

## CONTEXT AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN TRANSLATION

*Shahodat Usmanova*

*Associate professor of UzSWLU (PHD), Uzbekistan*

*Esirgapova Umida*

*Second-year Master student of UzSWLU, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract:** This article describes in detail about context and its importance in translation, translation of lexical units, lexical transformations, comparative study of words in translation, lexical problems of translation, cultural meaning of words in translation.

**Key words:** context, lexical units, lexical transformations, equivalence, phraseological units.

**Introduction:** Specialized texts are embedded in specific cultural contexts, and translators must navigate these cultural nuances to ensure the translated text is not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate. Failure to consider cultural differences can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Translators working on legal or medical texts, for instance, must be well-versed in the legal and ethical standards of both the source and target cultures. Errors in translation could have serious consequences, making attention to detail and a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter imperative.

**Literature analysis and methodology:** The target audience's expectations and background knowledge play a crucial role in shaping the translation process. A text intended for experts in a particular field may require a different approach than one aimed at a more general audience. Translators must tailor their work to meet the needs and expectations of the intended readership.

It is known that the cases where one concept corresponds to one concept in translation are relatively rare. Experience shows that word for word, phrase for word, sentence for sentence may be correct in translation. Based on this, we can understand a word and a combination of words by a lexical unit in translation, or even a phraseological unit corresponding to one word. In this case, a rich phraseological unit consisting of two or more words should correspond to the meaning of one word.

**Results:** If one word corresponds to the original word in the translated language, then the meanings of the words in the two languages are considered to be completely equivalent. Choosing the most correct among partially equivalent words is considered one of the urgent problems of translation that needs to be solved. This is directly related to the translation of words that do not have an equivalent in translation.

Bilingual dictionaries are of great importance in solving the lexical problems of translation. However, usually only the alternatives of the meaning of the word are given in the dictionaries. No matter how perfect a translation dictionary is, it cannot capture all the meanings of words or subtleties of meaning, because a dictionary deals with elements of two language systems. It is not language systems that are important for translation, but speech, or more precisely, the text that is the product of speech. During the translation process, the translator must determine the meaning of the ambiguous word based on the context.

**Discussion:** In translation, lexical transformations are used to avoid the use of various verbatim, silly combinations, and instead to translate literary, understandable, bright words. Lexical transformations are also referred to as replacing words in context in translation theory.

The biggest challenge in translation is distinguishing between cultures. People belonging to a certain culture look at something based on their worldview. Words that appear to be equivalent may not actually be equivalent.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, in the intricate dance between linguistic and extralinguistic factors, translators of specialized texts must navigate a complex terrain. Success in this field requires more than linguistic prowess; it demands a deep understanding of the subject matter, cultural context, and the expectations of the target audience. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the role of translators in bridging language gaps and facilitating effective cross-cultural communication in specialized domains becomes more vital than ever.

#### **References**

1. Ashurova D. Text stylistics in the paradigm of cognitive linguistics// Problems of Philology. - Tashkent 2003.
2. Reimov V. X. Phraseological units of the English language describing the emotional state of a person. Candidate's thesis Phil. Sci. — Tashkent, 2005.
3. Shirvaev A.F. Simultaneous interpreter. M., 2000.
4. Komissarov V. N. Modern translation studies. M. 2004.