

Cultural-Bounding Words In Translation

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Annotation:

In this article analyzes the cultural words that cause problems in the translation process. As we know, such cultural words require a special approach in translation. Cultural words always contain the most important information in a literary text which express the natural atmosphere.

Keywords: Translation, linguocultureme, literary text, national ethnic words

Introduction

Preserving the identity of each nation is one of the most important issues in the current globalization period. Therefore, it is important to learn words related to cross cultural communication. Linguocultureme is a unit of cultural language, words that are inextricably linked with space and time specific to a certain period. Linguistics are used in literary texts to reveal the period, as well as to express the national and cultural environment. These cultural units are mainly studied in linguistics and culture. The main purpose of this is to study the semantic and linguistic-cultural features of the text more deeply. Thus, the issues of language culture related to the concepts of language and culture, which are receiving wide attention in linguistics today, are being studied by many linguists, and the research area of this has expanded considerably. Each nation reflects certain national traditions. That is, every nation has its own national customs and traditions. In this sense, each person is interconnected with a certain culture, language, history, literature that reflects that nation. It is known that Moscow schools of linguistics and cultural studies appeared at the end of the 20th century. In this regard, several schools were founded by S. Stepanov, N. D. Arutyunov, V. N. Telia, V. A. Vorobev. This school left a big mark and also learned that culture and language are inextricably linked.

The cultural code of the nation, as the social and spiritual value of native speakers, is the most basic element that reflects the national characteristics of people's worldview. Jane Austen's novel "Pride and

Prejudice" is considered one of the bright works of that time, and in the process of analyzing it, we can see that the use of linguoculturemes revealed the features characteristic of the English national culture. Linguistic cultural units in the original text of the work, i.e., linguoculturemes, represent ethnic and socio-cultural identity. Creating an equivalent of the original work is done using different types of adaptive transcoding within the framework of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication. English words and phrases that express national cultural meanings form the cultural basis of the work and often have no equivalent or translation in a second language. In the comparative analysis of the original and translated texts, ethnic cultural groups of linguocultureme look at names of family members and types of references to them, mythological and religious names, names of everyday items and dishes, signs of elements in the interior of living conditions, houses, furniture and clothes. In the work, we feel the historical atmosphere with the help of linguoculturemes. The British period of 1797-1813, relations within the patriarchal family, traditional values of the local ethnic-cultural community, and socio-political cultural-bounding words are described. In the process of translation from English, a complex hierarchy of conceptual, semantic and figurative layers of the work is created. The external level of the story (plot) and many events are transferred to the second language without significant semantic loss. Personality archetypes (struggle between honor and dignity, deserving of respect, seeking and winning love, parent-daughter relationship, miraculous salvation) in English regardless of speech and socio-cultural experience evokes a response in the hearts of the learners. Linguistic features of social relations and interactions, specific features of ethno-cultural and middle-class lifestyles, ethno-psychological relations are "encrypted" for a foreign language student and in full semantic volume only social, available for carriers of spiritual-enlightenment connections.

It should also be noted that when translated into English, the national cultural environment and ethno-cultural values do not disappear, but become secondary, and at the same time, the "closeness" and originality of the hero's worldview are leveled. As a result, the translated text becomes an independent work aimed at a different language culture and a different audience. These difficulties are compounded when translating a text with a third language culture. Expressing the cultural uniqueness of the author and his characters is the most important aspect that Uzbek translators attach importance to in creating that cultural environment in their works. . Translation of works in English to other languages of the world into Uzbek inevitably leads to the emergence of the phenomenon of "third culture", which is defined differently in different language and cultural spaces. In English-speaking countries, English culture itself is compared to the culture of French, German or European nations. According to these aspects, history, mythology, the sacred and everyday culture of the English people are expressed in his texts with the help of linguoculturemes. Also, in the process of working with artistic texts, we can see that for a certain period of time, the authoritarian regime introduced a number of words into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language in the general context of covering the socio-cultural and historical-political development of our country. In our country, Russian culture and literature is considered "different" due to the known and long-term intercultural communication, but in the analysis of the artistic text and when we look at the words from the linguo-cultural point of view, we can see that many aspects of social and political words have been preserved. "My dear *Miss Eliza*, why are not you dancing? –*Mr. Darcy*, you must allow me to present this young lady to you as a very desirable partner". When we look at the translation in Uzbek language "Azizim, *miss Eliza*, siz raqs tushmayapsizm? *Mister Darsi*, mening maslahatim bilan bu go'zal qizni raqsga taklif qilsangiz" As far as we know, the words "Mr" and "Mrs" were introduced into English culture from the fifteenth century to indicate the authority of men and women. It is also an irreplaceable lexicon that clearly shows the English culture, i.e. lingvoculturema. Also, in order to preserve the linguocultural features of

forms of address, words were preserved in the style of transliteration. For example, the words Mister, Miss, Mrs, Sir and Lady. These words are the most basic cultural units that store cultural information in it.

Conclusions, in the translation of the novel “Pride and prejudice” into Uzbek, the national cultural content and ethnocultural values do not disappear, but become secondary, while being leveled out “internal” and uniqueness of the heroine’s worldview. Features of ethnosemantic refractions are caused by objective factors of transformation of cultural meanings during passing them through the next level of the second culture. In this situation, the translator tried to convey the linguocultural and linguopsychological features of the text in a foreign language. Linguocultural feature, characterized by the presence of three languages (English, Russian and Uzbek); three communicative relationships, three value-conceptual dimensions. When transferring into the third language, the original linguoculture and the ethnocultural information contained in them, in the process of semantic refraction, changed the functional potential, turning into a background element. Creating a literary text in another language culture that is linguistically and conceptually compatible with the original, as well as its preservation elements of ethnocultural characteristics and basic linguistic culture, which serve as signs of the hero’s spiritual, religious and sociocultural identity, are considered the optimal ways of preserving the content.

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