REALIAS OF PUBLIC LIFE: LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSLATION

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**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 realia by different calcifications.

In this regard, the Bulgarian scholars S. Vlakhov 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. Vlakhov 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 tyes 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, wikend 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:

- harpoon - harpoon - a metal or wooden spear used for fishing large fish
- Thriller - rumpel - the handle that rotates the steering wheel
- Mast - a metal or wooden pole that holds the sails of a ship or boat
- Thwart - jar - seat of a ship or boat, bench
- Jack - Umbrica - fish type
- Maco - maco - a type of shark
- Galano - Galano is a type of shark
- Plankton - plankton - sea route
- Sargass - sea adventure
- 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
- 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