

**PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE UZBEK PREFIX
"BE" FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH**

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Abstract: This article deals with problems of translation of the Uzbek prefix be from Uzbek into English.

Key words: prefix, translation, Bemajol, etymology.

This article is devoted to all the discussion of the role of problems in English from Uzbek language based on Be" prefix. This article presents different problems and examples as well.

Nowadays, English has become a chief language in most aspects in our life. This has increased the demand for acquiring English quickly, efficiently, and fluently.

A prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word. Adding to it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the Uzbek prefix "be" is added to the Uzbek word "baho", it creates the word "bebaho". Particularly, in the study of language, a prefix is also called a pre- formative, because it alters the form of the words to which it is affixed.

Compared to Uzbek language, many words translated from English do not match the prefix translation of Uzbek words. In this case, learners need to be aware of these errors and omissions and analyze them accurately and in depth.

English as well as Russian include special language units from which we form new words. We are interested in prefixes and suffixes from suffixes in English, and which of them are used to create different parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, actions and numbers.

Such additions are very useful for word formation. After all, knowing the values of certain prefixes and prepositions in English allows you to easily determine the meaning of words you don't know. You can also select a part of speech where a word is unfamiliar to you. And knowing, for example, any name, you will be able to form other parts of speech from it.

Etymologically, we need to determine what a preposition is a word derived from Latin. In particular, it should be noted that this is the sum of two clearly defined and distinguished components: the prefix "Old", which can be translated as "before". The term "positio" is derived from the verb "ponere" with the phrase "place".

Pre-positioning is a type of word that does not differ from this, and it allows you to add some elements to a prayer, making them related to other words already

mentioned. Prefixes are usually at the beginning of the syntactic component they change. By connecting words, prefixes serve as invariant parts of sentences that respond to the definition of words, links with each other.

The Royal Spanish Academy (RAE) recognizes 23 pre-coositionsmakers in Spanish used today. Among them appear "A", "With", "Of", "In", "Up", "For", "For", "Yes" and "Excess" Keep in mind that different prepositions can mean different elements. So, for example, they can be used, among other things, to indicate location, origin, cause, means, or even destination.

In English grammar and morphology, unfortunately usually a new word or a new form of a word attached to the base or root to create as a possible word element, usually this a prefix or number is formed in the suffix.

Their names are like previous, re- and transcript prefixes previous dict, re activate and trans to the beginning of words such as actions attached and such as "-ism", "-ate" and "-ish" attachments are added. social name, eradic and the end of words like children's work. Rarely one in the middle of the word and so on appearing in words such as cup and passer called infix, where the additional "-s- "Thus the suffix blasphemous and passive changes their shape.

The difference between appendices and compound words: Additions depend on morphemes. that is, they cannot be left alone, and in general, if the set of letters is sad, it is also a word not allowed. However, Michael Quinion's 2002 "Ology and Names: The Beginning of the Word and the book "End" is in English and of great importance to its continuous development will give.

A new word with a separate meaning for both words combining to make new meaning despite being similar to mixtures, suffixes should be attached to other words, they must have meaning and significance.

David Crystal's 206 "How Language In his book "Works' Nation, Nation, National Trail nationalism, using the example "in the book as described, additions are often can be attached to clusters nationalization.

The addition is thus added in English, by the way, changing its meaning. However, the word is the same part of the word as the prefix, and that is. Many of the best boxes in English are the most common ones here.

- Bema'ni (Senseless)
- Bemaslahat (Unadvisable)
- Bemalol (Freely/Loosely)
- Bemajol (Powerless)
- Bemavrid (Inappropriate)
- Beg'ubor (Pure-hearted)
- Beadab (Impolite)
- Bedavo (Incurable)

- Befarzand (Childness)
- Benuqson (Flawness)
 1. Nonsense-senseless

In Example 1, when the word "nonsense" is translated into English, the Uzbek prefix "be" disappears and the English back suffix changes to "less".

2. Bemaslahat - unadvisable

When the word "unadvisable" in our example 2 is translated into English, the prefix "un" in the word "unadvisable" is replaced by "un".

3. Bemalol- freely / loosely

When the word "comfortable" in our example 3 is translated into English, no suffix is added. On the contrary, this translation is devoid of word additions.

4. Bemajol - powerless

In our example ,4 the word "bemajol" was replaced by the word "powerless" in English and the prefix suffixes were changed to "less".

5. Bemavrid-inappropriate

From the word we understand that the prefix "be" is replaced by the prefix

"in" in English. From the above examples we can see that the prefix "be" in Uzbek is alternated with different suffixes and prefixes in English.

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