

TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF REALIA INTO OTHER LANGUAGES

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Translation is a tool of direct spiritual communication between nations. Because it conveys the works embodying cultural wealth, people's centuries-old noble dreams, ideas and visions to the people who own a foreign language, it shows the people's "heart notebook". In particular, it is a skill to convey the national identity, including the nation's lifestyle, customs, culture, and uniqueness that cannot be found in other nations.

Translation is a tool of direct spiritual communication between nations. Because it conveys cultural wealth, works embodying people's centuries-old noble dreams, ideas and visions to the people who own a foreign language, it shows the people's "mind notebook". The styles are getting closer and coming together in harmony. Translations lead to the spread of the best poetic and dramatic works, popular genres, fruitful and popular methods, and on this basis, they become a gathering and synthesizing factor of international literary achievements.

From this point of view, only certain people's way of life, worldview, specific features and concepts in naming things and objects differ from those of other peoples. Such peculiarities are distinguished from other nations by the way of thinking, behavior, clothing, food, traditions and other specific features of this nation. As a result, there are words that express various concepts that belong only to this nation, and the concepts that these words mean do not exist in the language of other nations. In linguistics and translation studies, it is accepted to call such words "realities" and "characteristic words".

The word "realis" is actually derived from the Latin neuter plural "realia", which actually means "veshchestvennyy" - "real", "deistvitelnyy" - "real", and later turned into a noun and became a term representing a national specific word.

The exact definition of realities, their difference from "terms", peculiarities of translation into other languages, lexical, semantic, stylistic functions they represent are being interpreted differently by linguists and translators. The issue of the national identity represented by realias and its rendering in translations has been the subject of many scientific studies by Russian and Uzbek scientists. Realia as a word expressing local, national color and their rendering in translations first began to attract the attention of Russian scientists in the 50s of the last century. In 1952, "Inostrannye yazyke v shkole" No. 2, I Kashkini's article entitled "Lozhnyy principle i nepriemlimye rezultaty" was published, in which for the first time the words characteristic of a foreign nation and the opinions on their rendering in the translated language were expressed.

According to the scientist, "National specific words can be fully expressed in the translated language only by studying the national spirit and characteristics of the original language, the individual and psychological characteristics of the representatives of a certain

nation given through this word, and the style of the author who gives these characteristics in the artistic text."

Thus, a debate began among scientists on the topic of how special words are expressed. A. V. In Fedorov's opinion, "National color is reflected in the image of the character and behavior associated with the social life of the nation." In his turn, L. Sobolev stated that "every character in the work shows his national image in his thoughts and actions" and in his article explained the word representing national color with the term "realia". And we see that V. Rossels further expanded the language units that include specific words: "Metaphors, similes, epithets, homonyms, idioms, tropes, proverbs and sayings, all figurative expressions that are formed on the basis of language laws appear in national form. Their content expresses the character and peculiarities of the character of the work."

And M. Rilsky also puts forward the language of the character, which depends on the time, social situation, class category, and individual characteristics of the hero of the work, as an important component of national identity.

1. According to Uzbek scientist N. Vladimirova, national identity is reflected in:
2. 1. toponymic elements, anamastic words expressing the material and cultural living conditions of a people belonging to a certain nationality;
3. Phraseologisms, epithets, similes, puns, proverbs and proverbs expressing the features of the original language;
4. Rhythm and tone of speech, morphological, syntactic, phonetic tools that express the mental state and behavior of the people in the language.

But it should be noted that the essence of the concept of "realia" was not specifically studied in all of the above studies. For example, L.P. Sobolev calls realias "words and phrases belonging to one nation that depend on living conditions and have no equivalents in a specific language, including other languages."

Thus, it is now known that realias is used as a synonym for concepts such as terms, non-equivalent lexicon, exotic lexicon, foreign word (inoyazychnye vkraplenie), barbarism, localism, ethnography, lacuna.

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