

## TRANSLATION OF LINGUOCULTURAL PECULIARITIES IN HAFIZA KOCHKAROVA'S TRANSLATIONS

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the features of the translation of linguocultures from German into Uzbek and the use of translation transformations in the translations of Hafiza Kochkarova.*

**Keywords:** *linguoculture, sociolinguistic, translation, culture, language, classification, cognitive linguistic.*

### I. INTRODUCTION

Culturally marked terms are interpreted as the intersection of language and culture. Linguoculture science is a complex scientific discipline that examines the interaction of culture and language in their functioning and reflects this process as a holistic structure of entities in the unity of their linguistic and extra-linguistic (cultural) content. Variety linguistics is often viewed as part of sociolinguistics within applied linguistics, and more recent introductions to sociolinguistics can be found own chapters on variety linguistics. Hafiza Qochqorova explores diverse variations within a natural language and tries to varieties with extra-linguistic factors such as age, gender or social relationship as well as with the factor of regional affiliation. There is an interdependent relationship between culture and language. Under culture is traditionally understood as everything that humans create themselves. Culture is seen as a web of meaning, as "interlocking systems that can be interpreted as a culture-marked vocabulary of German: Pluriculturalism and regionalism understood. It forms a frame in which the sign is "understandable – namely dense - are writable". 'Cultural units' form the building blocks of cultures that are represented by signs and thus made observable. Linguistic signs become the most important representatives of 'Cultural units' are counted. The concept of culture can therefore be related to linguistics in Relationship: linguistic studies can be directed.

Linguoculturology is a complex scientific discipline that interacts (the interaction) of culture and language in their functioning and examined process as a holistic structure of entities in the unity of their linguistic and extra-lingual (cultural) content. This on the interface between linguistic and cultural studies, which is used for tends towards independence, explores the things that are reflected and held cultural phenomena. It looks at historical and contemporary linguistic ones facts through the prism of spiritual culture.

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Like any branch of science, linguoculturology has its own methods that scientists use in their research. The most important methods of linguoculturology are: frame analysis, which the stereotypical situations in the consciousness (memory) of the person or the intellectual systems, narrative analysis (narration, conversation), methods of field ethnography (description, classification, etc.), open interviews in which psychology and sociology, the method of linguistic reconstruction of the culture, traditional methods of ethnography, techniques of experimental cognitive linguistics in which the main source of material is the area native speakers.

One of the most popular methods in linguoculturology is that linguocultural analysis of texts in which layers of national and global cultures are stored. There are many different methods and means of research used: both interpretative and explanatory and Psycholinguistic.

"Language is a mirror that lies between the world and people, with whose help we can recognize

the most important properties of the world. It not only reflects the real world and its living conditions, but also that public self-awareness of an ethnic group, their mentality, national Character, lifestyle, traditions, customs, morals, value system, worldview, Vision of the world ”.

### III. MAIN PART

Linguoculturology emerged on the basis of cultural studies, ethnolinguistics, linguistics and sociolinguistics is a new direction in the linguistics, like any branch of science, linguoculturology has its own methods used by scholars to research the language and culture in their use interaction. In the context of this chapter, as well as all of the work is the German national identity, the language and chapter, as well as all of the works is the German national identity, the language and culture of the German people embodies, and incorporates these two principles into a unified and inseparable unit that is defined by scientists as a linguoculture that immediate object of our linguocultural research.

Quyida keltirilgan misollarda nemis millati urf-odatları aks etgan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar va o'ziga xos jihatlari ifodasiga guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin. masalan: *Die Hochzeit darf nicht in der heißesten Zeit, also nicht an den Hundstagen stattfinden, aber auch nicht im wetterwendischen Monat April, die Wochen des Aufgebots vor der Hochzeit dürfen nicht auf die Hartenwoche vor Ostern fallen, und bei der Hochzeit selbst soll Vollmond sein, oder wenigstens zunehmender Mond, der beste Monat für eine Hochzeit ist Mai.*

This example illustrates the customs associated with the wedding ceremony, that is, the specifics of the culture of that particular nation. The translator translates it into Uzbek as follows: *To'y yozgi chilla paytida ham, aprel oyining yomg'irli kunlarida ham va yana Pasxa bayramidan oldingi hayajonli haftada ham bo'lishi mumkin emas. Nikoh marosimi vaqtida osmondagi oy to'lin, hech bo'lmaganda endi to'lishayotgan bo'lishi lozim. To'y uchun eng yaxshi fursat may oyidir.*

Die Hundstage – in Latin dies caniculares – are not, as we commonly assume, the particularly hot days of the year. The time of the dog days is clearly defined. It is from July 23rd to August 23rd every year. Die Hundstage owe their name to the double star Sirius (A and B) and the constellation "Big Dog" – so the Die Hundstage are not a meteorological but an astronomical event. Translated into Uzbek, “yozgi chilla” are the hottest forty days from June 25 to August 5.

Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. ... Although a holiday of high religious significance in the Christian faith, many traditions associated with Easter date back to pre – Christian, pagan times.

Danach wird die Braut von ihren Freundinnen für die Hochzeit geschmückt, sie trägt Myrtenkranz und Schleier.

Will eine Jungfer erfahren, ob sie bald heiraten wird, muss sie in der Silvesternacht an den Hühnerstall klopfen.

### IV. CONCLUSION

The translator delivers the presented linguocultures to the Reader using transliteration and phonological transformation, as well as annotation. In the examples presented, the wedding ceremony is a reflection of German culture and Customs, requiring a linguoculturological approach from an interpreter. In the translation of the works into the Uzbek language, the name of the genres associated with it, the nature of the genre, artistry, language features and, most importantly, creates a basis for special observation and implementation of the preservation of a specific national spirit.

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