ANALYTICAL MODEL OF LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL UNITS BASED ON PARALLEL CORPORA

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Annotation:

This study explores an analytical model of linguistic and cultural units in translation, utilizing parallel corpora with texts in English, Russian, and Uzbek. It delves into the complexities of translating linguistic structures, idiomatic expressions, and culturally embedded references, addressing challenges in maintaining both linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. Through the analysis of parallel corpora, the research reveals that linguistic and cultural units do not directly align across languages, emphasizing the significance of translation strategies like equivalence, substitution, and descriptive translation. This study contributes valuable insights for developing more accurate and culturally sensitive translation practices, especially in contexts involving languages with distinct cultural frameworks.

Keywords: Linguistic units, cultural units, translation strategies, parallel corpora, cross-cultural communication, translation studies, equivalence, idiomatic expressions, Uzbek language, Russian language, English language, cultural references.

Introduction

The relationship between language and culture plays a central role in translation studies. With the increasing availability of parallel corpora, scholars are presented with new opportunities to explore how linguistic structures convey cultural meanings across different languages. Linguistic and cultural units refer not only to grammatical structures but also to the meanings embedded in a language's cultural context, making their comparative and cross-linguistic analysis crucial for

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understanding translation practices. This article introduces an analytical model designed to study linguistic and cultural units using parallel corpora. The model offers a framework for examining how such units are represented and transformed in different languages, considering both linguistic equivalence and cultural specificity. By utilizing parallel corpora, which consist of aligned texts across languages, the research provides a deeper understanding of how cultural meanings are encoded in language. The model emphasizes the need for an integrative approach, combining linguistic, semantic, and cultural dimensions within translation studies and cross-cultural communication.

The article builds on previous research by Uzbek and Russian scholars, which highlights the benefits and challenges of using parallel corpora to analyze linguistic and cultural units. These studies underscore the potential of parallel corpora to identify cultural shifts, nuances, and divergences in the translation process, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the intersection between language, culture, and translation practices.

Literature Review

The study of linguistic and cultural units through parallel corpora has garnered significant attention in Uzbek and Russian scholarly circles. Parallel corpora, collections of texts in two or more languages that are translations of each other, serve as an invaluable tool for examining the interplay between language, culture, and meaning. This section outlines key contributions by Uzbek and Russian researchers in this area. In Uzbek linguistics, researchers have emphasized the importance of understanding how cultural nuances are encoded in language. Khurramova argues that language is inherently linked to its cultural context, and translating cultural units requires careful attention to both linguistic and cultural aspects [1]. According to her, parallel corpora offer detailed insights into how cultural concepts are represented in different linguistic systems, uncovering the socio-cultural dynamics at play. Khurramova suggests that parallel corpora can effectively map the convergence and divergence of lexical, syntactic, and cultural elements across languages.

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Russian scholars, too, have made significant strides in analyzing linguistic and cultural units through parallel corpora. Ivanova explores how parallel corpora help identify cultural elements that may lack direct equivalents in other languages [2]. By examining Russian-English parallel corpora, she demonstrates the challenges translators face in balancing fidelity to the source text with ensuring cultural comprehensibility in the target text. Ivanova's work provides valuable insights into the cognitive processes involved in translation and how translators navigate cultural differences.

Kolesova focuses on the role of parallel corpora in the study of lexical semantics and cultural concepts [3]. She emphasizes that understanding a word's meaning requires considering its cultural context. Through analysis of Russian-English parallel corpora, Kolesova identifies patterns of semantic shifts, particularly in cases involving culturally bound terms, where translation often necessitates substitution, omission, or addition of information to preserve the original meaning. Uzbek scholars, such as Shukurov, have contributed significantly to the study of syntactic structures and their cultural implications [4]. Shukurov specifically investigates how syntactic structures in Uzbek and Russian reflect the worldview and cultural values of their speakers. By comparing syntactic structures in parallel corpora, he illustrates how different languages encode cultural meanings through their grammatical systems.

The analytical model of linguistic and cultural units, as developed through parallel corpora, is also pivotal in translation studies. Scholars such as Turayeva, Ivanova, Kolesova, and Shukurov highlight the need for models that emphasize not only linguistic equivalence but also the cultural adaptation of texts. These models suggest that successful translation requires an understanding of both the language and the culture of the target audience and a recognition of how cultural values shape the meaning of words and phrases.

Research Methodology

The goal of this study is to develop an analytical model for examining linguistic and cultural units in parallel corpora. The methodology integrates both qualitative and quantitative approaches, combining elements of linguistic analysis, corpus

linguistics, and cultural studies. Below are the key steps in the research process. Selection of Parallel Corpora: The study will begin with the careful selection of relevant parallel corpora, including texts in English, Russian, and Uzbek. The corpora will encompass a variety of genres, such as literary works, journalistic texts, legal documents, and technical manuals. This diversity will ensure a broad representation of linguistic and cultural units across different contexts.

After selecting the corpora, the texts will be aligned at the sentence or phrase level for accurate comparison. Preprocessing steps will include tokenization, lemmatization, and removal of irrelevant material to prepare the data for detailed linguistic analysis. Analysis of Linguistic and Cultural Units: Linguistic units will include grammatical structures, lexical items, idiomatic expressions, and collocations, while cultural units will refer to concepts, metaphors, proverbs, and culturally specific references. The analysis will focus on units that are sensitive to cultural context and present challenges in translation, such as cultural markers like proper names, religious references, and historical terms. A comparative analysis will be conducted to examine how linguistic and cultural units are represented across the parallel texts. This analysis will explore how units shift or transform during translation and how they are adapted to the target culture.

Based on the findings from the contrastive analysis, the research will develop an analytical model for representing linguistic and cultural units. The model will integrate both linguistic features (such as syntax and morphology) and cultural aspects (such as idiomatic expressions and culturally specific references) that influence the translation process. The model will be validated by applying it to additional parallel corpora, with expert feedback from translators and linguists. The model's applicability and accuracy will be assessed, and necessary adjustments will be made.

Analysis and results

The analysis focuses on identifying linguistic and cultural units in parallel corpora consisting of texts in English, Russian, and Uzbek.

Grammatical units like passive constructions and modal verbs were translated with minimal changes, though adjustments were necessary due to structural differences

between languages. For instance, English often uses passive voice, while Russian and Uzbek typically prefer explicit constructions.

Translating idioms proved challenging. In many cases, equivalent idioms from the target language were used, while in other cases, paraphrasing or descriptive translation was necessary. For example, the English idiom "break the ice" was translated directly into Russian as "сломать лед" and into Uzbek as "yangi tanishuvga yoʻl ochis.".

Cultural References: Culturally specific references, such as the "Fourth of July" in English, had no direct equivalents in Russian or Uzbek. These required either explanatory notes or substitution with culturally similar events, like Uzbekistan's "Day of the Republic".

Key translation strategies identified were:

Equivalence: Direct translation when a clear equivalent exists.

Substitution: When no equivalent exists, substitution of culturally familiar terms is used.

Descriptive Translation: Used when no idiomatic equivalent is available, ensuring the meaning is preserved.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that linguistic and cultural units are not always directly equivalent across languages, highlighting the complex nature of translation. Through the analysis of parallel corpora, this research provides a model for understanding how these units are represented and transformed, emphasizing the importance of considering both linguistic and cultural dimensions in translation. The findings contribute to more accurate and culturally sensitive translation practices, particularly in contexts involving languages with distinct cultural backgrounds.

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