

REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE CULTURE ON NON-EQUIVALENT VOCABULARY

Abdullaeva M.A.

*Abdullaeva Munavara Abdulakhadovna - Associate Professor,
DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,
STATE CONSERVATORY OF UZBEKISTAN, TASHKENT, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN*

Abstract: *the need for an intercultural approach to learning a foreign language is the demand of time. The language develops within the framework of its own culture, and the vocabulary of the language being rich in realities finds expression in the language and unlikely to be understood by speakers of another language of a different culture. The article gives a brief explanation of the necessity to study the realities of the country which language is studied.*

Keywords: *non-equivalent vocabulary, culture, language, vocabulary, language terms, equivalents, literature, speech stereotypes, historical coloration, linguistic, phrase, socio-cultural.*

НЕЭКВИВАЛЕНТНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА КАК ОТРАЖЕНИЕ РАЗЛИЧИЙ В ЯЗЫКАХ РАЗНЫХ КУЛЬТУР

Абдуллаева М.А.

*Абдуллаева Мунавара Абдулахадовна – доцент,
кафедра узбекского языка и социальных наук,
Государственная консерватория Узбекистана, г. Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан*

Аннотация: *потребность в межкультурном подходе к изучению иностранного языка является требованием времени. Язык развивается в рамках своей собственной культуры, и словарный запас языка, богатый на реалии, находит выражение в языке и вряд ли будет понят носителями другого языка другой культуры. В статье дается краткое объяснение необходимости изучения реалий страны, язык которой изучается.*

Ключевые слова: *безэквивалентная лексика, культура, язык, лексика, языковые термины, эквиваленты, литература, речевые стереотипы, историческая окраска, лингвистика, фраза, социокультурный.*

Understanding cross-cultural differences makes perceiving the features of the culture being studied clearer, allows for more effective interaction with other cultures, and a deep study of the cultures of other nations teaches people tolerance, respect, and understanding of the other nations' behavior.

One of the main objects of the language studies are the non-equivalent vocabulary (realia) of the country of the language studied. Being a part of a language or a culture that cannot be translated because they are not found in other tongues, realia should be studied with particular thoroughness. In addition, the realia is of interest to foreign language learners who want to get to know the culture of the country as best as possible. The realia shows the closeness between a language and its culture. The manifestation of new realia in the tangible and intangible life of a society leads to the emergence of realia in the language, and the time of new realia can be established quite accurately, as vocabulary sensitively responds to all changes in everyday life. Realia are a necessary part of conveying the cultural identity of the people through language. English teachers in higher education institutions should necessarily study the realia of the culture studied. However, given how quickly life is changing in a world of constant interweaving cultures, language terms must also change quickly.

The distinctive feature of the realia, in comparison with other words of a language, is primarily the subject matter of the latter, in other words a close connection of the subject denoted by realia, concept, and phenomenon on the one hand and the historical period of time on the other. This implies that the national or local flavor corresponds to realia. Realia express the identity of the people and express the relationship between the linguistic and conceptual life of people and their environment. The changes in social, political, economic and cultural fields lead to cultural barriers gradually being destroyed. "New phenomena of culture are being formed, the boundaries between one's own and someone else's are being erased. The changes that come as a result include almost all forms of life and are ambiguous in different cultures. These estimates are most often determined by the characteristics of interacting cultures» [1].

Realia in linguistics is a sign by which objects and phenomena of the culture of the people acquire a linguistic appearance. Being carriers of national or historical color, the realia do not have exact equivalents in other languages and are not directly translated into other languages [2]. Realia, among other things, include specific facts about history, national community, characteristic objects of culture and art, as well as folklore concepts.

The decisive factor in categorizing any phenomena to the words denoting the realia is the national variety, which is so obvious that they cannot be attributed to the national characteristics of the culture of any country other than the country that gave birth to these realia. It is the color that makes the neutral lexical unit a nationally colored realia.

Realia belong to a vocabulary that has no equivalents identified during the translation process. They are not translated into another language verbatim, but are proposed to use spatial description, as they are present in one language group and are absent in another.

In the transfer of foreign proper names, geographical names, as well as the names of different kinds of companies, firms; for example, "Nike", "Nestle" transliteration methods are used. The realia also include the names of Apple, which means apple and hence the origin of one of the products of this company "Macintosh" (popular in the U.S. variety of apples). The names Daewoo (Big Universe) and Nintendo (leave luck to heaven) are not translated. All readers understand the name Pepsi, Coca-Cola, Knor, and Lego – that has become synonymous with the phrase "children's designer". The general use and popularity of these names makes such terms become realia in all languages.

The same method is widely used in the transmission of social and political literature, such as gender, *assignment*, *tribalism*, *impeachment*, etc. It is common that the transition of spoken or written image of a foreign lexical unit does not reveal its meaning, and these words remain incomprehensible, although they continue to be widely used. Such words are called international. A descriptive method of conveying non-equivalent vocabulary is also used, which is to disclose the value of the lexical unit with the help of deployed phrases that reveal the attributes of the lexical unit with its description. For example, carrel is an individual booth in the library. Most often, this category includes newly formed and yet un-dictionary language units or words denoting objects or phenomena not known to the culture of the transmitting language. A feature of realia is the recognition of them by the native speakers and vice versa, unknowing for representatives of other cultures.

Another example is the transmission of ethnographic realities usually used by contextual substitution. The position of Minister of Finance in the UK is called Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs translates as *Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*. Contextual replacement is also used in the translation of measurements and currencies, for example, feet are translated as meters, and inches as centimeters. Thus, in the process of learning a foreign language, it is necessary to master a new system of cultural meanings, which are expressed in phraseology, proverbs, sayings, terminology, speech stereotypes and linguistic context. Differing in the way of dissemination and penetration into other languages, the realia usually infiltrates into another language from the works of literature and through the media.

Over time, many of the national and cultural realia, finding themselves in a new language environment, are unusual for the original associative meanings, which leads to the emergence of new versions of their interpretation, due to the use of them in an unusual context and the need to express a different conceptual meaning. The distinctive features of realia in relation to the terms can be considered national and historical coloration. Realia are cultural and historical factors that exist objectively in the reality that do not depend on the ways of translation into other languages. Thus, without the equivalence of the lexical stock cannot be the main factor in the classification of any phenomena to realia.

According to the classification, the realia can be musical. Country music is also not translated, blues is blues (melancholic, dull music of American negroes, later a form of jazz music), «makom» in Uzbek-Tajik or «makam» in Syrian-Turkish traditional music. Musical instruments - banjo, nagara, baglama, domra, bandura, etc., as well as other arts and crafts - pop art direction in modern foreign avant-garde.

The limit between non-environmental vocabulary and vocabulary that has well-established equivalents in another language may also be temporary, which is used by only one translator and not enshrined in a new form. The linguistic and cultural studies realia include the names of composers, popular artists, characters of artistic works, the names of pop groups (the Queen, the Beatles, the Back Street Boys, etc.).

With the advent of new concepts and the development of technology, words such as "device" and "gadgets," "selfies" are firmly entrenched in the colloquial norm of language. There were also "new" verbs - "use" "chat," "Google." The meaning of each of them needs to be explained in a few words. However, in modern language these words are used by young people without equivalent. This layer of vocabulary can be attributed to imposed realia, which do not enrich the language, but rather contribute to its internationalization, depriving their own color and identity. Thus, representatives of one generation, who grew up on the same books and films, easily understand each other only by a few words or a part of a phrase. While representatives of another generation do not see any sense in what is said, because they do not recognize the stylistic reception containing an indication of well-known facts, theoretical events, literature or musical works.

Thus, each phenomenon in a particular language has its own name. Therefore, in order to transmit it in another language it should be used with preservation of equivalence while maintaining hue and image.

The study of sociocultural vocabulary is necessary for better and deeper understanding of the original version and to recreate the information about these values while translation through the language of another national culture.

The rules of translating realia are multi-stage. Therefore, the aspect of indirect translations depends on which language the text is translated. The realia reflects a certain color on the characteristics of the modes of expression. First, there area where that realia was created should be in particularly taken into consideration. In other words country, nation, ethnicity should not be overlooked when a particular word is translated into another language. Therefore, the translation in the chosen language should consider the original, very specific, national, local object or concept that represent words. The particular nation, its history, culture, everyday and family life or place of residence have their own specific words that express the subject, concept and event of that place and period. A great deal of phrases, phraseology, proverbs and sayings have the meanings that very difficult to understand if one is not familiar with the local culture. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that words in the language of some peoples may simply not exist in practical life of other peoples and thus be absent in the language of the latter.

Thus, it becomes obvious that the realia is not just a word, but an object, event and phrases in the life of a particular people, denoting concepts that are not always clear to other nations. An important feature of the realia is that it represents stems from the essence of the subject. In different historical periods of a particular nation lifestyle, socio-economic development the essence of realities left its effect on the linguistic structure of the language.

However, it could add to ambiguous situation when the translator seeks to preserve all the national-cultural specifics of the original text. If it completely preserves all the information included in the text by the author, but no additional function provided by the author that can be conditionally referred to regional geography.

That is why, when it is necessary to translate reality and convey the correct meaning to the reader, one cannot ignore the national identity and historical flavor. Subsequently, this requires a careful and special attitude to the historical and national flavor. Usually, such words are actively used not only in everyday life, but also in fiction. Translation of fiction is a social undertaking. Each translation of a work of art is done on the basis of tradition. Often the authors translate the fiction text not interlinear (verbatim), but using indirect translation. Thus, indirect translation then became a tradition and its fruits led to the fact that peoples can enjoy the precious creations of world literature.

References / Список литературы

1. *Podzolkova I.R.* Realities of Russian and American Culture in Translations / I.R. Podzolkova // Herald of ChelSU, 2013. № 20 (311).
2. *Vlahov S., Florin S.* Untranslatable in translation. M.: Between the People's Relations, 1980.
3. *Konovalov E.K., Grigoryan E.O.* Complexity of displaying national color whenre-dressing the original text / Philological sciences in Russia and abroad: materials Internar. (St. Petersburg, February 2012). St. Petersburg: Renome, 2012.