

The Semantic Features of the Concept of “Heart”

Ibragimova Nigora Islomovna¹

¹ The doctoral student of SamSIFL

Abstract:

Among the primary skills of a contemporary specialist is the ability to acquire international knowledge through translation. Mutual comprehension is difficult if the norms, morals, and stereotypes that the interlocutors acquire during the communication process are not taken into consideration. In this way, the scientific study of the landscapes of various systematic languages, including their mythological, linguistic, national-cultural, folkloric, etc., results in the identification of codes specific to these languages and the expansion of the linguistic thesaurus. The universe's topography is the outcome of human investigation and experience. By putting the learned information to the test in the experience, human reasoning will advance. [Baxranova 2022: 26].

Keywords: concept, stereotypes, topography, experience, expansion, folkloric, phraseology, national-cultural.

Paremia reflects all of the people's thoughts about work, life, and culture and symbolizes their wisdom and vast historical experience. The most crucial way to describe national colorism in a piece of art is through proverbs and colloquial idioms.

A literary text has numerous phraseological components, proverbs, and idioms, making it the most demanding type of translation job a translator can do. One word's meaning can alter the meaning of the entire text and be utilized in a variety of ways by different people.

The translator must consult the native language's culture, history, and national color in order to understand the meaning of this single term. Proverbs are complete sentences rather than simply a single word. Proverbs have many meanings and purposes, thus they cannot be simply translated as sayings. They must be equally complete, understandable, and striking when translated into another language.

The study of how to translate a non-equivalent lexical unit and the language layer, which incorporates folk cultural realities, are the two linguistic units with the most practical importance in translation studies. One of the most challenging issues in linguistics is the translation of stable units.

Transmitting the proverb's semantic, functional-stylistic, and emotional-expressive content is one of the translator's primary responsibilities. Along with communicating specific information, paremias also function as unique, stable units that can significantly impact the recipient's perception and feelings. Because stable phrases are sometimes translated as free word combinations, which results in the loss of the phrase's original meaning, it is crucial to recognize parody when translating a text.

The study of the sources that shaped phraseological units should be the first step in the scientific investigation of these language units when it comes to translation. Determining the setting, circumstances, or context in which they originated is made easier by comprehending and elucidating the national character of phraseology, which represents the people's way of life, culture, and circumstances. For instance, phraseologisms (somatic phrases) that are derived from the names of human (and occasionally animal and avian) bodily parts improve speech and are internalized by individuals as units that permeate every aspect of human existence. [Abdurakhimova, Hamidov 2003: 107].

Therefore, it is possible to identify a number of common features in paremias involving the "heart" unit of the mixed languages. This leads to the development of interlinguistic universals and the formation of phraseological parallelism.

Metaphors, or words or phrases used in figurative contexts, are a way to add diversity and color to texts. It should be mentioned that there are some confusing English and Uzbek paremias, therefore extra caution is needed while combining and interpreting them. "In any case, when translating figurative compounds from one language to another, using only one variant whose figurative bases are exactly compatible can sometimes lead to artificiality," noted translator G'. Salomov. Certain parables in any language have metaphorical imagery that are not literally comprehensible, and thus does not ensure that the meanings of all lexical units or the grammatical structure of a proverb or proverbs are comprehended. Such an image could become ill-defined. Such paremias are frequently unhelpful when translated literally.

The list of used literature

1. Baxranova D. O'zbek va ispan tillarida olam manzarasining lingvokognitiv kategoriyalanishi. Fil. fan. dok. ...dis. avtoref. – T., 2022. – 73 b.
2. Hamidov X., Abduraximova D. Yapon tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjimada frazeologizmlarning berilishi // Sharq mash'ali. – T., 2003. – B. 100-113.
3. Abdullayev Sh.D. Tarjima asarlarda frazeologizmlar semantikasi (T. Qayipbergenov asarlarining o'zbekcha tarjimasi asosida). Fil. fan. dok. ...dis. avtoref. – T: 2006. – 21 b.
4. Phrases and Sayings: <https://www.phrases.org.uk>.