



REFLECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PRAGMATIC OUTLOOK IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract

In modern linguistics there is a considerable increase of the scientific works on cognitive aspect of the language and cognitive interpretation of the literary translation. The article discusses the cognitive dissonance phenomenon in literary translation and its role and importance in the study of cognitive dissonance and scientific research. The phenomenon of dissonance, consonance, and cognitive dissonance, and their linguistic meanings in different dictionaries have been looked through. At the same time, it is determined that cognitive dissonance is not only the object of modern linguistics and translatology but also the research in the field of music, economics, and information technology.

Keywords: cognitive dissonance, content coincidence, contextual translation, literary translation, translator relationships, cognitive dissonance theory.

Introduction

Today we have a large data of information about phraseology. A lot of researches were done in this field in our country. Translation studies bring together work in a wide variety of fields, including linguistic literary study, history, anthropology, psychology and economics. In Uzbekistan the researches on translation has a long history. It is well known that translation theory is interdisciplinary in nature. Linguists, psychologists, literary critics, culturologists, computer scientists have studied various aspects of translation. Examples of translation theory include the interdependence and interaction of disciplines. One of the fields of linguistics that is closely related to translation theory is lexicography. Today, the growth of translation and information processes shows that the field of lexicography is growing. Lexicography provides the translator with the necessary and necessary vocabulary. Since the dictionary is the main encyclopedia of translators, it is no exaggeration to say that the role of dictionaries is invaluable in ensuring the success of translation and improving the skills of translators. Translation theory itself plays a key role in compiling and improving translation dictionaries. One of the most important conditions is that the translator is not only fluent in his native language, but also very fluent in the language of the work being translated, and quickly recognizes their subtleties. The translator





must be a person with a wide range of general knowledge, rich life experience, and an advanced culture. The translator must know the life and living conditions of the people he is translating from. Translation means the creative mastery of the artistic beauty of another language for its people, demonstrating the power and might of the new language and turning the work into an artistic phenomenon of that language. Language is a means of expressing how a particular nation feels about its existence, reflecting the specifics of that world based on the nation's perspective, depending on the geographical location, history, religion and traditions of the country concerned. Through language, any association of people expresses their intention, desire, and will. Six world languages are recognized as leaders in the practice of international relations. One of them is undoubtedly English, which is the mother tongue for four hundred million people. In addition, about three hundred million people use this language as a means of interethnic communication. Another half a billion people in the world use English as a second or third language in their work and life. The image of the translation is varied, from the text of the advertisement to the terms used by doctors, from the philosophical considerations of the scholar to the discussion of the objection to the international match of field hockey, and from one such endless subject to another. This requires a professional translator to have knowledge not only of the language but also of the spoken word. Translation is a very complex job. Despite the emergence of automatic translation systems based on artificial intelligence technologies, translation has always been and remains a creative work. If a person is aware of the minimum of necessary information about the translation, the translation can facilitate the solution of the task at hand, because this minimum allows the translator to fully understand the task, correctly determine his real ability to translate. To do this, it is necessary to master the skills and techniques formed in professional translators. The style, manner, form, and style of narration of the material are also important. In connection with the comprehensive reforms carried out in our country, the growth of spiritual and cultural progress in modern conditions, it is considered a scientific necessity to deeply study the issues of Uzbek linguistics on the basis of the achievements of world linguistics. A comparative study in the system of several languages of the structural-semantic, linguoculturological features of the language that occupy a special place in the linguistic picture of the world. Also, over the years of independence, relying on new innovative ideas that boldly penetrate into all spheres of society, great importance was attached to the mastering of perfect knowledge of foreign languages by representatives of the younger generation and specialists in various fields, as well as demonstrating the effectiveness of translator features that ensure the colorfulness and expressiveness of speech in the process of speaking. And



therefore, the study of translation of human image and character (on the example of English and Uzbek), reflecting the centuries-old history, culture and values of the people. is one of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics. As emphasized in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", at present, on the basis of the principles of continuous development, effective mechanisms have been created in our country to stimulate research and innovation activities, the creation of effective mechanisms for the introduction of scientific and innovative achievements in practice. [1] Therefore, today the creation of an integrated system for teaching foreign languages in our country and paying special attention to the further integration of the republic into the world community is important not only for studying or teaching foreign languages, compiling various dictionaries, but also for achieving the adequacy of translation, which, in turn, dictates the need for special scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical research. The gender category is studied as a phenomenon of language and culture, i.e. in the linguoculturological aspect, and the main object is lingvokulturema. Linguoculturema is expressed through the use of gender symbols of words. Words denoting gender preserve the culture of the people. The study of gender and lingvocultural features of compound words allows to distinguish important units of characteristics in English and Uzbek languages, which are distinguished by common and distinctive features that represent the specific features of the appearance and character of men and women. - There are two main types of semantic relationship between English and Uzbek words: equivalent and compatible variants. The fact that the meaning of an English word corresponds exactly to the meaning of an Uzbek word is called the equivalent. For example: Uzbek equivalents of the English words London, Cypress, twenty, Monday, March: London, cypress / cypress, twenty, Monday, March. Matching variants - a word in one language is translated into another language not by a free, independent word, but by several word combinations, a variant in which the components and meaning are replaced by corresponding components and meaning in another language. [2] - Famous name, place name, number, days of the week and names of months are equivalent in other languages. Words that have many equivalents in the language are called polesemantic words. There are several equivalents of the polesemantic word. The skill of the translator is shown in finding the Uzbek variants of the English word in the text. For example: He said they could not afford to let sentiment stand in the way of business. - In the dictionary, the word sentiment has 4 different meanings: 1) look, 2) understanding, 3) excessive emotion, 4) emptiness. The first of the four different meanings is the basic meaning. The translation uses a combination of these meanings. The translator who translated this



work chose the meaning of 'over-indulgence', and this meaning is translated as follows: - He said they can't let their feelings get in the way. - Words of origin and translation, which have the same denotations in their primary names, may not be equivalent in the speech of people of different cultures when subjected to semantic transformation. For example, the word "mol" in the Uzbek language has a certain negative meaning. That is, those who are immoral, ignorant, and have negative attitudes are compared to "goods." In English and American culture, the word has a neutral meaning. There is no equivalent of the word "goods" in English. The word "mol" in Uzbek means large horned domestic animals (cows, oxen, buffalo, etc.). You have to use the word 'cow' when translating this word into English.

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