

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF CUSTOMS TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the problems of translating customs terms into English and Uzbek. Given the urgency of some of the minor problems of linguistics today, the existing scientific potential is not focused on solving important problems, and the main tasks that determine the future of the industry are still off the agenda.

KEYWORDS: linguoculturology, terminology, vocabulary, linguistics, comparative analysis, traditions, customs.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of independence, linguistics has emerged as a truly independent national science. Most importantly, a full scientific and theoretical assessment of the national nature of our language was made. The theoretical advances made are a great opportunity to move from the study of language structure to a comprehensive study of its occurrence features. This puts the Uzbek language on the agenda for new and modern, advanced and effective research methods.

Given the urgency of some of the minor problems of linguistics today, the existing scientific potential is not focused on solving important problems, and the main tasks that determine the future of the industry are still off the agenda.

It is well known that translation theory is interdisciplinary in nature. Linguists, psychologists, literary critics, cult urologists, 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.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It should be noted that kcrp factors are also present during communication due to the presence of age, gender and knowledge factors that affect word choice in translation. Different dictionaries are used in different places, in someone's house, in a normal conversation with friends.

The scope of formal speech is limited, and informal speech usually depends on the situation. Correspondence is also usually formal, and there are significant differences between the language of correspondence to government agencies and the language of personal correspondence. Technical terminology also has a special connotative character. Sometimes people use technical, professional dictionaries to show their level of knowledge or professional thinking in society. The use of technical terms may be confusing to those unfamiliar with it. Depending on who the interpreter is talking to, the technical statement should be included. The medical newsletter can include terms such as "incision," "lesion," and "tonsillectomy." Even lexical units in one language can be used in the same way in one province or country and have the same meaning, while in another province or country they can have different meanings. For example, in the United States, cookies are called biscuits, and in Australia, biscuits are called biscuits. It is important for the translator to know the language differences between the regions and to include words that are not clear to the public. If someone is translating for a local speaker, they must choose the format used in that area. In every culture, there is a definite movement that is symbolic. If an action is simply translated verbatim, it loses its meaning. This occurs when there is no action in the main language that is not focused on the meaning.

The term "customs" refers to a form of taxation imposed on certain goods, services or other transactions. Individuals and corporations may be required to pay taxes on imports and exports by governments in the form of customs duties and other taxes. This is done for the

purpose of income collection and other economic reasons. It is enforced by customs legislation and may be imposed on goods or financial transactions instead of individuals. The term also refers to the responsibility of an individual, especially a person in a position of authority.

Translation studies, like all other branches of science, must contribute to the development of our national spirituality and language culture. At the same time, the translator is required to convey to the people of the target language the national spirituality and language culture embodied in the original work, which is directly or indirectly translated from foreign languages into Uzbek.

The translator's task is to recreate the national spirituality and language culture in the translated language, which is skillfully described by the artist in the original work. If a translator misinterprets the national spirituality and language culture embodied in the original language in the translated language, he or she will, first of all, tarnish the work of the original work and its author, as well as the people to whom it belongs. Second, there is a lack of understanding of the national spirituality and language culture of the people of the target language.

Language has always been one of the basic criteria for the development of society, as it is a basic human need, a means of understanding, knowing, speaking, a means of communication, a factor of belonging. In particular, the Uzbek language is a sacred value of the Uzbek nation with its long historical roots, its own political and legal basis, a great spiritual achievement. Our national language, which has traversed glorious and honorable paths and overcome sharp and violent storms until its development, demonstrates its glory and priority in the state.

Different levels of social relations, international relations, scientific and technological progress, globalization processes also have a certain impact on the image of the national language, increasing the risk of internal and external threats.

Experience has shown that multilingualism is a progressive law of development, a guarantee of success. But not at the expense of forgetting one's own national language, comparing it with other languages, mixing it! Enlightened Jadids, who advocated progress through the study of other languages, were also cautious and responsible. In particular, Abdullah Avloni expressed his grief that “the loss of the national language is the loss of the spirit of the nation. Hayhot! We Turkestans are forgetting and losing day by day, let alone preserving the national language.

Attention and respect for the national language is a bright expression of nationalism, patriotism and nobility. The national language is the primary means of knowing, assimilating,

conveying, propagating, understanding and expressing national traditions, values and national spiritual heritage. Is it possible to call a person who has no love for his national language and respects other languages a representative of the nation and a patriot? Language is the highest concept related to the nation, society, homeland. Therefore, it is necessary to be careful in this regard, not to ax the roots of the great blessing of the ancestors.

Analytical observations in search of a suitable solution to the problem show that there is a need to further strengthen the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, to expand and strengthen the legal framework. Not only in these days, but also in recent years, patriotic linguists and intellectuals have been constantly thinking and debating such pressing issues as strengthening the official requirements of the Uzbek language, raising the national profile, ensuring compliance with the norms of literary language by all. Based on these principles, it is necessary to solve the following tasks without delay:

- Editing the law on the state language and strengthening the attitude to the official national language, the requirements of literary norms;
- to put an end to the problems of hesitation in connection with the Uzbek alphabet, which hinders the stability of the state language, to achieve literacy and increase the literacy of the population
- Strengthening the official status of the Uzbek language, based on the concept of developing the national idea at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan;
- Expanding the scope of spiritual and educational work to promote the official and national status of the Uzbek language, which is the main symbol of national values, the organization of targeted, targeted and systematic activities in this regard;
- creation of methodical manuals with recommended methods of formation of national language, values, social involvement, patriotism in the upbringing of children, taking into account that love and respect for the national spiritual heritage, first of all, begins with the family, the family is the cradle of values;
- Regularly organize spiritual and educational propaganda activities at educational stages, organizations, institutions and enterprises to familiarize with the official requirements of the state language, to explain the essence, to raise the spirit of the national language, in addition to the holiday on the eve of the state status of the Uzbek language;
- Systematic work to ensure the stability of respect and esteem for the official state language in every citizen of the country.

In short, the translated work is national to the reader

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