



THE WORDS OF REALIA AS A PHENOMENON OF TRANSLATED CULTURE

Nishonova Dilnavoz Jonibekovna

Assistant, Department of teaching languages, Management in production faculty, Ferghana polytechnic institute, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

In this article, we are talking about the word realia as a phenomenon of the translation culture. Translation of linguistic realia, which is often particularly difficult in intercultural communication. Even if the realia to be translated is fixed in the dictionary, comment or explanation often does not reflect all the signs of realia, namely the body of knowledge associated with the word. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that the translation of realia is one of the most complex translation competences, which requires awareness of the importance of professional translation skills.

KEYWORDS: *crosscultural communication, culture, foreign cultural realia, national, realia, translation*

INTRODUCTION

The specific ideas that exist in the culture of each nation that reflect the picture of the world are unknown and incomprehensible to representatives of other cultures. Language designations that reflect the way of life, traditions, and mentality often present a certain complexity in cross-cultural communication. In addition, the mutual understanding reached by speakers of two cultures through an interpreter cannot be absolute. [1, p. 51]

Given the importance and importance of realities in the text of the translation, one of the current tasks is to study in Uzbek translation aspects related to linguistics of realities, issues of culture of realities and speech, realities and style, methodological norms, spiritual classification of realities, creation of translation dictionaries of realities on the basis of translation works in the scientific-theoretical and practical direction. [9, p.37]

It is known that the vocabulary of any language cannot be limited only by its internal capabilities and therefore it has to borrow one or another word from other languages. The dictionary of any language reflects the traditions, customs, life, culture, flora, and fauna of that people. Therefore, life, stereotypical rules of behavior, etc., representing the "picture of the world," which is reflected differently in people's minds, is rather bright, colorfully represented in without equivalent vocabulary. The presence of realia in one nation and

their absence in others, for example, the eastern - beshik, tandir, beshbarmaq, etc., [2, p.279]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the article, we also determined that important and interesting information about translation of linguistic realia.

The research was conducted using methods of objectivity, analysis, comparative analysis, generalization and historical analysis.

The content plan without the equivalent vocabulary of the language being studied cannot be compared with any concepts of the native language, as the "picture of the world" reflected in the language of different peoples does not coincide. Such words include real words, borrowing words, and embeddings, which, with their wide range of possibilities, are also difficult to translate into another language. Language is a means of transmitting culture, ordinary and religious consciousness of the people and as he said C. Aytmatov's "self-portrait" of him. It is no coincidence that cultural ties between different peoples and the mutual enrichment of traditions and literature have a huge impact on the interpenetration of their languages. This process can be seen especially in the field of fiction. Mutual replenishment and interconnection of languages in artworks give a great opportunity to reveal the cognitive and aesthetic functions of Kyrgyz language components in Russian artworks or vice versa, the same functions of the Russian language in Kyrgyz



artworks. For example, such words as "djigit", "ariq", most often found in the Russian language, have all the properties of borrowed vocabulary, as they have no equivalent synonyms and analogs in the Russian language, they are characterized by semantic independence. These words also have expressiveness and national flavor and provide information about the life, history, and life of the Kyrgyz people. A reader unfamiliar with these words, while reading the work of some writer or poet-Kyrgyz instinctively draws his attention to them in Russian translation. For example, reading the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, the word "ail" is often found, which, being a name administrative-territorial unit cannot be translated. How the words "guberniya", "qishloq", "shtat", "getto" are not translated. Ail is Kyrgyz realia, at least it's not an aul. Besides ail, it is not only the name of a settlement but also an original place with its own foundations and traditions that have been preserved for many decades. The differences between languages due to cultural differences are most noticeable in vocabulary and phraseology, as the nominal means of language are most directly related to extra-linguistic realia. In any language, there are words that have no single word translation in other languages. But at the same time, we think it is necessary to translate the works of authors of other non-Russian literature. Even if the first tests, even if only a beginner translator is not adequate enough and have a number of shortcomings, the very fact of Russian translators turning to the treasury of Eastern literary heritage itself pleases. It testifies to the fact that the process of ethnic and cultural exchange does not stand still, and the Russian-speaking audience is interested in the historical and cultural heritage of the Eastern countries. We think that even a bad, aesthetic translation is the key to making the next one more perfect. Because, in order to improve, the experience of previous translators must be studied, analyzed and taken into account by future generations of translators.[3,9]

In this article, the authors adhere to the interpretation of the concept of "real" adopted in the modern scientific translation paradigm. Realia (poses. - lat. Realis - "true, valid" < lat. res - "thing") denote both the really existing objects and facts of the surrounding world, as well as the specific features and phenomena of something, for example, the realia of the country, language, science, climate, etc. For translation activity realia - first of all, language unit, reflecting these objects, facts, phenomena of other cultures and forming a picture of the world of inoculation in the head of the representative of the second culture.[4. P.374]

Understanding the logical position of the realia they hold in truth. The interpreter must first understand the place of a certain reality in the context of the original. In this place, the author of the

progressive original must know the purpose for which he used realia in his work as a methodical and spiritual tool. It is particularly difficult when the author uses in his work unfamiliar realia not only to the reader of the translation but also to his readers. Because it is natural that the national and historical coloring of such original words is also so complex. With the slightest disrespect, the reader of the translation puts such words in the row of unnecessary, incomprehensible exoticism, which nobody is interested in. In translating realia, it is important that they become familiar or unfamiliar with the reader of the translation. Because the reader needs to understand the original words in the original as easily as possible. For this reason, we should pay attention to the following features of their translation: first of all, familiar, realities that have become closer to us. In particular, *pirojki* for Russians, *banitsa* for Bulgarian, *knedli* for Czech, *somsa* for Uzbeks is a familiar meal. Such specific words are difficult to find in any dictionaries.[5, p. 147; 6]

International realia that do not create difficulties in translation. These include *sombrero*, *gondola*, *preriya*, *djinsi*, *safari*, and others. Attention should be paid to the following aspects specific to the translation of realia of this type. There are a number of psychological problems in translating international realia that an interpreter should be aware of. In particular, a) how do the realia in the original text correspond in their characteristics to the languages of translation? b) if the language of the original itself is the realia used for that language, what is its significance in that context? c) What value did other language reality begin to take on by moving to the language translation environment? [6,8, p.239]

Any of the existing countries have a unique, unique culture including all aspects of the life of the people living in the territory of this country. This culture is marked with special elements - realia that make it unique.

CONCLUSION

Realia are a very ambiguous and very difficult layer of vocabulary to transmit. There is no consensus in modern linguistics in terms of separating a reservoir of realia from the basic vocabulary, some talking about without equivalent vocabulary or background information. There is also no consensus in the classification of realia.

In the current situation of globalization, the question of the interest of one culture of another and their interpenetration, the question of the transmission of realia, is of particular relevance. Translators of different countries have achieved considerable success in translating this layer of vocabulary. They developed transmission methods without equivalent vocabularies such as transcription, transliteration, calculus, descriptive translation, approximate



translation, realia replacement, and hyponymical translation. Nevertheless, the question of the transmission of realities remains open, since none of the existing methods is capable of completely transmitting the colour of a given reality, so, often, translators use several methods of translation at the same time.

As can be seen from the analysis, the translation of realities in the translation text is important both in terms of expressiveness and in terms of the expressiveness of the national colour inherent in the original. In turn, the linguistic nature of realities does not allow them to be perfectly and completely translated. Therefore, the selection of the most proportional of the above translation methods, the effective use of which depends on the skill and talent of the translator.[12, p.36]

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