THE ROLE OF LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Annotation: In the study of world translation, the comparative study of different works of art gains importance. It is known that translation is one of the oldest forms of human activity, thanks to which we can imagine all the details of the history of social development. The translation is a powerful weapon in the interest of international friendship, brotherhood, and cooperation and the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural, and literary ties between nations. It speeds up the process of interaction and interaction between the pieces of literature of different peoples. Thanks to the translated works, readers will enjoy the masterpieces of world literature. At the same time, translation is an important tool to accelerate the development of languages and to expand and improve vocabulary. This article analyzes translation studies and their problems. Since no science can exist without considering and using experience, the work of predecessors in the field in question, it is necessary first of all to use the data of translation history and translation thinking, and the known result of the battle of views and to generalize and opinions on translation issues.

Keywords: literary text, national flavor, translation, translation studies, analysis.

In addition to the specific issues of translation theory and practice, translation studies research is conducting comprehensive research worldwide on general issues that reflect the nature of the subject, and the topic of translation is becoming increasingly attractive for researchers. When we speak of musicology and keep in mind not only the study of the physical aspects of musical sounds but also the understanding of the structures that these sounds go into in different types of musical composition, no one underestimates the importance of the skills and composing music the art of their good interpretation. Of course, this also applies to the translation. Translation science is just one side of linguistics, which in turn is just one of the behavioral sciences whose purpose is to carefully describe the role of verbal communication in human behavior. However, translation analysis differs from most linguistic studies in that when we translate we deal with at least two languages and examine them to represent formally different means of the same content.In our country, especially in the process of building a new Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy. One of the most urgent tasks is to preserve the purity of the 42181-3187state language, enrich it, and improve the

language culture of the population. In this regard, the comparative study of linguistic-cultural specifics of the use of barbarisms in linguistics in the context of multilingualism in English and Uzbek languages, the enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon with new elements, the expansion of non-standard acquisitions and their meaning. In translation studies, contextual meanings are of particular importance. Contextual meanings arise in the process of linguistic use of words depending on the environment and are realized under the influence of a narrow, wide, and extralinguistic context.

A word, especially a polysemantic one, is a complex semantic structure. The main thing in it is the nominative meaning, aimed directly at objects and phenomena of reality. According to V.V. Vinogradov, he supported and socially conscious basis of all its other meanings and uses. The problem of the hierarchy of meaning of a polysemantic word has been the subject of several studies, notably the work of R.O. Yakobson on the main, main, and special meanings and E. Kurilovich on primary and secondary semantic functions. The difference between the main linguistic meaning and its hierarchically subordinate proper meanings is that the main meaning is contextindependent, while the remaining (proper) meanings add contextual elements to the semantic elements of the main meaning. The enrichment of the context leads to the emergence of further private shades of private values [1].

The relations of the main meaning to the private meaning are regular in polysemous words, which is one of the most important features of polysemy. KI Smirnitsky emphasized that the connections between lexico-semantic variants in the language system turn out to be repetitive, typical, and regular. The language proper (as well as its semantic variant, the general meaning) comprises the main meaning and single meanings, which are directly given in regularly implemented positions [2].

Depending on the degree of frequency, one can distinguish between ordinary (recurring) and occasional (accidental, individual) context meanings. The first, over time, with the accumulation of observations, passes into the category of divergent correspondences. The latter can appear and disappear as a manifestation of one author or another's subjective usage of words, and are most commonly found in fiction. Transforming the casual use of the word into the usual is one of the most common forms of polysemy. X. Cassares gives several reasons that lead the speaker to discard the generally accepted word that is on the tip of his tongue and replace it with another user with a meaning unusual to him. This is mainly a sudden association of ideas, emotional excitement (obviously a state of passion), a desire for expressiveness to achieve the comic effect, or simply a desire to attract the attention of the listener or reader. It is the occasional, unusual use of the word and the reasons for it that must be taken into account by the translator. Contextual meanings are not introduced from the outside but are the realization of the meanings potentially embedded in the word. This can be ascertained from the semantic structure of the word. By defining the lexical

meaning of a word, by showing its semantic structure as a system of bilateral minimal lexical units—lexico-semantic variants of the word—we can take into account such factors that normally escape the researcher's field of vision and determine the lexical meaning, such as e.g. B.: 1) socially conscious and fixed (systemic) contexts of use of the word; 2) belonging of a certain word to a certain semantic or lexico-grammatical category of words; 3) specific lexical connections with other words due to the models of semantic compatibility of verbal signs inherent in this language; 4) semantic correlations of words with synonyms and other similar words throughout the language system.

The above definition, given by A.A. Ufimtseva, contains a list of factors that determine the properties of the word as a basic unit of speech, fixed by the vocabulary, and as a minimum unit of speech flow. As mentioned above, a polysemantic word is a complex semantic structure. Its main meaning is the nominative meaning. The primary function writes E. Kurilovich coincides with the main value of Jacobson, the secondary functions are identical to other private values. The use of the expression's actual (literal) and figurative meaning according to E. Kurilovich indicates a certain hierarchy between them. It is clear, he continues, that the immediate data are the private meanings that appear under certain conditions (in context).

The main and special meanings given directly in regularly realized positions are actual linguistic meanings (as well as their semantically invariant common meaning). Beyond regularity, there are chains of other special shades of certain meanings (E. Kurilovich), word applications (V.V. Vinogradov), word meanings that already have an extralinguistic character (V.A. Zvegintsev, G.P. Melnikov and others). These are the contextual meanings of the word, the particular uses of the word in a context that go beyond the usual linguistic meanings, although indirectly motivated by linguistic meanings through a system of hidden internal forms, and implications. Such contextual meanings (actual meanings, in W. Schmidt's terminology) are not recorded in explanatory dictionaries because they exceed the limits of usage and do not reveal regular relationships. A. R. Luria emphasized that meaning, in contrast to the usual linguistic meaning, is the actualization of aspects associated with a certain situation and the affective attitude of the subject, the transformation of meanings, the choice between all the connections behind the word, the system of connections what is currently relevant. It is easy to understand that the word rope has a meaning for a person who wants to pack a purchase, but for a person who has fallen into a hole and wants to get out of it, it is a means of saving a life.So, the national color has its limitations, since ethnic differences in extra-linguistic experience and the presence in words of a very bright cultural component in some cases are almost insurmountable obstacles to achieving an equivalent translation.

Some of the cultural information is lost in translation. This is normal insofar as the loss of some information within certain (smaller) limits is an inherent phenomenon of translation, but losses beyond that, the leveling of national and cultural peculiarities, make an equivalent translation impossible. In this case, they resort to retelling, adaptive arrangement, etc.

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