

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Akbarova Nargiza Turg'un kizi

National University of Uzbekistan named Mirzo Ulugbek

A second year student of Masters's Degree

Abstract: This article covers the social-cultural characteristics of terms related to household applications Housing across the world has remained an indispensable phenomenon that affects every facet of humans. Its relevance is so evident that it imparts on man's socio-physical and mental welfare irrespective of his socio-economic status, colour or creed. The correct socio-economic position is linked to people seeking inexpensive and decent housing.

Keywords: neighbourhood; gender, marital status, ethnicity, education, occupation housing.

Introduction. A person's socio-economic features can be used to describe household economic inequality that represents his or her social class, status and economic place in society and plays a vital role in improving the well-being of the individual household and the entire society. Socioeconomic characteristics vary from one family to another, which provides a social picture at a glance, such as occupation, income, and education [2]. The quality of life is closely related to housing, and other factors such as employment, wages, education, work-life balance, satisfaction with life and the perceived quality of society determine housing. Housing has been one of the main pillars of the individual's satisfaction and has been considered "to be the determinant of the health and the quality of life".

Household size, religion, gender, marital status, ethnicity, education, occupation status, income, respondent age, family patterns, and resident tenure type (or system) are essential socioeconomic characteristics that affect the housing condition, the positions of people in society, occupational status and other resources.

Therefore, human needs for housing are not simply inherent; instead, housing needs are developed within a socio-economic context. The individual socio-economic characteristic has a strong influence on their housing [28]. Suppose it is to fully appreciate the essence of a house in the context of human habitation. The relationship between socio-economic characteristics and housing must be considered.

Much body of empirical research has been conducted over the years on housing conditions and their effects on individuals. Residential qual it has been shown to differ in trend from one region to another, and housing quality is higher in the city's outskirts than in other city residential areas. Having analysed and compared the housing quality trend, author [38] revealed that poor housing quality has serious adverse effects on the environment and the health of city residents. Substandard accommodation, inadequate basic infrastructural facilities, overcrowding, inadequate ventilation in homes and workplaces, and non-compliance with building by-laws and regulations were described in the study as the problems that helped the degeneration. He reported that the poor housing conditions in the urban cities of Nigeria, especially at the core areas in the capital city of Ondo and Osun state, respectively. Authors studied the quality of residential neighbourhoods and the efficiency of residential communities in Jos, Nigeria. Their study reveals that a person's status translates into his earnings, affecting his choice of location and form of residence. On the other hand, researchers discovered that the patterns of residential segregation in Bauchi Metropolis are mainly based on income, religion ethnicity and that the factors influencing residential segregation identified are mainly individual and aggregate socio-economic characteristics, individual preference/choice of neighbourhood. However, virtually none of these studies considered the impact of household socio-economic characteristics on housing conditions (particularly in Bauchi), which is a gap this study intends to bridge by ascertaining the

effect of socio-economic characteristics of households on housing conditions in the Bauchi metropolis.

Literature review

Concept of Socio-Economic Characteristics. Authors stated that “socio-economic characteristics connotes the position of an individual or family in a community to the prevailing average standards of cultural possession, effective income, material possession, prestige and social participation”. The social scope includes authority, occupational reputation, and education and community status, while the economic scope includes job income, homeownership and financial assets; and it could also be divided into three categories, that is, low socio-economic status (SES), middle SES, high SES, high SES. Socioeconomic features vary from household to household, offering a social profile at a glance, such as work, income and education. Lower income groups tend to have more friends, associates and family than higher-income groups in the housing estate.

Components of Socio-Economic Characteristics. In measuring the socio-economic domain, the following have been identified as some of its indicators: sex/gender, age, marital status, religion, length of residence, occupation, education, income and household size. *Occupation.* Occupation is referred to in a broad perspective as a persistent activity that a person wants or is gratified to do to live well as a valued citizen. It is essential to consider that another can ignore what one considers valued, as an occupation is a relative category that is subjectively selfdefined. An individual’s occupation is, directly and indirectly, connected to their socio-economic status. According to Occupational Therapists, occupation is accepted and illustrated as contributing to people, groups, and populations’ quality of life.

Research Methodology

Bauchi Metropolis comprise eight administrative wards (units). These are Hardo Ward, Dan’iya Ward, Makama A Ward, Makama B Ward, Dan Amar A Ward, Dan Amar B Ward, Dawaki Ward and Dankade Ward, respectively. The research methodology adopted is a quantitative approach. A 5-point Likert scale-based questionnaire was developed and administered to 380 households in the study area.

Analysis and results

Socio-economic characteristics of households in Bauchi Metropolis. From the respondents’ responses (revealed in table 1), the result indicates that most decision-makers in the households within the metropolis of Bauchi were citizens. This study assessed the socio-economic characteristics of households and their housing condition in the Bauchi metropolis. The study adopted a quantitative approach where 380 questionnaires were administered to house hold-heads in this study. The households were sampled through stratified random sampling to generate data on their socio economic characteristics, housing conditions, existing facilities and amenities, physical and environmental characteristics.

Table 1 – Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

	Variables	High Density, % (N)	Medium Density, % (N)	Low Density, % (N)	TOTAL
Sex	Male	26 (67)	30.2 (78)	24 (62)	80.2 (207)
	Female	8.1 (21)	3.1 (8)	8.5 (22)	19.8 (51)
	TOTAL	34.1 (88)	33.3 (86)	32.6 (84)	100 (258)
Age	Under 30	10.1 (26)	15.5 (40)	19.0 (49)	44.6 (115)
	31– 60	20.2 (52)	17.1 (44)	10.9 (28)	48.1 (124)
	61 and above	3.9 (10)	0.8 (2)	2.7 (7)	7.4 (19)
	TOTAL	34.1 (88)	33.3 (86)	32.6(84)	100 (258)
Marital Status	Single	10.9 (28)	15.9 (41)	15.1 (39)	41.9 (108)
	Married	21.7 (56)	16.7 (43)	14.3 (37)	52.7 (136)
	Divorced	0.4 (1)	0.8 (2)	2.3 (6)	3.5 (9)
	Widowed	1.2 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (2)	1.9 (5)
	TOTAL	34.1 (88)	33.3 (86)	32.6 (84)	100 (258)

Sewing and repair of

footwear, clothing, furs and knitwear, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, repair of home appliances and equipment, radio and television equipment, and musical instruments, pawnshops, photographic services, rental of cultural and sports goods **belong to the service sector as well.**

Gradual social services and general forms of public services and services in the household, in conjunction with other service industries such as trade, public catering, children's institutions, housing, utilities, etc. substitutes. When translating service sector terms and texts, a translator interpreter constantly faces the problem of reflecting the cultural aspects of the language in LT. The complexity of the problem is emphasized by the fact that service sector texts often reflect the culture of not only individual countries, but also other cultures of the world.

Therefore, the translation should take into account the language and cultural differences between two or more languages and cultures at the stage of translational analysis of the source text.

-a dryer, a tumble dryer (BrE), a tumble drier (AmE) – сушилка;

-an oven – духовка;

-a blender – блендер;

-a juicer – соковыжималка;

-a coffee maker – кофеварка;

-an espresso maker – аппарат для приготовления эспрессо;

-an electronic kitchen scale – электронные кухонные весы;

-an electric pressure cooker – скороварка;

-a hotplate – небольшая электроплитка;

-an ice cream maker – мороженица;

-a hand mixer – ручной миксер;

-a stand mixer – стационарный миксер;

-a microwave oven – микроволновая печь;

-a kettle – чайник;

-a deep fryer – фритюрница;

-a food steamer – пароварка;

-a popcorn maker – аппарат для приготовления попкорна.

Cleaning and janitorial services — Tozalash xizmatlari

Laundry services — kir yuvish xizmati

Garbage collection — chiqindini tozalash xizmati

Courier services — kuryerlik xizmati

Pest control service — zararkunandalarga qarshi kurash xizmati

It should be noted that in the process of adapting the text, the translator should keep in mind the differences in cultural environments characteristic of the languages of the original and the translation [1].

In terms of the sphere of public services to the population, we can reveal that consumer services are part of the non-production and industrial services sector. Housekeeping services include the activities of businesses and organizations engaged in various tasks and other tasks such as:

Housekeeping services — uy joyini ta'mirlash yoki tozalash xizmatlari

Household furniture — yakka buyurtmalar bo'yicha mebellar tayyorlash

Laundry — kir yuvish xizmati

Chemical cleaning of articles and apparel — kiyimkechaklarni kimyoviy tozalash

Dyeing of articles and apparel — kiyim-kechaklarni bo'yash xizmati

Manufacture and repair of footwear, apparel, fur and knitwear — poyabzal, kiyim-kechak, mo'yna va trikotaj buyumlarni tikish va yamash

Repair and maintenance of cars — avtomobillarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish

Repair of household appliances — uy jihozlarini (ro'zg'or buyumlarini) ta'mirlash

Hairdressing — sartaroshlik (for men) or soch turmaklash xizmati (for women)

Household services are generally divided into two groups: production nature — *ishlab chiqarish xarakteriga ega bo'lgan*

The group includes manufacture, repair, and manufacture of metal articles, clothes and footwear on special orders and so on. (b) *Non-essential production — ishlab chiqarish xarakteriga ega bo'lmagan*

This is a group of hairdressers, baths, and photography and laundry services. All services to the population are subdivided into *daily — kundalik or periodically — vaqti-vaqti bilan occasionally — ahyon-ahyonda or depending on the nature or timeliness of needs — ehtiyoj bo'lganda* For example: *Maintenance of cars-avtomobillarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish* (depending on the nature or timeliness of needs) Maintenance of cars is the most common way of technical service. The word *service — «servis» (xizmat)* comes from the English language. Vehicle Maintenance or Auto.

Service is a few services performed to ensure the vehicle's usability, reliability, safety and proper appearance. In general, services for cars are as technical, commercial and customer service as possible.

In this context, *maintenance* means a set of works related to the repair, adjustment and repair of the vehicle, its components, details and parts; *Technical maintenance* of cars on the streets, roads, storage areas — *avtomobillarga ko'chalarda, yo'llarda, saqlash joylarida texnik yordam ko'rsatish* The organization of *self-service* in the auto service — *avtoservisda o'z — o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish* shaklini tashkil etish.

Commercial service (tijoriy xizmat) refers to the provision of cars, spare parts, automobiles and automobiles, sales and advertising, and business activities in general. *Work with clients — mijozlar bilan ishlash* Organization of *different services and amenities — maishiy xizmatlar va qulayliklar* for the clients (cafes, bars, teahouses, etc.)

Conclusion

Non-production and manufacturing services sector. Consumer services, household services are part of the Household services are characterized by socio-economic methods and forms of direct satisfaction of material and spiritual needs, regardless of the professional and social activity of the people.

In modern conditions, the Public Service is a special industrial and material base of the national economy — its network of industrial enterprises and organizations. Consumer goods are manufactured individually for personal consumption, restoration of consumer and personal use orders, personal services and other services. Repair and maintenance of living accommodations, production and repair of individual furniture, laundry, dry cleaning and painting of household items and clothing cover service sector.

Even though researchers have collected rich and richer materials about civilizations and the development of different cultures over the past period of human history, there is still much debate among scholars about this, there is still no single definitive definition of the term culture. At the same time, it should be noted that this is not surprising, because in the social sciences, as in the natural sciences, there is not always a single system of views.

Reference:

1. Abdullahi, A., Mohd, R. Y., Alias, R., & Rohasliney, H. (2015). Factors Determining Visitors' Willingness to Pay for Conservation in Yankari Game Reserve, Bauchi, Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Management*, 9(S), 95–114.
2. Лейчик В. М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура — М.: КомКнига, 2006. — С 256
3. Neubert A. Pragmatic aspects of translation. *Problems of translation theory in foreign linguistics.* — Moscow: International Relations, 1998.-P.23
4. Adeleye, O. (2014). An Assessment of Housing Satisfaction among Pre-Degree Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. *Civil and Environmental Research*, 6(8), 169 – 178.
5. Agbor, E. A., Ojikpong, B., Inah, O. & Obia, A. E. (2016). Impact of Socio-Economic Characteristics on the Quality of Housing Environment in Ikom Urban, Cross River State, Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 6(6), 485–514.
7. Aigbavba, C.O., & Thwala, W. D. (2011). *Housing Experience of South African Low-Income*

-
6. Hanvey R. G. Cross-cultural awareness // An attainable global perspective. New York: Center for global perspective, 2002