



LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS AND APPROACHES OF TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the linguistic and cultural features of translation, in which issues related to cultural studies and linguistics are analyzed in the process of analysis of theoretical approaches and linguistic and cultural features of translation.

KEYWORDS

Translation, linguistic culture, cultural studies, foreign language, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The comparative study of various works of art is gaining momentum in world translation studies. It is known that translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, thanks to which we imagine all the details of the history of the development of society. Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of international friendship, brotherhood and cooperation, and the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary relations between peoples. In our country, especially in the process of

establishing New Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy. "Maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population"[1] was defined as one of the urgent tasks. In this regard, research on linguistic and cultural features of translation studies in a comparative aspect through the example of English and Uzbek languages, further improvement of Uzbek translation,

understanding the difference between direct and indirect translations from foreign languages to the native language, research devoted to the re-expression of various phraseological and stylistic tools in translation. The expansion of the country is of particular importance.

The main results and findings

This legacy of translation, passed from generation to generation, is a wonderful experience of sharing the works of great thinkers, the tradition of the stars of fiction "speaking" in the languages of various great and small nations is getting stronger and developing year by year.

Translation accelerates the process of national interaction and mutual influence; it is the basis for the emergence of common themes, universal ideas, colorful literary aesthetic forms in national literature. Translation not only increases the vocabulary of national languages, but also creates new linguistic tools. Each translated work is a product of its time. For example, if one compares the translation of a specific literary work into Uzbek a hundred years ago and its translations made in later periods, there is no obvious difference between the level of understanding of the author of the work and the skill of the translators who lived in different periods. , but it can also be seen that the literary language was at the maturity level of different periods. Translation plays a key role in the establishment and development of friendly relations between the brotherly peoples of our country, and in strengthening the international ground of all national cultures. Translation is not only a means of communication, but also a powerful factor of unique linguistic-methodological and terminological enrichment.

Translation is very important as a powerful tool of cultural, political and economic relations between peoples. During the process of translation and comparison of languages, a number of issues that cannot arise when each language is examined separately are cross-sectional, and their analysis helps to better determine the specific characteristics of each language.

Despite the fact that the importance of translation in world literature is increasing year by year, not much work has been done in the linguistic and cultural field of translation.

According to experts, even though mutual relations have become relatively faster, it is still felt that the peoples of the world are separating from each other. It is the need of the day to eliminate such a situation by expanding the activity of translation in a more active and goal-oriented way.

In fact, the discussion about science, fiction, art and translation should be started from the issue of literacy, general cultural level of the people, the state of press and publishing in the country. After all, literature, books, translations are created for the people who can read, understand and can afford to evaluate them properly. After all, the demander, consumer, owner of these is the people themselves.

The value of any book is judged by the general cultural training, demand and taste of the person who reads it. A work created at a high scientific, socio-political and artistic level, especially if it describes the life of other peoples or is written by a foreign writer or scientist, requires the active observation of the reader. At the same time, the Uzbek reader presents to other nations

works of deep content and different forms from his rich literary heritage and today's developed literature.

This is a huge success of the Uzbek people, an invincible and indelible great victory that the literature of the Uzbek people can be proud of. Summing up the achievements in the field of literary translation today, it should be noted that these achievements were achieved as a result of the dedicated work of enlightened people, state and public figures, famous writers, translators and journalists.

Taking into account the linguistic and cultural features of translation, it is possible to conclude that it has many unexplored areas and undiscovered aspects.

The main features of artistic translation are the translation of the content and tasks of the human tools used into the language without flaws.

In contrast to linguistics, there are almost no approaches that clearly consider the topic of translation from a theoretical point of view in linguistics. Since this discipline is traditionally associated with literate societies, the process of translation is primarily a clandestine process, which has evolved into writing ethnographies or publishing anthologies of myths and other cultural expressions. Linguistic translation should be carried out taking into account different linguistic means and ethnic culture.

Linguistic features of translation are described as a form of "cultural translation" or "interpretation of cultures" [2], while translation is presented metaphorically as a translation of field observations into an ethnographic text.

It is known that comparing the linguistic and cultural features of any foreign language with one's native

language is one of the most effective methods of changing the translation process. It is easier to teach the similarities between the languages than it is to teach the differences between them.

1) One of the initial problems is the sharp difference between the Uzbek word order and the English word order.

For example: I go to the office by metro.

The difference in the arrangement of the words of the same sentence in both languages makes it difficult for translators who are learning the language to translate the sentence correctly. Because the translator makes the following mistake while translating the native language sentence into English word for word. In order not to make such mistakes, first of all, the word order in English is stricter than in Uzbek. A change in the order of the parts of the sentence leads to a change in the translation. For example: a black pen; a pen is black.

Let's consider another issue. Students translate the sentence "I am a student" as I student and make a mistake. Because the auxiliary verb am in this sentence has no alternative in Uzbek. The use of such auxiliary verbs must be perfectly taught by the teacher during the lesson.

2) Another problem is that prepositions used in English are not used in Uzbek. Their meanings are given in Uzbek through conjugations, possessive adverbs and auxiliary words. In English, prepositions are very widely used and they completely change the meaning of words. For example:

to look – qaramoq – look for – qidirmoq

to go – bormoq – go on – davom ettirmoq.

3) Another problem that causes difficulty in translation is the device called an unidentified or unidentified sentence. Such words are very common in the Uzbek language. For example: It is winter now. Today it's cold. It's seven o'clock. In English, such sentences begin with the word It, because there are no impersonal sentences in English. The word dog is not translated into Uzbek, that is, it has no Uzbek equivalent. As a result, language learners omit the word "dog" and the corresponding verb form "is". For example: It is winter now; it is seven o'clock - It is seven o'clock; It is cold today, etc.

4) One of the main problematic goals is the category of time. In Uzbek, there are about ten types of verb tenses, and in English there are sixteen. Each of them differs from each other not only in terms of meaning, but also in the form of its structure. Therefore, it is necessary for us as teachers to give students a comprehensive understanding of the grammatical tense category of the verb. Translation is a necessary tool for the development of languages. Translation makes a person spiritually rich and develops thinking.

Cultural anthropology deals with the formation and development of human culture. Anthropology, as the name suggests, is the science of man. However, human sciences include all humanities and some natural sciences (medicine and partly biology). It is natural that there are many sciences about man, because man is a complex, multifaceted essence. Also, all of these sciences develop in a human society with a human being at the center.

When expressing the linguistic and cultural features of the translation, various aspects of human life, including the question of national color, are often limited to the specific phrases found in the people's clothing,

behavior, and language, while the issue of identity refers to the history and worldview of the people, it is necessary to consider aspects related to tradition, character, consciousness, psychology. In the study of re-creation of nationality in the translation of the original, epic scenes, portrait images, similes, initial formulas, adoration, realia, anthroponym, toponym, nicknames, proverbs, phraseological expressions, double and repeated words, applause and cursing, bird and An important task for translators is to reproduce issues such as the translation of animal names.

The linguistic and cultural features of translation are a set of analytical actions and activities used in the analysis of the interaction between language and culture.

Linguistic features of translation are integrative, i.e., a field that combines the results of studies of cultural studies, linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and cultural anthropology, so it uses a number of methods and directions of knowledge gathered around the center of "language and culture".

Linguistic and cultural features of translation can be applied using linguistic, cultural, sociological (content analysis, frame analysis methodology), ethnographic (description, classification, etc.) methods. These methods, with their various principles and analyses, complement each other and allow linguistic culture to study the relationship between language and culture, which is a complex object.

To study the interaction between language and culture, J. Lakoff [3] offers the metaphor analysis apparatus. For example, the theory of linguistic and cultural features of translation explains why some expressions in foreign languages are easy to

understand and even assimilated, while others are difficult to understand. This method helps to identify the cognitive mismatch between the languages being compared. Such differences are not accidental, they indicate the unique understanding of world events by one or another nation.

The problem of translating more ethno-cultural, that is, national stereotypes in the re-expression of linguistic and cultural features in translation brings new tasks to translation scholars. For example, Europeans who first came into contact with the Japanese were and are still surprised by the fact that the Japanese talk about sad events, including the illness or death of a close relative, with a smile on their face. Such events formed the basis for the formation of the stereotype of a cruel, ruthless Japanese. However, in this case, it is appropriate to understand the smile not from the dimensions of European culture, but from the dimensions of Japanese culture. Because the recorded situation shows that the Japanese do not bother others with their sadness.

In intercultural communication, Uzbeks are hospitable, Russians are risky, Kazakhs are stubborn, Turks are emotional, Chinese are sociable, Japanese are polite, Estonians are slow, Italians are curious, English are cold, and Germans are strictly following the order.

The issue of translation of linguistic and cultural features, especially the issue of translating literary works from a foreign language into Uzbek, is gaining great importance for the theory and practice of translation. Because text translation is the basis for the creation of new works of art, and this issue shapes intercultural communication between different peoples. On this basis, the outlook and thinking of students and pupils expands.

G. Salomov: "The purpose of translation is to acquire, preserve and convey the original copy (information), but it does not consist in creating a new work that does not have its own prototype; the purpose of the translator is to re-sleep." [5] - he said.

CONCLUSION

Thus, translation, which is the cause of the transfer of the meaning of one language to another language, has been done for centuries, but it has never become as commonplace as it is today. In a short time, we can see the translation of an artistic work appreciated by the reader into dozens of languages. This situation is a great achievement for the reader who cannot read the work in its original language, and the reader may often forget that the work he is reading is a translation, not the original, and he loses the originality of the work with the translation. he can't think that he can get it. Undoubtedly, the translation is intended to convey the author's thoughts to the reader in the most original form, but whether this is possible or not is a controversial issue.

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