



## REALIAS OF PUBLIC LIFE: LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSLATION

**Djalilova Dilorom**

*Shakhrisabz branch of the Toshent State Pedagogical Institute named after by Nizami*

**Kurbanova Nargiza**

*Shakhrisabz branch of the Toshent State Pedagogical Institute named after by Nizami*

### ANNOTATION

*This article gives a brief overview of the realias and their features. In particular, the article is devoted to the realities of a particular era and the role of public life in their translation.*

*It is noteworthy that studying the translation of national realias helps to improve the practical and theoretical knowledge of translators, firstly, by identifying methods for expressing national identity in a work of art; Identification of errors and deficiencies that lead to a deeper understanding of the artistic content of the work.*

**KEY WORDS:** *realia, national identity, literary translation, modern realities, historical realities, transcription, translation, foreign terms.*

### DISCUSSION

In order to explore the problems of realia and national identity in the literary translation, taking into account the linguistic features of the literary translation, we considered it appropriate to consider the translation of realias by different calcifications.

In this regard, the Bulgarian scholars S. Vlahov and S. Florin discussed the issue of "Neperevodimoe v perevode" and I.K. Mirzaev's book "The Slavic Reality and the Truth of God." S. Vlahov and S. Florin suggest in their research a local approach to historical context in terms of expressing the concept of subjectivity to realities.

Realities inherent in a particular period of social life are studied into contemporary and historical realities. Accordingly, in the translation of fiction, this factor requires the interpreter to have a good understanding of the historical and archaic meanings expressed by the real. Many historical realities have become archaic in our day. For example: Russian - pomeshchik, zemstvo, Uzbek - batral, king, ear.

In interpreting contemporary and historical realities, it is also important to know the history of the country of origin, important social political events, literary trends, and the author's stream. For example, the translation of Uzbek literature into a foreign language, the social and political concepts of the Uzbek people from the ninth to the ninth centuries

until the occupation of Central Asia by Russia, the realities of the former Soviet Union, when Uzbekistan gained its independence. in the future, we can learn from the perspective of the inner and outer realities of our language.

As Bulgarian scholars classify modern realities, they propose to study them into familiar and unfamiliar realities.

Many English, Russian, French, and other realities that have come into our language because of economic, cultural, and political ties have already become accentuated words and words that have a strong place in our vocabulary. For example:

English - sir, miss, goodbye, hello:

German - gerr, business, businessman:

French - bean, madam, madamel, fiacr, tomato, pomegranate, farmer:

Russian - words like soldier, jacket, glass, spring, ode, has become a familiar lexicon that is understandable to all Uzbeks. However, recent words like dealer, manager, marketing, greenhouse, wiked and so on may not be as familiar to everyone.

The scientist with a deep study of the classification of realities I.K. Mirzaev agrees with Bulgarian scholars to name foreign media bodies L. Humanite, Figaro, Revue de Dieu - Monde, and the names of folk traditions, customs, architectural monuments, field names, and meaningful units. also offers learning as realities.



In the original and original of E. Hemingway's work, *Old and Sea*, we find the following realities:

I. Expressions of understanding of maritime, navigation, fishery:

1) Harpoon - harpoon - a metal or wooden spear used for fishing large fish

2) Thriller - rumpel - the handle that rotates the steering wheel

3) Mast - a metal or wooden pole that holds the sails of a ship or boat

4) Thwart - jar - seat of a ship or boat, bench

5) Marlin - marlin is a type of fish

6) Sardine - sardine is a type of fish

7) Dolphin - macrel - fish type

8) Squid - carakitsa - fish type

9) Bonita - bonita - fish type

10) Albacore - albakore - fish type

11) Tuna - tuna - fish type

12) Jack - Umbrica - fish type

13) Maco-maco is a type of shark

14) Galano - Galano is a type of shark

15) Plankton - plankton - sea route

16) Sargass - sea adventure

17) Logger-head - caret - sea turtle

18) Trunk-back - lute - sea turtle

19) Deck - deck, ship deck

20) Rock - Reef - a rope hole for a sail

21) Watch - time - duty on board the ship, time to guard

22) Side - board, ship

23) Finish - a piece of iron or wood that can be attached to a boat or boat by a rope.

24) Sheet - Scotch is a rope that pulls sailboat or boat, sails

25) A man of war bird - a fregate - a large tropical sea bird with a long tail

26) Trade wind - passat - a dry wind blowing from the tropics to the equator

27) Gulfstream - Golfstrim - the annual flow

We can see that these words, which are more closely related to terms than nouns, have a local character in terms of maritime fishery, in fact translated into Russian by 1) transcription and transliteration 2) with similar meaning in Russian.

For example, the following words are transcribed and transliterated into Russian:

Harpoon is a metal or wooden spear used for fishing large fish

Marlin is a type of fish

Sardine - sardine is a type of fish

Bonita - bonita - fish type

Albacore - albakore - fish type

Maco is a type of shark

Galano - galano is a type of shark

Plankton - plankton - sea route

Sargass - Sargass - the sea way

Gulfstream - Golfstrim - year-round streaming

In the following cases, the Russian versions of foreign terms have been used:

Tiller - rumpel is the handle that rotates the steering wheel

The mast is a metal or wooden pole that holds the shoulders of a ship or a boat

Thwart - a bench - a bench in a ship or boat

Dolphin - macrel - fish species

Squid is a type of fish

Tuna - tuna - fish type

Jack - umbrica - type of fish

Logger-head - caret - sea turtle

Trunk-back - lut - sea turtle

Deck - deck, ship deck

Rock - Reef - a rope hole for a sail

Watch - time - duty on board the ship, time to guard

Side - board - ship, boat

Bitt - a piece of iron or wood that can be mounted on a boat or boat

Sheet - Shkot - rope that pulls sailboat or boat, sails

A man of war bird - a fregate - a large tropical sea bird with a long tail

Trade wind - passat - a dry wind blowing from the tropics to the equator

In all cases, the Uzbek translator used the same methods as the Russian translator. In this case, the Russian versions of the original words have been translated into Uzbek using transliteration. Currently we see fish names that are easily translated into Russian and Uzbek, such as broadbill - mech riba - sword fish, flying fish - letuchaya riba - flying fish, sucking fish - prilipala - glue fish.

The transliteration and transcription of the aforementioned words about maritime and fishery into Russian and Russian is often difficult for the Uzbek reader. For example, the 11 terms that describe fish names represent "fish" that are common to Uzbek readers. Only fishermen who are regularly engaged in fishing can understand what is different from macro-bonito fish.

So, in this context, did the Uzbek translator properly translate the noun expressions, or interpret them in the text or in the text? The latter is, in our opinion, the best possible method, helping to broaden the Uzbek readers' worldview and understanding of the subject, thereby helping to gain a deeper understanding of the literary content of the work. In addition, we must not forget that the unintended use of realities in the text distracts the reader from the use of the dictionary to find out the meaning of the word.

So if transliteration is not explained or interpreted, such transliteration can be considered as baseless. Fundamental transliteration enriches the reader's imagination, broadens the vocabulary and



worldview. These words, in turn, provide a rich way to enrich translation.

## REFERENCES

1. Vinogradov A. S. *Lexical questions of translation of fiction*. M., 1978
2. Vezhbitskaya A. "Language. The culture. Cognition. " M. Russian dictionaries, 1996 .-- 344 p.
3. Vlahov S. "Questions of translation theory in foreign linguistics". M: *International Relations*, 1978.- 282 p.
4. Kudryashov V.S. "The semantic-pragmatic aspect of translating the reality of the translator's Tetaddy." M .: *Higher school*, 1983.- 231 p.
5. Levitskaya T.R., Firterman A.M. "A manual for translation from English into Russian." *High School*, 1973. - 204 p.
6. Rizun V.V. "On the issue of social and cultural adatment of artistic enlightenment" *Theory and practice of translation*. Kiev: *higher school*, 1982.- 438 p.
7. Rossels Vl. *Translation and national originality of the original. On Sat Questions of literary translation*. M., 1955