

The Problem of Translation at the Cognitive Level (Based on proverbs)

Tsoy Nadejda¹, Shin Ji Sun², Mingalieva Parvina³, Azimova Parizod⁴, Kim Natalya⁵

¹Master student Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, UZBEKISTAN

²Master student Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, UZBEKISTAN

³Master student Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

⁴Lecturer Uzbek State University of World Languages, UZBEKISTAN

⁵Doctor of Sciences, Professor, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, UZBEKISTAN

Abstract:

Language is the most important means of human communication, a tool for transmitting thoughts, acting simultaneously as a mirror of national culture, its custodian. Language units fix the content, which in one way or another goes back to the living conditions of the people. Recently, the study of the Korean language in the national and cultural aspect has become one of the most urgent topics not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other regions of the CIS. The national-cultural aspect is the linguistic meanings that reflect, fix and transmit from generation to generation the features of the national nature, economy, social structure, folklore, fiction, art, science, life and customs of the people.

Keywords: phraseological units, national-cultural semantics, extralinguistic reality, lexical meanings, grammatical forms and functions.

1. INTRODUCTION

To “learn” a non-native language, first of all, it is necessary to get acquainted with the national-cultural semantics, which is present at all levels of the language (in grammar, in syntax, not excluding phonetics). However, national-cultural semantics is most clearly manifested in stable units, such as: phraseological units, proverbs, aphorisms, the so-called secondary linguistic signs, closed stable phrases that are markers of situations or relationships between realities, directly and directly reflecting extralinguistic reality, naming objects and phenomena of the world around us.

The linguistic aspect of phraseology: in ordinary phrases, each word realizes one of its lexical meanings. So, in the combination 사과를 먹다 “to eat an

apple”, the verb to eat means “to eat” and the noun apple appears in the meaning of “the fruit of an apple tree”. Such constructions are usually called free phrases.

Components of a turnover like 마음 먹다 “lit. eat the soul” - do not have their own lexical meaning: their semantics is not equal to the sum of the meanings of the components. Here the turnover as a whole has lexical meaning:

마음 먹다 — “take a risk, make a decision”

Such constructions are usually called stable phrases or phraseological units, phraseological units (turnovers).

As a special type of linguistic units, phraseological units, in addition to their holistic meaning, have a number of specific features: structural dismemberment, constancy of the component composition, the nature of grammatical formalization (stability of the grammatical structure), and reproducibility.

The Main Findings and Results

Phraseological units are characterized by the constancy of components, the stability of the lexical composition. Yes, idiom 마가지를 쓰다. “lit. put on pagaji

(pagaji-“바가지” - a scoop made from dried half of a gourd)”- “to be deceived” in all cases of use consists of the same components: dress + pagaji:

물건을 비싸게 사서 바가지를 썼나 보다.

“I bought a thing expensive, it seems I was deceived”.

Phraseologisms are more complex than the word units of the language both structurally and semantically. However, most of them are characterized by functional proximity to the word, equivalence to it. Compare: 밥을 먹다 “lit. to eat porridge” (pap- “밥”- boiled rice) - “it’s normal to live, earn money”; 한푼을 가지도 없다 “lit. not worth a single poon”(phun “푼” - the monetary unit of Korea in 1892 – 1902) - “has no value, no meaning”; 돈 방석¹에 앉다 “lit. to sit on a square rug that is sewn from money” – “to be a rich man”; 돈을 부르다 “lit. throw money” – “spend”.

Semantic integrity, structure constancy determines another important feature of phraseological units that brings them closer to words - reproducibility.

This means that in the language system they exist as ready-made units, i.e. are not created in the process of speech, but are retrieved from memory and used in those lexical meanings, grammatical forms and functions that are assigned to them.

Thus, a phraseological unit is a unit reproduced in speech, most often equivalent to a word, having a holistic meaning, constant component composition and grammatical structure.

The section of linguistics that studies phraseological units as units of language is called phraseology.

Phraseology as a science reveals the features of phraseological units and determines their place among other units of the language, the connection with its other levels. In phraseology, the semantic,

structural-grammatical, expressive-stylistic properties of phraseological units, the peculiarities of their use are studied, their classification is carried out, sources and ways of replenishing the phraseological fund of the language are considered.

Phraseologism is used as a whole that is not subject to further decomposition and usually does not allow rearrangement of its parts within itself. The semantic fusion of phraseological units can vary within a fairly wide range: from the non-derivation of the meaning of a phraseological unit from its constituent words in phraseological fusions (idioms) to phraseological combinations with a meaning arising from the meanings of the constituents of the combination.

The proposed definition emphasizes that phraseological objects are units of the language system. In form of expression and content, they are known to native speakers of the Korean language who speak its system, or may become known under certain conditions. These are the ultimate and integral constant combinations of verbal signs. They are characterized by reproducibility and use in one, several or all styles of literary speech. Thus, in modern linguistics, phraseological units are studied from different points of view, in comparison with a word, a free combination of words.

Phraseologisms are significantly different from free combinations of words. In free phrases, you can replace one word with another:

재미있는 책- 흥미있는 책 “in both phrases - an interesting book.” Whereas in a phraseological combination it is impossible to arbitrarily replace words, because they have the constancy of the lexical composition. Phraseological units also differ from free combinations in the integrity of their meaning - words in the composition of a phraseological unit lose their semantic independence. In this case, it is not individual words that make sense, but the whole expression as a whole. This means that phraseological units, like words,

are used ready-made in speech, i.e. they must be remembered, known in the form in which they are established in the language. Speaking from a scientific point of view, linguists have identified the following distinctive features:

- Accentological stress: a word is a linguistic unit that has one stress, and a phraseological unit can have two or more;
- Phonetic design: phraseological units consist of words that function freely in the language outside of it, and words consist of parts, morphemes, which cannot be used independently outside the word.

However, the word and phraseological unit have a number of common features (V.N. Teliya[1], N.M. Shansky[2], D.N. Shmelev[3] and others):

- Reproducibility: a phraseological unit, like a word, is not created in the process of communication, but is reproduced as a ready-made integral unit;
- Stability in composition and structure, which is understood as the predictability of the appearance of elements of a combination in a certain order relative to one of them;
- Impenetrability: it is impossible to include other components inside the word and phraseological unit;
- nominativity: phraseological units supplement and enrich the nominative inventory of the language with the missing evaluative and expressive means that can mark such details of the signified that do not fit into the framework of the lexical nomination.

In connection with the study of phraseological in comparison with the word, it is necessary to refer to its definition. A word in linguistics is understood as “a minimal, independent segment of speech that has a lexical meaning, which is at the disposal of grammar for the formation of an utterance and is grammatically designed according to the laws of a given language [4]”.

Both the word and the phraseological unit have a holistic meaning. But at the same time, the meaning of a phraseological unit

is not identical to the lexical meaning of a word. The differences are due to the functions characteristic of the semantics of lexical and phraseological units. The word indicates by its meaning the elements of reality it denotes [1.145].

Phraseologisms concretize and give a figurative-emotional assessment of objects, phenomena, actions, qualities already named in the language [5.336].

On the question of the structure of phraseology

The word “phraseology” comes from two Greek words: “phrasis” – “expression” and “logos” “doctrine”. Phraseology is also called the totality of such combinations - phraseological units. Sometimes other terms are used to refer to them: idiom and phraseological unit.

In scientific terms, the study of phraseology is important for the knowledge of the language itself. Phraseological units exist in close connection with vocabulary, their study helps to better understand their structure, formation and use in speech. Phraseologisms consist of words and at the same time can be correlated in meaning with words.

Another feature of phraseology is figurativeness. The study of speech phraseology introduces us to the laboratory of the people - the language creator, and it is not by chance that writers study it with such attention, who see magnificent examples in phraseology: figurative expression of the phenomena of reality. The picturesqueness and figurativeness of speech acts with poetic phraseological units on the listener’s imagination, forcing him to experience what was said more strongly than if the speaker addressed him with an ugly, purely logical speech.

Summarizing, we can say that a phraseological unit is such a phrase, the general meaning of which is not derived from the independent meanings of each word included in it. Words in a phraseological combination do not add

their meanings to each other, but produce a peculiar, unpredictable, even bizarre general meaning of the entire statement. This property of a phraseological unit - the non-derivation of its semantics from the meanings of the words of its composition - is called idiomatic, i.e., we can say that a phraseological unit is an idiomatic phrase.

Characteristic features of phraseological units

1. The popularity of an expression in a given language or in one of its dialectal or socio-speech offshoots.
2. Reproducibility in speech as a language unit.
3. Grammatical organization of phraseological units according to patterns of combinations of words, phrases, the so-called predicative combinations of words and sentences of different types; consequently, the equivalence of phraseological units in grammatical form to a phrase or sentence was indicated (F. F. Fortunatov, A. M. Peshkovsky, E. D. Polivanov, etc.). This sign of commensurability of phraseology units with syntax units is considered differently depending on the point of view of scientists who understand the term "phraseology" in a broad or narrow sense of the word.
4. The elements of phraseological units are at least two words; almost all researchers agree with this sign, but some insist that both words must be fully significant, and others believe that one word can be fully significant, and the second - official; still others allow the presence of such phraseological units, which are a combination of two service words.
5. Separate design of PU elements, each of which is identified with a word.
6. Invariable word order (a certain sequence of lexical elements of phraseological units as an essential feature of its structure, manifested differently in phraseological units of different semantic and grammatical types).
7. The stability of the lexical and grammatical composition, the connectedness of the elements of phraseological units, or, more precisely, the constancy and obligatory nature of its lexical and grammatical elements in a given combination.
8. Phraseological objects are often called stable combinations of words (Prof. S. I. Abakumov and others). The terms "stable phrases" seem important because they are associated with the concept of sustainability, which is widely used in various branches of knowledge.
9. Some features of stress characteristic of phraseological units; the sign of each and more stressed words in the composition of phraseological units is not universal, if we admit that under the concept of phraseological units are also summed up combinations of words, consisting of a functional and full-significant word: under degrees, and no way, in earnest.
10. Semantic integrity and separability by the meaning of the phraseological unit in the stock of speech; its equivalence to a word or a similar expression (Sh. Bally, F.F. Fortunatov, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.V. Vinogradov, etc.). However, this sign of semantic identification with a word is characteristic only of phraseological units that have a global meaning.
11. . Synonymous substitution by a word of either the entire PU, or some of its elements, depending on the semantic type of PU (V.V. Vinogradov).
12. Semantic idiomatic phraseological units of some categories and, as a result, the impossibility of a literal translation into other languages.
13. The global meaning of phraseological units of some categories, unmotivated, motivated

- or analytic meaning of phraseological units depending on belonging to a certain phraseological category (V. V. Vinogradov); the doctrine of the semantic structure of phraseological units is connected with this.
14. The integrity of the nomination, the orientation of the meaning of the entire phraseological unit (but not its individual element) to the signified, however, this feature is also not universal, if we include under the concept of phraseological units and phraseological combinations with analytical meaning, as Academician V.V. Vinogradov does.
 15. The stability of the meaning of phraseological units in relation to the signified or expressed, and also, by analogy with the meaning of the word, the unambiguous correspondence of the meaning of phraseological units as a designate with the signified or expressed as a denotation. At the same time, materialistic scientists insist that the meaning of a word and the meaning of phraseological units are a socially generalized reflection of the essential properties of a whole class of homogeneous objects or phenomena of reality.
 16. Limitation of a phraseological unit.
 17. The functions of phraseological units in relation to the signified, which turn out to be different in different types of phraseological units, for example: nominative, definitive, eidological, expressive, modal, appellative. Consequently, this feature - the homogeneity of the function in relation to the signified - is not common to all phraseological units.
 18. The syntactic role of phraseological units, which is different for phraseological objects of different types.

Stylistic-syntactic structure of proverbs and sayings in Korean

The main vocabulary of Korean proverbs includes common vocabulary used in different styles of speech. Using just one dictionary of sayings, one could get an idea of the objects, phenomena and ideas that reflect the life of the Korean people in different periods of their history.

In Korean folk sayings, we find many obsolete words denoting now irrelevant concepts. In particular, they include words such as 양반 “nobleman”, 상놈 “serf”, 종 “slave” and others. A significant place in the sayings is occupied by words associated with folk beliefs: 무당 “shaman”, 굿 “shamanic rite”, etc.

A number of proverbs bear the imprint of the area in which they originated [6]. For example, some sayings included variants of words characteristic of individual provinces: 시댁이 (dialect of the old province of Pyongan-do), and the literary – 수수대 “kaoliang stems” and others.

Proverbs often retain grammatical archaisms. Among them, one can name, for example, such a form as 때 - the gerund of reason. However, the linguistic specificity of proverbial sayings is found not only in their preservation of a certain number of obsolete words and grammatical forms that distinguish them

from other folklore and colloquial genres, but also in their morphological and syntactic structure. So, in Korean proverbs, there is actually no plural suffix 들. Many case endings in proverbs are often omitted. For example, in the saying 도끼 제 자루 못 찍는 “The ax will not chop its ax handle”, indicators of the accusative and nominative cases are omitted. All this testifies to the tendency to laconism of proverbial sayings, to economy in their use of linguistic means.

A specific feature of the morphology of the Korean verb is the presence in it of special forms of the orientation category, which reflect the social relationships of the speakers. Of the numerous forms of this category in proverbs, only the form of the so-called neutral degree of politeness is used. Among the temporal forms of the predicative, the most common forms are the absolute present tense.

The features of the syntactic structure of proverbs are closely related to the style of their language. The style of proverbial sayings is affected, first of all, by the desire to teach, to teach a lesson in correct behavior. This task of proverbs is mainly subordinated to their syntactic form [7].

In proverbs, generalized personal sentences are widely used, which aim to formulate instruction. In such sentences, the final predicate is usually expressed by imperative forms of the verb, which reflects the direction of the maxim contained in the proverb. Many proverbs are characterized by their construction in the form of a rhetorical question.

In proverbs, definite personal sentences with infinitive forms and comparative phrases are widely used. Indirect speech constructions such as 라고 하다 and다고 하다 – are very common in proverbs - says (assures, claims) that ..., asks (requires) that ... For example: 노루 철이 많이 알면 서 알 다고 한다 “He only knows from the tip of a roe deer’s tail, but he says he knows.” Thus, proverbs can

serve as a model for all sorts of types and types of sentences in the Korean language.

2. CONCLUSION

The characteristic features of the stylistic and syntactic structure of proverbial sayings can also include a tendency to save money, to laconism of expression. In addition to the above-mentioned savings in the morphology of the name, one can note the great use in proverbial sayings of a nominal incoherent predicate and various types of incomplete sentences. For example: 남의 꽃은 붉은 법 (instead of 남의 꽃은 붉은 법이다) “Alien flowers are always beautiful”; 메뚜기 유월 한 철 (instead of 메뚜기 유월 한 철이다) – “For grasshoppers, the best time is June,” i.e. everything has its time. All of the above indicates that in Korean proverbs, the grammatical form largely depends on their content and purpose.

3. References

1. Telia V. Russian phraseology. Moscow: Russian language. 1996. - P. 265.
2. Shansky N. M. Lexicology of the modern Russian language. Moscow: 1992. - p. 345.
3. Shmelev D.N. Problems of semantic analysis of vocabulary. - Peter: 2006. - p. 280.
4. Glukhov M. Phraseological meaning in comparison with lexical. - Rostov-on-Don, 1989. -. 254.
5. Fedorov A.I. The semantic basis of the figurative means of the language. Moscow: 1986. -. 336.
6. Levin Yu.N. Proverbs and sayings: synthesis, structure, guessing. - Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1973. -p. 308.
7. Khudyakov I.A. Great Russian proverbs and sayings. Moscow: Nauka, 1961. – p. 190.

8. G.L. Permyakov. Fundamentals of structural paremiology. Moscow: 1988.
 9. G.L. Permyakov. Proverbs and sayings of the peoples of the East - Moscow: 2001.
 10. Zhukov V.P. Semantics of phraseological turns. Moscow: Enlightenment, 1978.
 11. Im Ji Reng. Semantics of the Korean language. - Seoul: Tapchulpansa, 2011.
 12. Zucchini. V.V. Lexical semantics and phraseology. - St. Petersburg.: Leningrad. 1987.
 13. Kaplunenko A.M. Phraseological units and context. - Irkutsk: ed. Irkutsk, 1990.
 14. Kim V.N., Pan L.A., Tsai L.D. Lexicology. Tutorial. - T.: TashGIV, 2009.
 15. Koh Jong Ok. A study of Korean proverbs. - Pyongyang, 1956.
 16. Kopylenko M.M., Popova Z.D. Essays on general phraseology. - Voronezh: ed. Voronezh, 1989.
 17. Lazutin S.G. Metaphors in proverbs and sayings (principles of their creation, types and ideological and aesthetic functions). - Voronezh: Nauka, 1976.
 18. Levin Yu.N. Proverbs and sayings: synthesis, structure, guessing. Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1973.
 19. Lim Su. Golden words of the Korean people. - St. Petersburg: Russian speech, 1998.
 20. Mitrofanova V.V. Proverbs, sayings, riddles. Moscow: Nauka, 1968.
- Literature in Korean:**
21. 김 선정., 강 현사., 김 경하. 살아있는 한국어 관용어. - 서울시: Korea Language Plus, 2008.
 22. 김 성광수. 한국어 표현 문법. - 서울시: 한국문화사, 2005.
 23. 김 재욱. 한국어 문법형태 연구. - 서울시: 한국문화사, 2003.
 24. 고 영근. 문법과 텍스트. - 서울시: 서울대학교출판부, 2002.
 25. 나 찬연. 학교 문법의 이해 단어. - 서울시: 제이앤씨, 2005.
 26. 박 영순. 한국어 의미론. - 서울시: 고려대학교 출판부, 1996.
 27. 이 익섭. 한국어 문법. - 서울시: 서울대학교출판부, 2005.
 28. 임 호빈., 홍 경포., 장 숙인. 외국어를 위한 한국어 문법. - 서울시: 연세대학교출판부, 2003.
 29. 최 권진. 속담으로 배우는 한국어. - 서울시: 한국문화사, 2007.