ANALYSIS ON THE TRANSLATION METHODS OF CHINESE PROPER NOUNS IN UZBEK

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Аннотация. *Ushbu maqolada Xitoy tilidagi atoqli otlarni misol qilib olib, xitoy tilidagi atoqli otlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish usuli tahlil qilingan. Xitoy tilidagi atoqli otlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish xususiyatlariga asosan quyidagilar kiradi:1.Transliteratsiya;2.So'zma-so'z tarjima; 3. Erkin tarjima; 4. Transliteratsiya + so'zma-so'z tarjima yoki erkin tarjima.*

Калит сўзлар: *xitoycha, o'zbekcha; shaxs ismlari; joy nomlari; kino nomlari.*

Аннотация. *На примере китайских имён собственных в данной статье исследуется метод перевода китайских имён собственных на узбекский язык. К особенностям перевода китайских имен собственных на узбекский язык в основном относятся следующие: 1. Транслитерация, 2. Дословный перевод, 3. Свободный перевод, 4. Транслитерация + дословный перевод или вольный перевод.*

Ключевые слова: *китайский язык, узбекский язык, личные имена, топонимы, названия фильмов.*

Abstract. *The article takes Chinese proper nouns as examples to explore the method of translating Chinesepr oper nouns into Uzbek. The characteristics of the translation of Chinese proper nouns into Uzbek mainly include the following: 1. Transliteration; 2. Literal translation; 3. Free translation; 4. Transliteration + literal translation or free translation.*

Keywords: *Chinese; Uzbek; personal names; place names; film titles.*

Proper nouns in Chinese refer to the proper names of specific people, things, places or organizations. Almost all classification systems of different genres have categories of proper nouns. In the early classification of Chinese nouns, names such as "real name", "proper noun" and "proper name" appeared. Mr. Zhao Yuanren analyzed "proper names" as a category independent of nouns. In later classifications, they are called proper nouns.

Proper nouns are generally divided into names of person, places,

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mechanism, rivers, lakes and seas, book titles, movies or specific names of a certain thing, etc. Different classes of proper nouns are translated in slightly different ways in Uzbek.

1. Translation of person's name

Name, as one of the lineages of Chinese name culture, is a social and humanistic symbol based on blood inheritance. In 2020, names such as "Wang", "Li", "Zhang", "Liu" and "Chen" are listed in the top five 1 . Chinese names are divided into two parts, the surname and the given name. The surname comes first and the first name comes after. Most of the surnames are one Chinese character, a few are two Chinese characters, and surnames with more than one Chinese character are called compound surnames. Such as Ouyang, Sima, Shangguan and so on. Compound surname refers to a surname composed of two or more Chinese characters, which is a special branch of Chinese surnames. Currently, "Ouyang" is the most common compound surname .There are two Chinese characters in the name, and there is also a Chinese character.

When translating Chinese names, Uzbek adopts the transliteration method. The surname and first name are written separately, separated by one character, the first letter of the surname should be capitalized, and the first letter of the first name should be capitalized. E.g:

李白	Li Bay
张衡	Chjan Xen
莫言	Mo Yan
吴京	Vu Jing
鲁迅	Lu Shun
张文宏	Chjan Venxon
邓稼先	Deng Jiaxian
诸葛亮	Juge Liang
东方朔	Dongfang Shuo
上官婉儿	Shangguan Van'er

There are also some Chinese names whose translations in Uzbek do not conform to the above-mentioned rules. Instead of simply translating them according to the Chinese pinyin, they have already been established and become proper nouns. For example, "Ma Yun" is generally translated as Jek Ma in Uzbek, Jek is his English name, Ma is his surname; "Jackie

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[1] 《二〇二〇年全国姓名报告》发布，http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-02/08/content_5585906.htm.

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Chan" is generally translated as Jek Chan, Jek is his English name, Chen is his surname; "Li Xiaolong" is translated as Bryus Li, Bryus is his English name, and Li is his surname;

2. Translation of place names

From the perspective of toponymy, place names have proper names and common names. Proper names refer to a specific place, such as "Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing", and generic names refer to a class of places in general, such as "city, river, mountain" and so on. When translating place names without common names, transliteration is generally adopted. E.g:

北京（市）	（shahar） Pekin
上海（市）	（shahar） Shangxai
西安（市）	（shahar） an'Si

When translating a place name with a common name, if the proper name is a monosyllabic word, the general name will become a proper name, such as: mountains, rivers, rivers, lakes, islands, etc. When translating, first transliterate the whole word, and then directly translate the common name to form a special name. name as a whole. E.g:

长江	**Yanszi daryosi**
黄河	**Xuanxe daryosi**
华山	**uashan togiH**
太行山	**i'Tayxanshan tog**

If the proper name is not a monosyllabic word and the general name is a component of the proper name, the proper name is transliterated and the general name is literally translated. E.g:

天津市	Tyantszin (Tianjin) shahri
山东省	Shandong provinsiyasi
若羌县	Ruochiang uyezd
南湖乡	Nanxu volost
海南岛	Xaynan oroli
武当山	**Ui'dan tog**
卢沟桥	**prigi'Lugou ko**

3. Translation of names of institutions, groups, countries, and political parties

The names of institutions, groups, countries, and political parties generally require literal translation. E.g:

| 共青团 | Kommunistik yoshlar ittifoqi |

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中国共产党	Xitoy Kommunistik partiyasi
外交部	T **ashqiI shlar**Vazirligi
派出所	Militsiya idorasi
中华人民共和国	Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi

Some require a combination of transliteration and literal translation. The translation features are transliteration of proper names and literal translation of common names. like:

雷神山医院	Leishenshan Shifoxonasi(kasalxonasi)
北京大学	**Pekin**Universiteti
复旦大学	Fudan **U**niversiteti
华为技术有限公司	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd
中山银行	**Jongshan banki**

4. Translation of book titles, TV series and movie titles

Titles of books, TV dramas and movies generally use literal translation, for example:

茶馆	**Choyxona**
急先锋	Avangard
都挺好	Hammasi juda yaxshi
亲爱的翻译官	Qadrli tarjimon

Some can also be transliterated + free translation or transliterated + literal translation. E.g:

哪吒之魔童降世	**Iblisning yaralishi :NEJA**
中南海保镖	**P**ekinlik tansoqchi
少林寺	**Shaolin ibodatxonasi**
功夫熊猫	**Kungfu Panda**

Some use transliteration, for example:

黄飞鸿	**Huang Feyxon**

Some use free translation, for example:

倚天屠龙记	Yangi kung-fu ustozi
叶问	**Ip Man**
怒火・重案	**Alanga og'ushida |Chorraxadagi to'qnashuv**

To sum up, when translating Chinese proper nouns into Uzbek, based on the consideration of different factors, flexible and diverse translation

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methods are adopted, which can better convey the connotation of the source language and achieve the purpose of communication. However, there are also some problems. For example, the surnames such as "Zhang （张）" "Jin（金）" are usually translated as "Chjan" and "Tszin" according to the Russian translation method. This translation method does not conform to the pronunciation characteristics of Uzbek, it will be better if it is translated as "jang""Jin".In addition, there is another problem: there are multiple translation methods for some names of person and places. for example:

Chinese	Existing translation methods1	Existing translation methods 2	Existing translation methods 3
wǔ dāng shān 武当山	Udan Tog'i	Vudan Tog'i	
wǔ hàn 武汉	Wuhan	Vuxan	
育才中学	Yusrta maktabi'ai o	Yusayrta maktabi'o	
xí jìn píng 习近平	Si Jinping	Shi Jinping	Si Szinpin
zhōngshān 中山(银行,市)	Jong shan	Zhongshan	Chjunshan
guǎngdōng 广东	Guang Tong	Guangdong	Guandun
shàng hǎi 上海	Shanxay	Shanghai	
qīng hǎi 青海	sinxay	Chinxay	

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