



MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI
JIZZAX FILIALI



KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA MUHANDISLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI

XALQARO ILMIY-TEXNIK
ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI

TO'PLAMI
2-QISM



26-27-SENTABR
2025-YIL



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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY
UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI**



**KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA MUHANDISLIK
TEXNOLOGIYALARI**

mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami
(2025-yil 26-27-sentabr)
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Kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami – Jizzax: O'zMU Jizzax filiali, 2025-yil 26-27-sentabr. 368-bet.

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globalashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarini qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma'ruza tezlari to'plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo'nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ma'ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlarning to'g'riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

PROPER NAMES TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: This article examines the issues of translating proper names. The author provides two classifications of translation, describes in detail the specifics of each translation transformation. Each individual translation transformation is illustrated with examples.

Keywords: proper names, translation transformations, transliteration, transcription, transposition, calculus, assimilative translation, neologisms.

Proper names are of great importance in the language of every nation and are a huge part of the vocabulary. They reflect the history of the people, religious beliefs and culture of the country to which they belong. Therefore, the translation of proper names should be carried out with special attention, since errors in their translation can cause inaccuracies and misinformation. In addition, success in preserving the national flavor of the source text depends on the translation of the proper name. All these are the reasons for the increased attention to the method of translating proper names.

There are quite a lot of techniques and ways to translate proper names from one language to another, and they are all classified by different authors in their own way. The most common ways to translate proper names are transcription, transliteration, and tracing. These methods were identified by V.N. Komissarov.

Transliteration, or the principle of graphic similarity, is the exact transfer of signs of one script by signs of another script, in which each sign, or sequence of signs, of one writing system is transmitted by the same sign of another writing system; imitation of the letters of the form of the original word, and in some cases with the addition of Russian-language endings.

The translation of proper names can be guided by their borrowing and written (graphic) form. The graphical form of the name can be transferred unchanged from the text in one language to the text in another language. The proper name does not change in any way and remains in the same form as it was when used in an English-language text, the writing of which is based on the Latin alphabet.

Transliteration is the reason why the borrowing language imposes its own pronunciation of the name according to its own rules. This is most noticeable in relation to ancient and historical-mythological names, the pronunciation and reading of which in the languages of Western Europe almost completely follows the rules of the host language [1, p. 173]. An example of transliteration is: the name of the naturalist Derek Ratcliffe (in the original) – transliterated Derek Ratcliffe. The name of the English city of Stoke-on-Trent (in the original) - Stoke-on-Trent translated into Russian.

Now let's move on to transcription, or the principle of phonetic similarity. Transcription and transliteration sound quite similar, but transcription consists in transferring the sound of the name to the letters of the language in translation; graphical recording of the sound of the word. Using transcription, people usually strive for

maximum phonetic unity, with the expectation that the name will have minimal losses when transferred to another language environment, but even with this method there is a problem: there is a major difficulty in reproducing the name, since there is a difference in the phonetics of the two languages. [1, p. 173]

Transcription is not the same as translation and transliteration, it is very important to know their differences. They have only one thing in common, that they are methods of transferring a word from a language to a borrowing language using the latter's graphics.

An example is: Владимир Владимирович Путин — Vladimir Putin, transcription is used, the patronymic is omitted.

Next, we will consider and study such a translation method as costing. This is a way of translating a lexical unit in the original by replacing its component parts – morphemes or words with their lexical correspondences. Unsuccessful calculus sounds extremely unnatural, and can become the subject of jokes and often indicates a lack of translation experience. Calculus is most often used when translating proper names such as the names of historical and cultural monuments, works of art, political parties and movements, and historical events. [1, p. 173] But all of the above translation methods are not the only ones, because there are such methods as: the principle of etymological correspondence, assimilating translation, creating neologisms, commenting and descriptive translation. Tracing paper originates from many traditional place name correspondences, for example: Rocky Mountains – Rocky Mountains, Cape of Good Hope – Cape of Good Hope.

The principle of etymological correspondence, or transposition, is a way of translating proper names based on the fact that proper names in different languages, which differ in form but have a common linguistic origin, are regular correspondences for each other [2, p. 24-25].

An example of such a translation is: William – William (William I the Conqueror — William I the Conqueror), James - James (James I — James I), Charles - Charles (Charles II — Charles II).

Next, consider the assimilative translation, which is one of the ways to convey the noun. It is carried out through the selection of a functional equivalent, that is, a word or expression that will evoke the same image and reaction from the reader of the translated text as from the reader of the original. The most famous example is the concepts Sant Nikolaus (Santa Claus) and Santa Claus, which cannot be considered identical, but in some cases they can replace each other in translation [3, p. 64].

There is an earlier mentioned creation of neologisms – this is the creation of a new proper name, and not its translation, due to the lack of correspondence in the dictionary.

Having carefully studied all aspects of translation methods, we can conclude that there are quite a lot of them. Each of the methods has its own application in different situations, and there is no absolutely universal formula that will allow all lexical units to be translated in the same way.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada emotsional intellekt tushunchasining mohiyati, ta’lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati va ta’siri atroflicha yoritilgan. O‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilarning emotsional intellekti ta’limning sifati va natijadorligiga qanday ta’sir etishi tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, emotsional intellektni rivojlantirish yo‘llari va ularni ta’lim tizimiga joriy etish muhimligi asoslantirilgan. Maqolada keltirilgan fikrlar zamonaviy ta’limda shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Emotsional intellekt, ta’lim jarayoni, o‘qituvchi, o‘quvchi, ta’lim sifati, hissiy barqarorlik, ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar, empatiya, stressni boshqarish, zamonaviy ta’lim.

Hozirgi kunda globallashuv, texnologik rivojlanish va axborot oqimlarining tezlashuvi insonning nafaqat bilim saviyasi, balki psixologik-emotsional barqarorligi va ijtimoiy moslashuvchanligini ham muhim omilga aylantirmoqda. Ta’lim sohasida o‘quvchilarning faqat aqliy qobiliyatlariga e’tibor qaratish yetarli emas, ularning emotsional va psixologik holatini ham e’tiborga olish zarurati tobora ortmoqda. Ayniqsa, o‘quvchilar orasida stress, ijtimoiy bosim va o‘ziga ishonchsizlik kabi muammolar ko‘payib borayotgani ushbu masalalarni yanada dolzarb qilmoqda.[1]

Shu nuqtai nazardan, emotsional intellektni rivojlantirish va uni ta’lim jarayoniga joriy etish masalasi bugungi kunning eng muhim va dolzarb yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Chunki emotsional jihatdan yetuk shaxs o‘zini tushuna oladigan, boshqalarga hamdard bo‘ladigan va sog‘lom ijtimoiy munosabatlar o‘rnata oladigan insondir. Ta’lim tizimida bunday shaxslarni tarbiyalash nafaqat shaxsiy muvaffaqiyat, balki jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun ham muhim hisoblanadi.

Zamonaviy ta’lim tizimida akademik bilimlar bilan bir qatorda shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar ham muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda, ayniqsa, emotsional intellekt (EI) tushunchasining ahamiyati sezilarli darajada oshmoqda. Emotsional intellekt – bu shaxsning o‘z his-tuyg‘ularini tushunish, ularni boshqarish, boshqalarning his-tuyg‘ularini idrok etish va ularga to‘g‘ri munosabatda bo‘lish qobiliyatidir. Bu qobiliyat nafaqat hayotda muvaffaqiyat qozonish, balki ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishda ham muhim omil hisoblanadi.[1]