed at different goals and different functional methods, including oral and written translations. is the creation, improvement and implementation of recognized principles and methods.

Any message is built on the basis of language units that represent certain information and have meaning. From this point of view, translation units are words (root word, artificial word, compound word), word units, phraseological combinations, sentences, paremies, one or another meaning of texts. The contrastive study of the possibilities of expression, scale, semantic structure, distinguishing and similar semantic signs, tasks, etc. in another language is of both theoretical and practical importance.

From this point of view, it is important to research the issues of translating linguistic units with the semantics of "head\bosh" from one language to another, and to develop relevant recommendations in this regard.

Just as the word is the central unit of language, it is also the central unit of translation. From this point of view, we will start with the analysis of words with basic or simple content, the issues of re-creation of the meanings and contents expressed by the linguistic means of the concept of "head" and "bosh" in English and Uzbek languages.

For example, the main meaning of the lexeme head in the English language is the part of the human and animal body above the neck, and it is explained as follows in Sh.Botaev's English-Uzbek Uzbek-English-Dictionary translation dictionary[2.353]: head [hed] 1 n 1) kalla, bosh; bosh head, chief, main; kalla n head; mind; brains.

So, the head noun lexeme in English has the alternatives "bosh" and "kalla" in Uzbek. According to the author of the dictionary, the head noun lexeme in Uzbek language has the equivalents of head, chief and main in English. Recognizing the importance of this translation dictionary today, we found it appropriate to make the following comments on the improvement of the dictionary:

First, both in English and in Uzbek, the lexemes "head/bosh" have polysemous features, and there is almost no information about their other meanings:

Second, the main noun lexeme cannot be replaced by chief (head, leader, most important, main, leading) and main (adjective: chief, main). Therefore, we think that the definitions and descriptions of such words will be clear and understandable if the meanings of lexemes in the status of different word groups are indicated separately.

The noun lexeme "Head" has corresponding lexemes "bosh" and "kalla" in Uzbek. Although the lexemes "head" and "kalla" seem to be mutually synonymous lexemes, the presence of aspects such as the semantic, pragmatic meaning and subjective (positive, negative, neutral) evaluation in specific contexts make it the most appropriate variant in the translation language for practicing translators. causes difficulties in selection. Also, the translator must take into account

the social status of the communicants, their intellectual potential, the task of communication, the environment, etc. We will try to prove the points mentioned above.

For example, in medicine, "bosh" and "kalla" are understood and used as the upper part of the human body and are synonymous. The analysis showed that medical (anatomy) terms, or more precisely, compound and complex words, are used significantly more in relation to the head:

bosh aylanish	-	giddiness, dizziness
bosh miya	-	brain, cerebrum
bosh miya ko'pchishi (shishishi)	-	cerebral hemispheres
bosh og'rig'i	-	headache
bosh suyagi	-	brain case
bosh miya qobig'i	-	brain cortex
bosh miyani shamollashi	-	brain fever
bosh kosasi	-	brain – pan
orqa miya	-	spinal cord
kalla suyagi	-	skull

Misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, bosh komponentli miyaga aloqador tibbiyot terminlari tarjimada brain komponentli sodda, qo'shma so'zlar yordamida tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

It was observed that the composition of these medical terms in the Uzbek language has the obligatory character of "bosh", while in English the meaning is expressed without "head". Translators involved in the translation of medical texts use such words in medicine as cephalgia (headache), cerebrum (brain), alopecia (baldness), parsha, favus (baldness, disease), loss of memory, contusion (lat of the brain it would be desirable for them to know scientific terms such as eating), cerebrospinal fluid (cerebral fluid), myophobia, a state of fear that has settled in the brain.

Also, it is observed that the lexeme head is included in the special terminology of the military, agricultural technology, and jurisprudence fields, isolated and combined with different lexemes to express various meanings: in the British Royal Forces: headgear (military headgear), head (the head of the projectile, three sides), headquarters (headquarters, management) warhead (combat unit) weapon in combat mode, airhead (landing platform), in technology: head (head, disk, slotting disk), brinder head (straw binding device), cooler head, cutting head, sprinkler head, self-propelled header, headland, legal and in official style: head of a state, head officer, head of department, head tax, head money award per head).

The main items of uniform are as follows: 1. Head fear (service caps, garrison caps, field caps, steel helmets and helmet liners[1.63], Basically all of the RKTS consist of a warhead and a motor containing the propellant powder, Their nuission is to ceize and hold the selected airhead[1.256] He had him in a headlock (Wrestling)[3.596] , The meal worked out at \$20 a head[3.596] .

The verb "to head" is also polisemantic, its transitive form has 8 different meanings, and its intransitive form has 3 different meanings [4.5]. This point requires the translator to work with reference to the micro or macro context. The analyzes showed that this verb is clearly manifested in its relationship with other words in the sentence: to head sb/sth – kimnidir / nimanidir boshlamoq, yetaklamoq, boshqarmoq (to head sb into the room, to head the delegation) to head the list – ro'yxatni boshida turmoq, to head for London – Londonga yo'l olmoq, to head the ball – to'pni boshi bilan urmoq, to head a tree daraxt uchidagi shohlarni kesmoq, to head a crop – boshini yulib (terib) olmoq, bosh oladigan sabzavot nomi + head kesim vazifasida – bosh olmoq (o'ramoq) This cabbage heads early; to head somewhere – (daryo) qaerdandir boshlanmoq: The more important rivers . . . head in the Rocky mountains or their foothills.

Head, brain (organ of thinking of a person), mind (intellect - perception) are interrelated organs, derivatives, concepts, so it is observed that their specific tasks and characteristics are transferred to each other. This is certainly observed in their linguistic expressions. For example, brainy (adjective), minded (adjective) have the meanings of intelligent, capable, conscious and are used in relation to people to describe their positive qualities. In Uzbek they have equivalents such as *kallali, kallador, boshli, miyali, es-hushli, farosatli*.

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