

**NATIONALLY SPECIFIC WORDS AND THEIR PLACE IN THE LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract**

This article explains national specific words, how they are named in linguistics, and the importance of national specific words in language. Information about national specific words, Their types, the translation of national specific words and attention to their meanings, the meanings of such words and their correct understanding and explanation, the methods of translation used in the translation of national specific words in the process of translation and the problems that arise in the translation process. Processes such as the importance and importance of nationally specific words in relations with other peoples, their function in works are highlighted.

**Keywords**

National specific words, non-alternative translation, linguoculturology, realism, translation methods, neologism, topology.

**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada milliy xos soʻzlar, ularning tilshunoslikda qanday nomlanishi va milliy xos soʻzlarning tildagi ahamiyati izohlanadi. Milliy xos soʻzlar haqida maʼlumot, ularning turlari, milliy xos soʻzlarni tarjima qilish va ularning maʼnolariga eʼtibor berish, bu kabi soʻzlarning ifodalovchi maʼnolari hamda ularni toʻgʻri tushunish va tushuntirish, tarjima jarayonida milliy xos soʻzlar tarjimasida qoʻllaniladigan tarjima usullari va tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolar haqida. Milliy xos soʻzlarning boshqa xalqlar bilan munosabatlardagi ahamiyati va muhimligi, ularning asarlardagi vazifasi kabi jarayonlar yoritiladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar**

Milliy xos soʻzlar, muqobilsiz tarjima, lingvokulturologiya, realiya, tarjima usullari, neologizm, topologiya.

**Аннотация**

В этой статье объясняются национальные специфические слова, как они называются в лингвистике и значение национальных специфических слов в языке. Информация о национальных специфических словах, их типах, переводе национальных специфических слов и обращении внимания на их значения, значения, которые представляют такие слова, а также их правильное понимание и объяснение, методы перевода, используемые при переводе национальных специфических слов в процессе перевода, и проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода. Освещаются такие процессы, как значение и значимость слов национального характера в отношениях с другими народами, их функция в произведениях.

**Ключевые слова**

Национальные специфические слова, безальтернативный перевод, лингвокультурология, реальность, методы перевода, неологизм, топология.

**Introduction**

The very power of the word is the means of language, and language is the main instrument that confirms that each nation is a nation. In the same process, the concepts of language and culture combine, and these two concepts in one case combine many concepts, such as language, its charm, the scope of meaning. Today, developments are increasing in all areas, and in this process there are problems with a number of texts, that is, words and their concepts. In this respect, scientists are currently researching text, words and their meanings, relying on the experiences gained in many fields such as grammar, semantics, cognitology, Psycholinguistics, linguistics.

The reason for these actions is the perception of linguistic units in the human factor, the meanings they represent, and the restoration of national values, forming a solid foundation for the people's past and present, and for tomorrow. Today, many people are interested in the concept of nationally specific words, which causes many questions and problems in many areas, especially heated problems and discussions in the field of translation. In the process of translation, a lot of research has been carried out and continues to be carried out on the translation of national specific words, their translation from the Aslian language into the translation language.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Today, in the process of translation, many problems are faced with the translation of these words, and nationally specific words are named in linguistics by the term "linguoculturology", the processes of translating such words, finding them from the text and translating them are considered to be problems that plague most translators. Linguoculturology embodies the concepts of language and culture and provides information about the origin, customs and state of this people. Being aware of nationally specific words makes it possible to learn more about the way of life, life of peoples. In the field of linguoculturology, many scientists are conducting various studies, and in the process many innovations, new information are being created. Language is the weapon of creation in itself, the main factor for the preservation and development of culture, regular continuation, and therefore many applications are created in this area. One of the problems that arise in the translation process is related to the term "non-alternative lexicon", and the term is defined as follows:

An irreplaceable lexicon is a phenomenon that cannot be translated into another language exactly, representing its signs inherent in a particular folk culture. In any language dialect, there will be words, phraseological units, concepts that cannot be translated with another word: affection, affection, compassion and similar phraseological units. It is not easy to translate units like this, and in the process we may not be able to give the translation language exactly the same word that expresses, since words like this are considered a unit that represents the nationality inherent in a particular nation, and the National word that exists in one nation may not have found its expression in another nation.

Linguistics is currently manifested in several directions:

- 1.Linguistics is a separate social group that includes bright cultural ties, linguistic cases, specific scientific research.
- 2.Diachronic linguistics. Studies the changes in the exact transition time in the Ethnos state of linguistics.
- 3.Comparative linguistics. Engaged in a double analogy of the various Ethnos that appear in linguistics.

4.Descriptive linguistics. The work carried out in this area is numbered with a finger. Among them, M.K.Golovanivska's work "French mentality in the perspective of Russian speakers" is of great importance. Abstract concepts in Russian and French were taken as the object of the work: fate, danger, luck, soul, mind, contemplation, idea, etc.

5.Linguomadanian lexicography. Lingwo is engaged in the compilation of local lore dictionaries. This direction of linguoculturology is currently developing more rapidly than in other directions. D. as evidence of our opinion.G.We can cite Maltseva's linguistic dictionary. The dictionary consists of 25 chapters. It contains linguistic units, climatic features, animal and plant world, history of countries, ancient customs, traditions, ancient legends, symbols representing number and color; weddings, ceremonies, holidays; religious ceremonies; the development of the currency system; length, weight, volume, surface; trade works, Science, Technology, Medicine; Postal Service, construction of cities and history of architecture, among others, were taken as objects.

From the above, we can say that when creating such linguistic dictionaries, it is considered important to correctly define the relationship of language and culture. The concept of "realia", considered a branch of linguomadanian words, is also considered to be nationally specific words.

The exact definition of realities, their difference from "terms", their peculiarities in translation into other languages, the lexical, semantic, stylistic functions they represent, are being interpreted in different ways by pre-Khali linguists and translators. The issue of national identity, which the Realies represented in translations, was the subject of many scientific studies by Russian and Uzbek scientists. Realia as a word representing local, national Colorite, and giving them in translations for the first time began to attract the attention of scientists in the 50s of the last century. The realism in the text can be determined by the following criteria:

1. The word does not have a constant equivalent in the language of translation, which means its material meaning;
2. The word originally refers to an object or phenomenon inherent in the language culture, and the translation refers to a foreign object or phenomenon to the language culture. To date, there is no single classification of units of cultural symbols, and researchers, based on certain principles, propose different classifications of realities. Realies can be divided into the following types:
  1. Geographical (objects of physical geography).
  2. Ethnographic (related to everyday life, religion, art, culture).
  3. Socio-political (administrative-territorial structure, social structures and population groups, authorities, owners, etc.).

Brief concepts were formed with information about the types of nationally specific words, how they are called and annotated. The most recent issue is about the issue of translating the problems that arise in the translation of linguistic words in the translation process from the original language into the translation language.

Linguomadanian words are considered words of a certain nationality, as noted above, and in the process of translation, difficulties may arise in the translation of such words, and the use of several methods of translation in the translation of these words from the original language helps to achieve alternative translation. A process like this is considered complex and we can translate these words using several methods in translation:

1.The method of transliteration is to move words in the writing system of one language by letter or slightly matching them to the writing system of another language. This process is used when there is no alternative to words. This method is used by the translator to avoid the annotation of a new word or a word whose meaning is incomprehensible and its misinterpretation.

2.The method of transcription is to move words that are not alternatives to one language in another close to their pronunciation in another language writing system. In the process, each of the words is written as it sounds.

3.Translation by means of the kalking method is one of the more common methods. In this case, a word that does not have an alternative in the translation language is translated literally into the translation language.

4.Translation through the descriptive method is used in situations where it does not correspond to all the same methods as above. In this case, a word is given in the case of one sentence or an entire sentence by describing it into a translation language.

Again, in overcoming such difficulties, terms, words, idioms, Realis belonging to peoples may not have any other linguistic equivalent, or they may have some other meaning. In such cases, literal translation is considered dangerous and requires imagination from the translator. Different methods can be used in different translation methods. For example, in the process of artistic translation, it becomes easier to translate words that do not have an equivalent by using the following methods:

Epithets are an figurative definition that gives the artistic characteristics of a phenomenon or object. It can be given in the form of an adjective or noun, a verb or an adverb. Epithets are one of the main terms of literary theory, defining the word and influencing its expression. Basically, adjectives are used when writing epithets.

Metaphors are used to translate semantically, taking into account the interaction of characters in the text being translated.

Neologisms are tajimizing using new modern words while retaining the original meaning.

Irony is to translate words and opposites by comparison.

Topology and base names place and people names are translated in the same sense to surprise readers.

#### Conclusion

Understanding the meaning of nationally specific words, its correct application and translation in speech, the exchange of dialogue between peoples, acts as the main factor in the study of national values, traditions and Customs. The importance of nationally specific words in the process of translation, research on the tasks they carry, is important in the acquaintance of cultures among peoples. This process requires a great deal of skill from the translator, otherwise it can cause a number of problems and requires the translator to be aware of the large amount of information in this regard. From this it can be seen that the skill of the translator is important when we obtain from the works the knowledge of values that belong to another nation.

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