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## Classification of Speech Genres in Translations

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, information about the classification of speech genres in translations between non-fraternal nations, finding alternatives in the general context, and their effective use is analyzed. A specific word depends on various factors in the communication situation. The translator should be aware of the meanings of the words depending on the situation. Words express attitudes and feelings.*

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### Introduction

Translation is the preservation of the original meaning of a word when it is translated from one language to another. In some translations, you can see only the meaning, and in others, only the phrase and the correct pronunciation. The words used in a particular situation have a great influence on their meaning. A specific word depends on various factors in the communication situation. The translator should be aware of the meanings of the words depending on the situation. Words express attitudes and feelings. For example, the word "mother" has a positive meaning for many people. The word 'woman', on the other hand, has a neutral meaning, but the word 'witch' is negative for most English people. Words create an emotional response in people. All of the above may or may not apply to the same person.

### Asosiy qism:

In some places, people don't like to be called this way. In the true sense, it is a tribal-ethnic group. If a word is chosen for translation, the positive and negative sides of the word should be taken into account. The word "fox" in English means liar, trickster. In some languages, this word does not evoke any feelings, it can even have a positive meaning. Words with complete neutrality in the original language can express a strong emotion in the target language as a result of literary translation. Words can also change in their inherent meaning.

Although the above word "tribe" has a neutral meaning, it can later acquire a negative or positive meaning. Words often go from negative to positive. For example: "skinny" - "skinny", "thin" - "skinny", "slender" - "thin" has the following meanings for most people: "skinny" - negative, "thin" - "skinny" - neutral, "slender" - "thin" - positive. They are synonymous in meaning. But they are used differently. Fat - negative, overweight - neutral, plump - positive.

The translator must be aware of the different meanings of the words in the original language and their alternatives in the translated language. Adjectives that appear to be synonymous may not actually be interchangeable.

For example: "beautiful" - pretty "handsome" - smart. Although the words "lovely" and "pretty" have the same meaning, they are used in different ways. They are handsome - for men, horses, pieces of furniture, beautiful - for a woman, flowers, beautiful - is a neutral word that can be used in many contexts. Words also differ in terms of whether they are new or old. Generally speaking words are archaic, obsolete, neutral and modern. Every language has its own archaic and obsolete words. In some cases, it may not be appropriate to use modern words in the translation. Because such words are not accepted. On the other hand, archaic words may be rejected by some members of society. For example: people who use the words "you" - "you" and "your" can be religious or belong to a certain group that uses similar words. For this reason, such words are not used in translation nowadays.

While studying the vocabulary of the language, it is necessary to pay attention to what the meanings of the words mean, whether they are old or new, and have a neutral place in the current dictionary. In translation, sometimes old and new words can be used interchangeably, and the translator has this in mind. The best words to choose for translation are words that everyone can understand. Words carry positive and negative meanings in the development of different cultures. As we have already said, words with a very negative meaning form a euphemism.

The existence of a euphemism indicates that the word has a very negative meaning. In some cultures, it is forbidden to say the name of a dead person. In others, naming a child after their ancestors is a sign of positive attitude. There may also be positive taboos. For example: *the Jewish population respectfully expresses the name of God with the euphemism*. This name is not used in ordinary conversations, but simpler words such as "the greatest of all" are used. Such words must be taken into account in literary translation.

The choice of lexical combinations also depends on who the conversation is with. For this reason, it is necessary to use a wealth of vocabulary when referring to the speaker. A person speaks differently in the auditorium of a scientific university, and when talking to a small child. Many languages have a type of speech called "baby talk".

In English, if we hear a sentence like "Baby wants milk" or "Daddy loves you", we immediately understand that it is aimed at a small child. Verbal communication with young children may involve special grammatical structures, use of sound changes, or "baby" statements. When talking to a small child, words like "old man" - "old dad" are used instead of "dad" - "father", "mother" - "mom", "mummy" - "mother" they say. In addition, the vocabulary includes and is limited to words that ensure the understanding of the child. Teenagers also use special words when talking to each other. Adults don't use these words. In any group, there was no dictionary that all people understood, but they are used only by older people. Of course, the translator clearly avoids age-specific vocabulary and does not refer to any age limits uses vocabulary that most people can understand.

In some languages, there are differences between feminine and masculine speech. These differences are simple, because men talk about different things and women talk about different things. Men have special vocabularies for construction, business, politics, religious rights, and other professions they occupy. Women have special vocabularies related to housekeeping, upbringing, sewing, cooking, etc. For example: signs of kindness are important in Japanese culture. Japanese people choose lexical items depending on who they are talking to and about whom they are talking. And the Indians gave words in their dictionaries that mean the same thing, but are used in different ways: simple - "humble", respect - "honorific" and neutral - "neutral". We can see such differences in meaning in the translation of the word "wife" from English to Uzbek. For example: wife - my life partner, my wife, my couple, my wife, my housewife. Simple words are used when addressing someone directly.

**Conclusion:** Honorific names are used for great people. This is the reason: It is important to choose the right word when translating an English verb expressing happiness. This should always be kept in mind when translating from a non-native language. It is important that the translator should be aware of the culture, lifestyle, traditions and customs of the people of the work he is translating. It is acceptable to translate to a level that can be understood by people with average education.

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