

PROBLEMS OF LINGUOCULTURAL CONCEPTS IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

Dear reader, this article deals with one of the most difficult topics today linguistics, linguoculturology. In linguistics, the phrase linguoculture is used in a broad sense. Linguoculturology studies language as a phenomenon of culture, a carrier of culture. Culture is created by a person who uses language. The object of linguoculturology is at the intersection of linguistics and a number of fundamental disciplines such as culturology, ethnography and psycholinguistics. The term linguoculturology was originally used during the study of phraseological units under the direction of V.N. Telia. In his view, "Linguoculturology is the study of the human being, more precisely, the integration of personality and cultural factors." This article provides information on Translation Skills, what qualities a translator should have, and what to look for.

Keywords : Translation Studies, linguoculturology , Simultaneous Translation.

INTRODUCTION

One day before the signing of the historic Resolution No. PP-4680 "On measures to radically improve the system of training and increase scientific capacity in the field of Oriental Studies" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev one day before April 16, 2020 (This event can be taken symbolically, that is, on April 15, 2020 in the framework of the planned meetings at the Department of "Translation Studies" masters of "Comparative Linguistics, Linguistic Translation" and "Simultaneous Translation" and "Translation Theory and Practice" Annual traditional online scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 29th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan - "The purpose of the conference of young translators create, develop the field of simultaneous translation , translation of samples of Uzbek literature into the languages of the peoples of the East, as well as current issues related to the implementation of literary translation from the Oriental languages into Uzbek, as well as the exchange of views of students in the context of achievements. The object of research in linguoculturology The object of research is a set of interrelated processes and events in certain areas of existence, and the subject of research is a part of an object that has its own characteristics, processes and criteria. For example, the common object for all social sciences is man, whose subject is a particular aspect and activity of man. The object of linguoculturology is the study of the relationship between culture and language as a whole. Linguoculturology studies language as a phenomenon of culture, a carrier of culture. Culture is created by a person who uses language. The object of linguoculturology is located at the intersection of linguistics and a number of fundamental disciplines such as culturology, ethnography and psycholinguistics. There are also some controversial ideas about the object of linguoculturology. In particular, according to VN Telia, linguoculturology studies only the synchronous connection

of language and culture. V.A. According to Maslova, the field studies language both synchronously and diachronically. In addition, while VNTelia emphasizes that the object of linguoculturology has a universal character, VAMaslova argues that the linguocultural features of the language of a particular people or fraternal peoples should be studied separately

THE SUBJECT OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

Linguistic units that have acquired and their results are generalized in the human mind and reflected in myths, legends, folklore and religious discourses, poetic and prosaic literary texts, phraseologies, metaphors and symbols.

Depending on the situation of the object of study, it is possible to specify a number of its subjects, consisting of separate linguoculturological units. For example, in addition to the English word "lawyer", attorney "representative", barrister, solicitor, consultant to clients and organizations; has the right to participate in the courts ", counsel" legal adviser ", counselor" consultant ", advocate" high-level lawyer "(UK, 1978). Only one lawyer's word is an alternative to the Uzbek and Russian expressions.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

Despite the existence of different directions, the subject of modern linguoculturology is the study of the cultural semantics of linguistic symbols formed by the interaction of language and culture, which are two different codes. For example, every linguistic person is also a cultural person. Linguistic characters are therefore capable of performing the function of the "language" of culture. The "language" of culture represents the reflection of the cultural-national mentality of the language owner in the linguistic ability. It should be noted here that even in cases where all linguistic norms are observed, a "cultural barrier" emerges. A. Vejbitskoy cited the case of an English conductor who was invited to conduct a German orchestra as an example of such a situation. The English conductor, who hasn't been doing so well, thinks the musicians don't accept him as "his" because he speaks English. He then begins to learn German and asks his teacher how to say in German, "Listen, I think it's better to play like this." The teacher thinks and answers: "Of course, it is possible to make a sentence like this, but it is better to say:" This is how to play "> Or to the question "Can you write this scientific research in English?" In English, an Uzbek can answer "No, it's very difficult". But based on English speech etiquette and word choice norms, it would be appropriate to answer, "It's very difficult, but I'll try." Or, the question "Isn't this your book?" Or "Aren't you busy tomorrow?" Is answered in a negative way in almost all cultures with "No, it's not mine," "No, I'm not busy". In Korean (or Japanese) culture, the answer is "Ne, ne cheki animnida" ("Yes, not my book") and "Ne, babiji ansimnida" ("Yes, I'm not busy"). In short, the cultural barrier is related not only to differences in speech norms, but also to the different meanings introduced by the communicators. There is a disproportion in the meanings of words that seem the same at first glance. Based on the above, linguocul turology as an independent field of science aims to address the following issues:

1) How culture participates in the formation of language concepts;

- 2) To which part of the meaning of the language sign are attached "cultural meanings";
- 3) Whether these meanings are understood by the speaker and the listener and how they affect the speech strategy;
- 4) Whether the speaker really has cultural and linguistic abilities;
- 5) What is the conceptosphere (a set of basic concepts of a particular culture) and a cultural discourse focused on one culture and one multicultural owner;
- 6) How to systematize the basic concepts of the science, that is, how to create the basic conceptual-terminological apparatus of the science.

To develop the ability to speak English, we must first pay attention to pronunciation. If we cannot pronounce English words correctly, our speech can become incomprehensible to others. We will need to examine and study the correct pronunciation of all the English words and phrases in our vocabulary one by one. English to learn the correct pronunciation of words you do not have to fully master the phonetics. It may be sufficient for us to study the transcription of words given in dictionaries to know how individual words are pronounced. We can also learn the correct pronunciation of all the words in English online today. So it will be useful for you to use the following guidelines when learning not only English but also other foreign languages: German, Russian, Korean and so on. If these advanced pedagogical methods are used to educate young people, the effectiveness of education will increase by a few percent.

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