



ON NATIONAL CULTURAL ISSUES IDENTIFICATION OF TEXTUAL ORIGINALITY AND LUCKNARY VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE TRANSLATION IN RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT: - The purpose of this study is to identify the national and cultural identity of the text of English, American works of art and their translation into Russian.

KEYWORDS: Linguistic characteristics of texts, linguistic gaps, cultural identity, translation.

INTRODUCTION

Language develops most intensively in modern contexts, while maintaining national and cultural identity. Russian translational functions should be identified based on material from works of fiction for comparison, by British and American writers.

To identify translations from different eras and methods that translates missing ethnographic realities in Russian life. To achieve this goal, we need to solve the following problems tasks:

- Development of taxonomy for incomplete Russian vocabulary;
- Identifying vocabulary gaps from translations;

- Carrying out a comparative analysis of translations into Russian and English works.
- Identifying differences between translated texts (Russian and English) and the discovery of national and cultural characteristics.

All languages reflect a long and concrete history that enriches them. Linguistic and cultural identification in this work means language and cultural differences. In our research, Yu.A. Sorokin and I.Yu.Markovina. "Lacuna is a manifestation of incommensurability culture and language, i.e., the specific reality discrepancies found in the communication process.

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In alcoholology, the adaptation of national culture in translation defined as the process of bridging the gap between two major areas. Method: filling and balancing. Full of different cultures gap is defined as the process of clarifying the meaning of a particular concept.

Compensation for words belonging to a culture unfamiliar to the recipient, and compensation is defined as the introduction of certain cultural elements into the text in some way.

The first scientists to study the problem of bridging the gap were the Russian linguists Yu.A. Sorokin and his M.Yu. Markovina. Further research was carried out by German scientists A. Ertelfit, G. Schroeder and others. The main fields of study of the void phenomenon were literature, foreign languages and cultural studies.

Modern translation theory considers the relationship between translation and sociolinguistic factors, which is expressed in the following: the audience perceives the content of the translation of texts through the prism of their national culture.

One of the types of lacunae (implicit) is units called weak equivalents. Of particular interest due to the heterogeneity of the composition and poor knowledge are units that can be classified as weak equivalents, notes Gabdreeva N.V. Due to the vastness and heterogeneity of the formation of weak equivalents, she studies syncretism units that occupy an intermediate position between: 1) borrowing

2) false equivalents, or, as they are accepted to call them "false friends of the translator", and combine some signs of those and other units. So, from borrowings, they retain the plan of expression, the form – in all bilingual dictionaries correlative forms are given that

relate to constant correspondences without any lexical variants, and the content plan coincides with the prototype segmentally.

So, we can distinguish the following processes that contributed to the formation of weak equivalents: reduction of a borrowed word of one of the peripheral semes in the Russian language while preserving it in the source language; redistribution of semes, which in some cases leads to lacunarity. Therefore, weak equivalents only partially mediate.

You can understand the lexical meaning of the prototype and finally use it in your translation practice [1].

But what does not exist in another is called lacuna. LK Bayramova defines a unit of patch as "that of another language". There are gaps, voids, or gaps. Zero correlation for gapped entities. Thus a gap unit is an affiliation to one language and a gap is an affiliation to another" [2].

All languages are primarily means of communication in the country, would be funny if it didn't reflect something concrete. Of course, there are problems specific to each country's culture and language.

Language as a whole reflects reality, but at the same time destroys it. H. Translate them in their own way, the words naming the objects individually, but doing so according to the internal linguistic logic of "seeing".

The classification of the world lies, first of all, in the fact that in each words of the language are distributed in a unique way and assigned to objects. Their own "redistribution of the world" takes place. Similar omissions in the picture of the world (gaps) are easily detected when comparing languages, because each language has its own classification. The greatest chances of the designation of the

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word are possessed by those who stood out in consciousness, formed as separate concepts.

The subject and the concept are two interacting factors that determine the lexical meaning of a word. The meaning of the word in its most general form depends on three factors:

on the place of the designated object in the system of objective reality "what is it?" or "what are we dealing with"; on the place of the concept in the thinking system of a given people ("how do we imagine this something?" or "what do we think about it"); from the place of the given word in the lexical system of the language, from its relations with other words ("how is it expressed?" or "how can this something be called?")

Each object can have different signs, and each of them can be the basis of the name. Therefore, each language is functionally specific. This language represents in a special way. The peculiarities of people's cultures and their conceptual visions of the world.

People who speak the same language can conceptualize this or that phenomenon in the surrounding reality in different ways, words can have different concepts behind them. As you know, language is reflected, people's way of thinking and worldview.

Researchers engaged in comparative linguistic analysis of at least two languages abstract in favor of the phonetic and formal grammatical properties of words. Meaningful content, information contained in words. Narrowly defined information is, in a nutshell, permanently fixed content. It is important for translators to study the meaning, expression, emotion, stylistics, and other types of word content of speech and speech in order to study the total information contained in words all shades.

Correct understanding of literary works depends on knowledge. The culture and history of the people of the language in which the literary work was created. The socio-cultural structure of a particular national community is reflected in the vocabulary, forming background information within the vocabulary and conveying information about national forms, types and languages.

Background information is particularly difficult to translate. Preserving the national character of the original text in translation depends on it. Correct perception of background information. Various ways of conveying verbal background information in the translated text contribute to this maintain national identity but play no major role.

It reflects the national lifestyle, psychology and culture of the people reflected in the original. Only by reproducing all the ideological and artistic content of the original.

The essence of the country is preserved in translation. Equivalence between source and target text not only the heart feeling of the recipient. The purpose of translation is not to adapt sentences.

Human perception, but to preserve the original content, function, style, style, communication, and artistic value. And once this goal is achieved, recognition of the translation in the environment of the target language is relatively equal to recognition of the original text. When translating for maximum relevance transferring the original and finding a permanent correspondence within the level is not always possible under the conditions of the original language translated. Even with strong language support, linguistic units can be semantically partially changed. It leads to the emergence of contextual linguistic equivalents that do not

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correspond to foreign language equivalents at the linguistic level. Correspondence that occurs during translation can be quite different in form if semantics must be preserved.

Therefore, all existing perspectives are taken into account despite the issues, we hold the following opinion. Specific topic itself, each component or even another term of lexical meaning, and more generally, the information that accompanies this phenomenon in the minds of native speakers can be patchy.

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