

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL VALUES IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Demonstration of different types of phraseological equivalents in the compared languages serves for the study of a foreign language and the study of translation, while the equivalents themselves are indicated in bilingual dictionaries. Comparison of specific, specific phraseological units helps to gather material in different directions: translation theory, phraseographic theory and comparative-typological research.

Keywords: *comparison, phraseological unit, basis, exchange, attitude, translation, compatibility, dictionaries.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Демонстрация разных видов фразеологических эквивалентов в сравниваемых языках служит для изучения иностранного языка и изучения перевода, а сами эквиваленты указываются в двуязычных словарях. Сопоставление конкретных, конкретных фразеологизмов помогает собирать материал по разным направлениям: теории перевода, теории фразеологии и сравнительно-типологическим исследованиям.

Ключевые слова: *сравнение, фразеологизм, основа, обмен, отношение, перевод, сочетаемость, словари.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of the similarities and differences between the exact phraseological units of the two languages is the basis of comparative analysis in phraseology. Phraseological dictionaries include "contextual interchangeable" or "obertonal" translations. "Contextual interchangeable" or "obertonal" translations are specific occasional equivalents and are used to translate phraseology into a single text. Therefore, such translations are shown only in the text, not as a phraseological translation. It should be borne in mind that the occasionality of the following equivalence is determined only by the text property, while in another text such a translation may be expressed as a full or partial equivalent, without being obertonal. Contextual interchangeable or obertonal translations are part of literary translation.

"The most short-sighted man could see that at a glance, with his naked eye," Martin said. Mrs. Homini was a philosopher and an authoress, and consequently had

a pretty strong digestion; but this hoarse, this indecorous phrase was almost too much for her. For a gentleman sitting alone with lady - although the door was open - to talk about a naked eye!

"It's an obvious truth, and even a blind person can understand it," Martin said. Mrs. Homini was a philosopher and writer, and when she took the truth, she could digest the whole thing. But such rude, unspeakable remarks were very unpleasant even for him. It is impossible to tell the truth openly to a man sitting alone with a woman, even if the doors are open.

"Open truth" is the exact equivalent of the phraseology "the naked truth". The phraseology "Be on the level" means "to be true, to be true," but this translation can be replaced by a different, that is, obertonal, translation in the following sentence.

It's Andrew whose life is once more in your hands - it is E. whom you are to save from being plucked of her borrowed plumes, discovered, branded, and trodden down, first by him, perhaps who has raised her to this dizzy pinnacle!

Andrew's life is in your hands again. You must save Andrew, he must not be like a raven whose peacock feathers have been torn off, you must not allow him to be deceived, beaten to the ground, stuck in a swamp, but he who lifts him up may be in bad shape himself.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The study of phraseological units between languages in terms of aspectual and functional meaning is an autonomous phenomenon. They show the typology of phraseological equivalents, and it is manifested in the following cases: structural - equivalents with semantic and functional meaning.

When analyzing languages in terms of aspectual and functional meaning, the following types of relationships between languages emerge:

- 1) conformity, that is, the complete conformity of an aspect with meaning;
- 2) lexical variant or structural synonymy, complete conformity of meaning and syntactic construction;
- 3) ideographic synonymy, ie the adaptation of the signifiable meaning of the specific semantic features of phraseological units in both languages;
- 4) hypero-hyponia, adaptation of one of the compared phraseological units due to the presence of additional, specific semantic features of the signifiable meaning;
- 5) stylistic synonymy, i.e. the existence of a difference between stylistic meaning and therefore their adaptation;

6) antonymy and polysemy, the difference between the meanings studied is large or small;

7) enantiosemy, the contradiction between the meanings of the studied phraseological units.

If the phraseological unit is ambiguous, then each phraseological variant is studied separately. Another aspect of adaptation between languages is the counting aspect, and it includes the following characteristics:

a) the use of comparisons of appropriate phraseological units;

b) in both languages the equivalents that determine this or that meaning - the number of phraseological units;

c) the number of phraseological units in the phraseological system of the studied languages.

Phraseological units have different frequencies: high, medium and low frequency phraseological units. In the comparable language, each phraseological unit has one complete structural-semantic equivalent. Structurally - semantically, the number of incomplete equivalents is the majority. If we consider the equivalents of phraseological units, they are compared with the equivalents of the compared language as follows:

1) One unambiguous conformity, that is, one English phraseological unit corresponds to one definite Uzbek phraseological unit. A.V. Kunin called them "monoequivalents", which are usually complete or incomplete structural-semantic equivalents.

2) ambiguous compatibility, in which there are other parallel equivalents in one or both languages, in addition to the complete structural-semantic equivalent. Such adaptations are mainly used when there are many synonyms in a series of phraseologies.

3) Comparison of English and Uzbek phraseological systems plays an important role among the English-Uzbek (Uzbek-English) phraseological equivalents.

It follows that the classification of the exact phraseological structure of the compared phraseological units is more widely developed and applied than the exact functional-spiritual classification.

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