

## **Problems of translation from English to Uzbek of names in "Cemetery Boys" by Ayden Thomas**

**Fayzimatova Nodirakhon Adkhamjon qizi**  
**The teacher of KSPI**

**Sobirova Gulasal Ikhtiyorjon qizi**  
**The Student of KSPI**

### **ANNOTATION**

The article examines the problems of translating the names of the Latin-American writer Ayden Thomas's work "Graveyard Children" from English to Uzbek. Anthroponyms and toponyms, neologisms and lexicological problems are considered and analyzed in this work. Also, the example cited from the work was examined through morphological transformation and syntactic analysis.

**Key words:** anthroponym, toponym, neologism, morphological transformation, transliteration, lexicological analysis, syntactic analysis.

Ayden Thomas is a Latin American author of young children's novels. He is best known for his book Cemetery Boys, a New York Times bestseller that won many awards. Thomas was born in Oakland, California and earned an MFA in creative writing from Mills College. They currently reside in Portland, Oregon.

Cemetery Boys was published on September 1, 2020 by Swoon Reads and tells the story of Yadriel, a queer, trans, Latino, and witch. Unfortunately, her family does not recognize her as a man, which seriously affects her magical abilities. The book was named a New York Times and IndieBound bestseller and received starred reviews from Publishers Weekly and Booklist. Cemetery Boys has won the following awards: Bram Stoker Award for Best Young Adult Novel Nomination for Goodreads Choice Award for Young Adult Fiction and Science Fiction.

Everyone has their own name. In the case of people with the same name, that is, there are many mistakes, surnames that differ in nicknames actually serve to distinguish people from each other. In general, a person cannot live without naming things. Everything in the world has a name. In addition to the local names of plants and animals, there are also scientific and Latin names. Specialists of different nationalities can immediately recognize any plant and animal by its Latin name. Names, then, help distinguish one thing from another.

In this work, we can encounter a lot of anthroponyms, toponyms, neologisms, in this article we took several anthroponyms, toponyms and analyzed them according to lexicological, etymological, morphological and other characteristics, and some problematic aspects of research were studied in different ways and various solutions have been proposed.

Anthroponyms encountered in the work:

Rosa	Roza
Felipe	Filip
Enrique	Enriki

Craribel	Klaribel
Mendez	Mendez
Diego	Diyego
Titos	Titos
Yadriel	Yadriyel

Lexicological analysis of some words mentioned in the work:

There are many words in the work that cause such lexicological analysis.

Lexicological changes

The word Pa Fuera is actually a Spanish word that when translated into Uzbek is translated as out, and this is a word that matches the context of the translation.

Cempasuchitl is actually a Spanish word, which means marigolds in English, and the Uzbek translation of this word means everlasting flower.

Evergreen flower is considered to be a medicinal plant and is used in the prevention of diseases, as well as as a spice and cosmetic.

Concha is a shell, which was the first to communicate in Latin America in the 15th century.

When translating the word peach - colored, a lexicological transformation took place.

"Groan" is translated as the sound of the door, based on the meaning derived from the translation of the word "groan".

On his heels - the word "climbed the stairs with his heels" was translated as "barefoot" by performing a morphological transformation in the translation.

The apse is located in the nave of the church and is the scene of the altar, which is round in shape.

When translating the word unlit, it was translated as disabled using the anatomic translation method. In this translation, he achieved exceptional perfection.

The word Altar - instead of being translated as an altar, was translated as an altar, this word appeared in Latin America during the 1500s and began to be used in circulation.

The word diosa is actually a Spanish word, translated into Uzbek as goddess.

Lady of the dead, Lady Death is a mythological character.

A mantle is a sleeveless black garment worn over a mantle.

Huipil is the national dress of the women of Mexico. A national dress in the form of a layered skirt with a flower-decorated hem and beautiful laces sewn on the bottom.

Santa Muerte, La Huesuda, Mictecacihuatl are some of the names of Lady Death.

A portage is a gate between worlds and portals of this world.

Quinces ceremony is considered a religious ceremony, celebrated when he turns sixteen, he goes to the church with his parents and close relatives to perform the ceremony.

Mexico – Meksika

Cuba – Kuba

Puerto Rico- Puerta Riko

Colombia – Kolumbiya

Honduras – Gonduras

Haiti – Gaiti

Incas – Inkas

Aztecs -Azteks

These words are transliterated in the work.

The translation of the word Rosary means rosary, rose garden, flower garden, flower garden, but we used its similar meanings in the text, that is, it was appropriate to translate it as flower garden in the context of the work.

Latin America – Lotin Amerika

Catholicism – Katolik

Words translated in the work using the method of transliteration.

Obsidian - since the work does not have an Uzbek translation, we wrote and translated it using the same transliteration method. Obsidian is the result of a natural volcano formed by the rapid cooling of lava squeezed out of a volcano in a crystalline state. Obsidian is a crystalline stone that contains the lightest elements such as silicon, oxygen, aluminum, sodium, and potassium, and can have different colors.

The word Dia de Muertos is a Spanish word, and when translated into Uzbek, it means “ o’liklar kuni”. The Day of the Dead is a widespread ritual in Mexico and is traditionally celebrated on November 1st and 2nd, although the dates can sometimes change depending on the location of the cities.

The word Cabrito is a Spanish word, and when translated into Uzbek, it means child, baby.

Tequila is a distilled drink made from the blue agave plant. This plant is endemic to the area surrounding the city of Tequila, 65 km northwest of Guadalajara, and the state of Jalisco in the central western part of Mexico.

Dime means 10 inches, 10 cents. This word entered circulation in 1786 on a 10-cent sterling silver coin. The etymology of this word goes back to the XIV century BC. It comes from the old French word Crevik.

The word badass translates from both Spanish and English to mean badass girl. It dates back to the 1950s. This word is derived from the combination of the words bad and ass and it means bad girl, and it was also translated as bad girl during the translation process.

Another interesting fact is that when one word is translated into Uzbek, it can have opposite meanings. The translation of the word "dissuade" means both "to convince" and "to confuse". I think this is an interesting fact.

Escuchame is a Spanish word that translates into Uzbek and means listen to me, pay attention.

In conclusion, anthroponyms and toponyms, neologisms and lexicological problems in the work "Cemetery boys" by A. Thomas were reviewed and analyzed. Also, the example cited from the work was analyzed through morphological transformation and syntactic analysis.

### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati:**

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