

The Issue Of Translating Phraseological Units Related To The Lexeme Of Clothing With National-Cultural Characteristics

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ANNOTATION

Nowadays, the fast-evolving linguistic-cultural field in linguistics demands researchers to analyze words, idiomatic expressions, or sentences from different languages. This necessitates a deep exploration of the traditions and mindset of each culture. The vocabulary related to clothing can also serve as a significant element of national cultural identity, as every culture has its own set of idiomatic expressions tied to the concept of traditional attire.

Key words: linguo-cultural direction, national-cultural customs, national cultural clothing lexeme...

Today, the rapidly developing linguocultural direction in linguistics requires the researcher to compare national-cultural words, phraseological units or sentences between two languages that are not related to each other, and as a result, the researcher requires thorough study of national-cultural customs and mentality of the nation. The lexeme of clothing can also be easily included in the national cultural symbols. Because each right has its own phraseological units related to the lexeme of national cultural dress. For example, such as **kavushini tog'rilab qo'ymoq, do'ppi kiygizmoq**. It is natural to meet such national-cultural phraseological units in the languages of other nations. From this point of view, in this chapter of our work, we want to conduct a linguocultural analysis of phraseological units related to the lexeme of clothes in the Uzbek and German languages.

According to Khojanazarova U [4.5], taking into account the fact that phraseological units have a national-cultural character, there is a reason to call them ethnophrases, because they contain linguistic units belonging to an ethnic group of culture. Ethnophrase is an unfounded stable combination, expressions, a phenomenon etymologically related to various spheres of folk spiritual culture: customs, rituals, traditions, narration, signs, beliefs, assumptions about inanimate objects, etc. In fact, we also support the scientist's opinion, before mentioning the important features of the concepts such as "culture", "ethnoculture" that are important in people's lives, we consider it permissible to talk about the meaning of these concepts. The word "Ethno [3.2]" is derived from the Greek language and means nation, people, and can be used as a reference to a certain nation or people [3.5]. We think that this direction enriches the universal worldviews of the nation or the people in terms of culture and it provides the national spirit in education of young people. In order to justify our argument, we would like to provide the following information using the article "Usage of names of clothing representing ethnoculture in artistic text" by U. Khojanazarova. The linguist comments the following: According to T.I. Skorobogatova's analysis, ethnonyms, which are the basis of ethnophraseology, are "a

set of linguistic-cultural thinking between peoples who interact". According to the linguist's theory, before being accepted as a lexical unit, an ethnonym is formed as an ethnic concept and serves to express ethnic symbols in the linguistic picture of the world. Names and realities of each nation's unique clothes also serve as a basis for creating national phraseology [4.7]. In this chapter, we want to conduct a linguistic-cultural analysis by taking phraseological units related to the theme of clothes from the novel "Bygone Days" by Abdulla Qadiri, a rare work of national and cultural work, and its German version.

One of the active phraseological units in the Uzbek language, the phraseme **"boshqacha to'n kiydi[1.17]"** has the denotative meaning **"boshqacha tus oldi"**, which is used figuratively to express that an event, story or rumor has taken a new turn or changed from what was expected. It is possible to cite a number of phrases in the German language corresponding to this phraseological unit: **„nahm eine andere Wendung“**[2.8] the phrasemes (took a different turn, took on a different tone); **„wurde anders dargestellt“** (presented differently); **„erhielt einen neuen Anstrich“** (took on a different color) can be used. Such expressions can be used in the sense of exaggeration and exaggeration in Uzbek linguistic culture. We think that this is also a sign of the similarity of the cultural language of the two nations. In conclusion, we can say that the sentence given in the context can be translated as: **„Am nächsten Tag nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung“** ("The next day the rumor took a different turn "). Based on this, the entire text can be presented as follows: **„In diesen Tagen verbreitete sich in Margilan das Gerücht: ‚Der Gouverneur von Taschkent, Asisbek, hat einen Aufstand gegen Kokand angeführt und die vom Khan entsandten Devon-Begis, die Steuern und Abgaben eintreiben sollten, ermordet.‘ Am nächsten Tag nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung: Es hieß nun, dass Mussulmonkul fünftausend Krieger unter dem Kommando von Normuhammad-Qushbegi nach Taschkent entsandt habe.“**

In dieser Version wird "nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung" verwendet, um die Bedeutung von "boshqacha to'n kiydi" wiederzugeben und den Wechsel in der Berichterstattung oder in der Gerüchteküche zu betonen.

There is another aspect of the phraseme **"boshqacha to'n kiydi"** that reflects another unique aspect, in the wider meaning of the rumor being spread, to express it more clearly, another German alternative can be given in the translation: The expression **"nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung"- the rumor took a different turn** may indicate that the information or story has changed, but it should also be noted that the text should not deviate from this original meaning.

According to Langenscheidt dictionary, the expression **"nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung[2.10]"-"the rumor took a different turn"** is an idiomatic phrase in German, a phrase consisting of several words that together have a specific meaning. During our research, we were able to find several alternatives to the phrase **"boshqacha to'n kiydi"**: instead of this phrase, separate semantically equivalent words and their meanings are identified, and together they express the meaning of the phrase. For example, **nahm** Vergangenheitsform von „nehmen“ the past tense form of the lexeme "olish\take"): According to the dictionaries Duden yoki DWDS (Digitales Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache)[5.4]: **das Gerücht**: A widespread, usually unconfirmed, rumor about something or someone.

eine Wendung: A change or alteration in the development of something, especially a story or situation [6.3]. Duden or DWDS dictionaries.

The phrase "**nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung**"[3.5]- "*the rumor took a different turn*" means that the direction or content of the rumor has changed. Although this phrase does not appear in dictionaries as a fixed word combination, the meanings of individual words become clear and understandable when combined. Such idiomatic expressions can often be explained in language textbooks, style guides or literature on German expressions and idioms.

Now let's pay attention to the declarative sentence: "**Am nächsten Tag hörte man, dass Mussulmonkul fünftausend Krieger unter dem Kommando von Normuhammad-Qushbegi nach Taschkent entsandt habe.**" **Translation:** for the translation of "Ertasi kuni Mussulmonqul Normuhammad-Qushbegi boshchiligida Toshkentga besh ming jangchi jo'natgani eshitildi" the following is given "**Am nächsten Tag nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung: Es hieß nun, dass Mussulmonkul fünftausend Krieger unter dem Kommando von Normuhammad-Qushbegi nach Taschkent entsandt habe.**" **Translation:** "Ertasi kuni gap boshqacha tus oldi: endi Mussulmonqul Normuhammad-Qushbegi boshchiligida Toshkentga besh ming jangchi jo'natgani aytildi". In both of the sentences analyzed above, there is a difference in the way of expressing the development of messages, events or stories. Here, "**Am nächsten Tag nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung: Es hieß nun, dass...**" **Translation:** the reason why the sentence "Ertasi kuni mish-mish boshqacha tus oldi: Endi aytilgan edi ...") preferable: We can see that the "mish-mish\rumors" lexeme is interpreted in different ways in the explanatory dictionaries of the German language.

1. The accuracy of changes in the rumor: "Am nächsten Tag hörte man, dass...": "Ertasi kuni eshitildi ...": This phrase simply means that it reflects new information that becomes known the next day. This does not mean that the rumor has changed, but may simply mean a continuation or a new development.

"Am nächsten Tag nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung: Es hieß nun, dass...": "Ertasi kuni mish-mish boshqacha tus oldi: Endi aytilgan edi ...": This formula clearly indicates that the content of the rumor or story has changed. It is said that the next day's information takes on a new quality or direction, putting the previous day's meaning into perspective and expressing it from a new perspective.

2. Original translation of "boshqacha to'n kiydi": The Uzbek phrase "**boshqacha to'n kiydi**" directly means "**boshqa chopon kiyib oldi**" and figuratively means that a story or rumor has changed. The expression "**nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung**" means *mish-mish boshqacha tus oldi* in Uzbek, and it indicates that the content or nature of the rumor has changed. The expression „**Am nächsten Tag hörte man, dass** iborasi ...“ is given in the meaning of a simple expression "ertasi kuni biz buni eshitdik ...".

3. Creating narrative context and tension. The expression *mish-mish boshqacha tus oldi* enhances the meaning of the flow of the story by creating tension and conveying to the reader that the situation has changed, thereby adding a dynamic quality to the story and increasing the drama and depth of the story by emphasizing the importance of new information. *Mish-mish boshqacha tus oldi* represents a phraseological unit representing linguistic gradation.

In conclusion, we can say that the phrase "**nahm das Gerücht eine andere Wendung**" ("mish-mish boshqa tus oldi") clearly shows the changes in the meaning

of the rumor and thus represents a more accurate and refined translation of the original.

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