

THE PRESTIGE OF CULTURE IN TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: *this thesis is principally argued about the value of culture in translation of phraseological units. Additionally, this very thesis helps how to clearly translate phraseological lessons or units by the way of cultural variety. It is undeniable true that this very thesis is tried to depict how to impact on enhancing linguistic skills by distinctive culture.*

Keywords: *the role of culture, translation of phraseological units, the process of translating, textual material, textual nature of the phraselological units.*

In investigating the language of a society of better to say country, it is not a good viewpoint to concentrate just on the language as the process of communication. In fact, there are other formations that assist us better a perceiving a country more than language. One of these very structures can be widely considered as culture. In that case, knowing about the culture of a society can take us beyond our intend. As we know that a nation's culture prospers by interacting with other cultures. A variety of cultures can open our eyes to human rights, yet cultural variety can merely be recognized through discussions. Overall, language is an expression of culture and individuality of its speakers. It impacts on the way the speakers comprehend the world. For this reason, focusing on the problems of translation from one language to another, the culture of both languages in the process of translation is influential. Naturally, one should reckon that to what extent the culture is in the text as well as to what extent the language is in culture. Indeed, a boon translator should be familiar with the customs, culture, social settings of the resource as well as target language speakers. He/ She ought to be also familiar with colorful styles of speaking along with social norms of both languages. This conscious can enhance the quality of the translations to a great extent. Hatim as well as Mason (1990) state that the social context in translating a text is probably a more essential variable than its genre. The act of translating occurs in exactly the socio –cultural context. As a result of them, it is pivotal to criticize translating activity merely within a social context[1].

According to Catford (1965, p-20), translation is the replacement of textual resource in one language by equivalent textual resource in another language. In this definition, the most crucial item is equivalent textual resource. But it is still vague in terms of the type of equivalence. Culture is not taken into account.

Nida and Taber explain the process of translating as translating consists of recreating in the receptorial language the most natural equivalent of the source language message, in terms of meaning and in terms of style. Translation, including the transposing of thoughts expressed in one language by one social group into the accurate expression of another group, implications a process of cultural deciphering, recoding as well as encoding. As a matter of fact, science of phraseology is connected with the vocabulary of lexicological language. In common, phraseology which means that studying fixed expressions. The specificity of the Phraseological units lies in their peculiar characters to present micro –texts. Such kinds of texts involve several types of information, which are average for presenting incident in their context. In the Phraseological units they are acquainted with a pattern that is ready for utilizing. Textual nature of the Phraseological units gives them a prestige of specific language signs. It can explain their eligibility to the function, which characterizes that they serve for explaining influences of a subject, the listener 's or speaker 's plans that are helpful for comprehending the Phraseological units 'meaning. The factor of an object means identity of the components, which serve as impetus for those plans [2].

It is the nature of the Phraseological units that situations an importance of their studying, as “ a human factor in a language ” is in the center of concentration. The Phraseological units are the most accurate material for studying the issue of impacting on human emotional as well as evaluative towards the world of environment that explains a value of “ a human factor in a language”. They strengthen not only knowledge about understanding of the world and some kinds of the subject 's relations to it, but stating for using of these language materials along with transferring the stereotypes of the national culture. The problems of Phraseology and simple issues of the Phraseological units' fusion are necessary for the theory and practice of translation as they present the biggest complications which linked with distinctive stylistic functions and semantic the words of the same semantic meaning conduct in various languages as well as with a variety of word –combinations. Therefore, the translation of the Phraseological units is one of the most struggle and fascinating issues enhanced the framework of up –to –date theory of translation. The difficulties of the Phraseological units ' translation are explained

through the complexity of their semantic structure. The Phraseological units are original micro –texts that assimilate different types of information about the real objects. They does not only call the real objects, but also taking information about the emotional and psychological condition of a speaker within his/her emotional attitude to the object of the speech. For this reason, the value of fusional words in the Phraseological units can be colorful. For instance, in some expressions the elements had lost their previous meaning and uncommon closely. Merely special analysis can assist to find out and to depict their origin[3].

Taking everything mentioned above, it can be concluded that there are lots of Phraseological units, particularly, in the English language, which are characterized by the freedom of their elements. They can be replaced by the other words as well as several of their elements can be renewed by the constructions or synonymous words. Primarily, these kinds of Phraseological units are used in a written language [4].

References

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