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Research Article

CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE TRANSLATION OF SPANISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS INTO UZBEK

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Makhfuza Ravshanovna Artikova

Doctor Of Philosophy (Phd) In Philological Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the Spanish phraseological units and the problems of translating them into the Uzbek language. As we know, that Spanish and Uzbek are the languages of various linguistic structures. Furthermore, they are the languages of nations of various cultural origins. For this reason, during the translation of the phraseological units in the Spanish classes, the Uzbek students will have the problems of translating them correctly, in particular the phraseological units, in which the names of the parts of the body and the names of the animals are used. If we pay attention to the issue that the majority of phraseological units are not directly translated into Uzbek, first of all it is necessary to explain to the essence of these units and to find their equivalents in Uzbek. In the paper he analyzes the cultural heritage of Spain and Uzbekistan using the example of phraseological units and the problems of their translations.

KEYWORDS

During the translation, the translator encounters difficulties such as understanding and knowing well the customs and traditions, the ideology of such a people, which he is translating from his mother tongue.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Uzbek linguist O.Muminov "translation is not equivalent to some text, it is the process as difficult as rewriting the original text. And translating the elements of some culture and

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interpreting the original idea in another language is a very complicated situation for the translator [1, 3].

We know, that when we learn a language, we will study the culture of that nation as well. It is that culture and language are related concepts. That is why today, in the time of globalization, the problems of cultural linguistics are more current.

Cultural linguistics learns language as phenomenon of culture. That is the determined view of the world through the prism of the national language, when the language expresses the national mentality.

Phraseological units are one of the means of expressing the national mentality in the language. The use of phraseological units in the language is closely related to the cultural life, customs, history, worldview and other factors of that nation.

Why do you investigate phraseological units, metaphors and symbols? It is that, they are valuable sources of knowledge about the culture and mentality of the nation. They preserve the myths, legends and traditions.

The famous Russian linguist Larin writes, that "Phraseological units express the views of the people, social regime and ideology of their time" [2,126].

Phraseology is the linguistic part, which learns stable phrases and expressions. Phraseological units have a special morphological and syntactic construction, and words cannot be separated from their structure. The joined words of express the unique meaning. phraseology Phraseological units are used in figurative senses.

Phraseological unit is considered the combination of words characterized by presenting a certain degree of fixation or idiomaticity, that is, they are combinations of words whose meaning is not necessarily deduced from the meaning of the components separately and have limited "modification, substitution, the addition of complements or any other alteration of its structure", according to Ruiz Gurillo [3].

According to the "Ideological Dictionary of the Spanish Language" by Julio Casares, phraseology is defined as "the set of phrases and idioms of the language" [4, 24].

For Balikova the sentences are the results of the social strata and they express notions and characters of the people of some society" [5, 7].

phraseological The units fulfill the communicative and aesthetic functions in the language [6, 19].

Phraseological issues and the problem of the difference in word content in various languages are substantial to translation theory and practice. Phraseological units will often offer practical difficulties and arouse great theoretical interest, such as the different meanings of words in various languages.

The comparative study of phraseological units not of related languages and of various linguistic structures contributes to the revelation of

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similarity and difference in the languages and ideologies of peoples and presents one of the most current problems of modern linguistics.

You should note that in the process of translating into phraseological units the translator has to understand the content of the sentences well, and that requires knowing well the mentality and ideology of such a people. Because it is possible that a phrase can have a positive idea for the representatives of one nation, and not for the others.

translating In the process of Spanish into phraseological units Uzbek. Uzbek translators should first of all pay attention to ethnic and mental factors, since Spanish and Uzbek are not only languages of various structures, they are also languages of several continents. If Spanish belongs to the Romance languages, Uzbek belongs to the Altai languages.

What to do in order not to make a mistake in the translation of the Spanish phraseological units into Uzbek?

- Do not translate directly;
- Understand well the meaning of phraseological units with the help of Spanish phraseological dictionaries:
- Search for its state of use with the help of search systems in newspapers or literature;
- Find the Uzbek equivalent and check from Uzbek phraseological dictionaries.

Uzbek students, learning Spanish as a foreign language, often have difficulties with the translation of phraseological units, in particular, in which the names of parts of the body are used.

It is that, in the place of names of some parts of the body, used in the Spanish phraseological units, in Uzbek the others are used. And that depends on the mentality and ideology of two nations, that one is the representative of the West and one is of the East. But you should note, that there are some phraseological units, which can be directly translated from English into Uzbek.

For example, the phraseological units with the use of the word boca (mouth).

Boca bajo - meaning: to be something in an inverted position.

Example: "Un accidente en la calle de Poeta Querol en Valencia deja a un vehículo boca abajo" (El País, July 30, 2022).

That phrase is used with respect to accidents. But in Uzbek there is a phrase "oyogi osmondan boʻldi".

That means, which foot is up. So instead of the word mouth in Uzbek the phrase with the word foot is used.

(estar/quedarse) con la boca abierta – meaning: to be/be astonished, admired.

Example: "Esta mañana, mientras leía la noticia de María Dolores Amorós, ya saben, la ex directora general de Caja Mediterranio, me he

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dado cuenta de que tenía la boca abierta de par en par" (El País, February 25, 2023).

You can translate directly to that phraseological unit. In Uzbek there is the phrase og'zi ochilib qolmoq. And that phraseological unit has the same meaning as Spanish.

estar (alguien) colgada /colgarse de boca (de alguien) - meaning: to listen with pleasure to what is said, to be aware of what one says.

Example: "Y supongo que le dirían que no llevase un habano, porque eso sí está mal visto, aunque dudo mucho de que lo que colgaba de su boca fuera un farias" (El País, October 1, 2022).

In Spanish that phraseological unit is used towards the listener. In Uzbek there is the phrase ogʻziga qaratib qoʻymoq. This phraseological unit has the similar meaning of hanging / hanging from the mouth, but it is used towards the person who speaks.

(sin/no decir) esta boca es mía - meaning: without / say absolutely nothing.

This phraseological unit cannot be directly translated. According to its meaning it is appropriate to the Uzbek phrase - mum tishlamoq. Which translates into Spanish to to honeycomb. Why ruminates ruminate honeycomb? In ancient times, when there was no chewing gum, in oriental countries honeycombs. ruminated in How honeycombs were very sweet, people could not speak.

Phraseological units with the use of the word corazón (heart).

con el corazón en la mano - meaning: with all sincerity

Example: "Estrenamos 'Con el corazón en la mano', nuevo clip de Eladio y los seres queridos" (El País, February 20, 2023).

In Spanish, phraseological units with the word corazón (heart) are used to express feelings. In Uzbek phraseology instead of the word yurak heart the word galb - soul is often used. There is the Uzbek phrase chin qalbdan - from the whole soul, which can be used in the translation process as the equivalent of the phraseological unit with a heart in hand.

con gran dolor de corazón – meaning: sorry a lot.

You can translate directly to that phraseological unit as well, but you must use next to yurak heart the word galb - soul. In Uzbek the word heart is understood as a physical organ, but the word soul has a spiritual meaning.

Phraseological units with the use of the word cara (face).

cruzar (alguien) la cara a alguien - meaning: to slap or hit someone.

Example: "Tengo delante las necrológicas que han publicado sobre él varios periódicos, todas ellas iluminadas por fotografías con la amplia sonrisa que le cruzaba toda la cara y le achinaba los ojos (El País, July 15, 2022).

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That phrase can be directly translated. In Uzbek there is the ironic phrase yuzini bejab qo'ymoq, which can be used as the equivalent of that phraseological unit.

Phraseological units with the use of the word dientes (teeth).

crujir (a alguien) los dientes - meaning: to feel anger at someone for something that happened.

Example: "...el atómico, el hombre más araña amarilla que nunca, que ordena a los suyos acelerar, controlar. Eso significa caos y crujir de dientes (El País, July 14, 2022).

The phraseological unit can be translated to gnash (to someone) the teeth. As the equivalent, tishini qayramoq is used, which translates as sharpening the teeth.

Phraseological units with the use of the word nariz (nose).

estar hasta las narices - meaning: to be fed up, annoved

Example: "Estamos hasta las narices de llamar de puerta en puerta en el Gobierno andaluz", afirma Pastrana (El País, July 2, 2022).

Such a phraseological unit cannot be translated directly into Uzbek. According to the meaning of the original phrase, the Uzbek phrase bo'g'zigacha kelmog, which translates as reaching llegar hasta la garganta. So, instead of the phraseological unit with the word nose, in Uzbek we choose the phrase with the word garganta (throat).

Phraseological units with the use of the word ojos (eyes).

en un abrir y cerrar de ojos - meaning: quickly.

Example: "El extremo de Manchester United resuelve la eliminatoria en un abrir y cerrar de ojos" (El País, May 5, 2023).

This phraseological unit has a suitable variant in Uzbek: koʻz ochib yumguncha, which means until the eyes blink.

In the process of translating Spanish phraseological units into Uzbek it may not be correct to translate directly (besides some situations like "in the blink of an eye"). In this case the translators, in particular, the students of the faculties of translation can mistake the meaning of the phraseological units.

The meanings of the Spanish phraseological units, the ones mentioned above, and their translations into Uzbek showed that the phrases are concentrated, especially, with such semantic domains, which were significant in a subjective way for people and are linked to interpersonal relationships, and social situations. In it various degrees of correspondence of language peculiarities of phraseological units are formed: from absolute coincidence (similarity) divergences (in coincidence), that is, difference, conditioned on the national specificity of languages of two countries.

And this situation demands great mastery and linguistic and cultural experience from the translator. Sometimes translators translate only

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the meanings of phraseological units and do not try to find their equivalents. It cannot be said that this way of translation is incorrect. But using the equivalent of the Spanish phrases in Uzbek increases the expressive force and national character of the text, and makes it more interesting for the Uzbek audience.

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