

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF CERTAIN WORDS IN THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATION
(Example of “Pomegranate” by Abdullah Qahhor)**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilidagi ayrim so'zlar hamda bu so'zlar ifodalovchi ma'nolarini tarjima jarayonida qay usulda aks ettirish va so'zning ma'nosini tarjimada ochib berish kabi jarayonlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, ayrim bu kabi so'zlarning badiiy tarjima jarayonida aslyat tilidan tarjima tiliga o'girishdagi yo'nalishlarining va madaniyatga xoslik kabi tushunchalarni ochib berishga doir bir qancha ma'lumotlarni qamrab olgan. Maqolada o'zbek milliy xos so'zlarining boshqa tillarda qay usulda tarjima qilish hamda o'quvchiga so'zning ifoda etuvchi ma'nosini ochib bera olish va bu kabi tanish bo'lmagan so'zlar borasida yangi tushunchalar hosil qilish kabi jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Lingvomadaniyat, milliy qadriyatlar, milliy xos jihatlar, realiya, lingvokulturologiya yo'nalishlari.

Annotation: This article covers processes such as the way in which certain words of Uzbek language and the meanings of these words are reflected in the translation process and the disclosure of the meaning of the word in translation. In addition, in the process of artistic translation of some such words, a number of references were made to reveal such concepts as the orientation of the original language in translation and the specificity of culture. The article focuses on aspects of uzbek national idioms such as how to translate them in other languages and be able to reveal to the reader the expressive meaning of the word and form new concepts regarding such unfamiliar words.

Keywords: Linguistics, national values, national specific aspects, realia, directions of linguoculturology.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются некоторые слова на узбекском языке, а также такие процессы, как то, как эти слова отражают свои выразительные значения в процессе перевода и раскрывают значение слова в переводе. Кроме того, некоторые из них содержали некоторые сведения о направлениях перевода таких слов с языка оригинала на язык перевода в процессе художественного перевода и раскрытия таких понятий, как культурная специфика. В статье затронуты такие аспекты, как способ перевода узбекских национальных слов на другие языки, а также возможность раскрыть читателю выразительный смысл слова и сформировать новые представления о таких незнакомых словах.

Ключевые слова: Лингвокультура, национальные ценности, национальная специфика, реалии, направления лингвокультурологии.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the science of interpreting is reaching a new level day by day in all developed countries. There is also a lot of research in this regard in our country, and we can list many

examples of the most famous works of the world translated into our language. In the field of translation, many innovations are being used in the current era, and this research shows its results. As the science of interpretation develops, new cultures and concepts are formed in this process. One nation's values as well as national identity can be assimilated or introduced to another nation through a number of ways, including by citing works of translation as examples. In this process, a clash of cultures occurs.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Language and culture are interconnected, interrelated concepts. As we know, cultures are indicative of the lifestyle, way of life of each nation, and in the process we come across the term "linguoculturology". The term is a concept that encompasses value, nationalism and several related aspects. One branch of linguoculturology is realism. Realia is a branch of linguistics, the word realia is derived from the latin "realia", meaning material, real. In the dictionary of linguistic terms, it is described as follows: "The result of the physical culture in existence, and in classical grammar, the state construction of a particular country, words that represent the history and culture of a particular people, a linguistic unit that represents the features of communication in a particular language".

Theoretical and methodological concepts of linguistics in modern linguistics the most widely covered in V.V.Vorobyov's monograph "Linguoculturology", the author describes linguistics in several aspects:

1. It is the boundary between science, culture and philology (linguistics) of the synthesizing type;
2. The main object of linguistics is the study of the relationship and interaction of culture and language in the process of functioning and the interpretation of this interaction in a single systemic integrity;
3. The subject of linguistics is the national forms of the existence of society, which are reproduced in the system of language communication and are based on its cultural values, everything that constitutes the "linguistic picture of the world";
4. Linguistics refers to a new system of cultural values promoted by a new thought, to the modern life of society, to the fact and focuses on a complete, objective interpretation of phenomena;
5. Objective, complete and holistic interpretation of folk culture from linguistics to folk culture in its language, their dialectical requires systematic representation in interaction and development. We can understand the essence of this term through several methods, and linguoculturology is manifested today in several directions:
 1. Linguoculturology is a separate social group that includes bright cultural ties, linguistic cases, specific scientific research.
 2. Diachronic linguoculturology. Studies the changes in the exact transition time in the ethnos state of linguistics.
 3. Comparative linguoculturology. Engaged in a double analogy of the various ethnos that appear in linguistics.
 4. Descriptive linguoculturology. The work carried out in this area is numbered with a finger. Among them, M.K.Golovanivska's work "French mentality in the perspective of russian speakers" is of great importance. Abstract concepts in russian and french, fate, danger, luck, soul, mind, contemplation, idea, etc.were taken as the object of the work.

5. Linguoculturological lexicography. Is engaged in the compilation of linguistic dictionaries. This direction of linguoculturology is currently developing more rapidly than in other directions. As evidence of our opinion, we can cite D.G.Maltseva's linguistic dictionary. The dictionary consists of 25 chapters. It takes as an object the language units represented in german reales, climatic features, fauna and flora, country history, ancient customs, traditions, ancient legends, symbols representing number and color, weddings, ceremonies, celebrations, religious ceremonies, currency system development, length, weight, volume, surface, trade affairs, science, technology, medicine, postal service, urban construction, and architectural history.

The concept of culture is based on different concepts in each people, and these concepts are manifested to us, through language, the process of communication, written works, various monuments and the like. Many words can come to mind when it comes to uzbek national idioms. We express these words, not only through words that represent our particular nationality, but also through concepts that have become a common situation for us in some sense, which are used in human names and in our daily lives, but are completely unfamiliar to representatives of other nationalities. As evidence of our opinion, we will dwell on some aspects of the work "Pomegranate", which belongs to the pen of Abdullah Qahhor:

– Akajon, degin!

Translation:

- Call me brother[3]!

We know that in our nation it is customary for a woman to call a spouse "brother", but since the translator Shukhrat Sattorov this process was an unfamiliar situation to another nation, he tried to convey the meaning to the reader by interpreting this word.

[3] Call me brother – wives call their husbands "brother". This is the sign of respect.

As another example of this process, we can also take the following sentence:

Turobjon eshikdan hovliqib kirar ekan, qalami yaktagining yengi zulfinga ilinib tirsakkacha yirtildi.

Translation:

As Turobjon[1] was coming through the door, the sleeve of his kalami [2] robe caught on safety chain.

[1] Turobjon – is a man's name.

[2] Calami – cotton fabric.

One of these concepts refers to the name of a person, but such names can also cause the formation of this misconception in the mind of an unfamiliar reader, and the second concept is also given as a footnote to avoid shortcomings.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can note that linguistics is a concept related to culture and language, both fields. In this process, the main goal of this area, which expresses the integrity of knowledge, the characteristics of cultural values and nationality and their manifestation in the language is, first of all, to study the language itself and its culture and to preserve it and to embody them in unity.

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