

TARJIMADA REALIYALARNING AHAMIYATI

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Кашкадарья, КаршиTHE IMPORTANCE OF REALIA'S IN
TRANSLATION

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ВАЖНОСТЬ РЕАЛИЙ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ

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Annotatsiya: *Realiya - bu moddiy jihatdan mavjud yoki mavjud bo'lgan obyekt, narsa. Lug'at ta'riflariga ko'ra realiya "moddiy madaniyat obyektlari"dir. Tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikda realiya - bu obyektlarni bildiruvchi so'zlar va iboralar, shuningdek, bunday so'zlarni o'z ichiga olgan to'plam iboralari.*

Kalit so'zlar: *realiya, qisqartma, ibora, millat, mahalliy, so'zlar, adabiy, etnografik.*

Annotation: *Realia is an object, thing, materially existing or having existed. According to dictionary definitions, realia are "objects of material culture". In linguistics and translation studies, realia are words and expressions denoting these objects, as well as set expressions containing such words.*

Key words: *realia, abbreviation, phrase, nationality, local, words, literary, ethnographic.*

Аннотация: *Реалия — предмет, вещь, материально существующая или существовавшая. Согласно словарным определениям, реалии — это «предметы материальной культуры». В языкознании и переводоведении реалии — это слова и выражения, обозначающие эти предметы, а также устойчивые словосочетания, содержащие такие слова.*

Ключевые слова: *реалия, сокращение, словосочетание, национальность, местный, слова, литературный, этнографический.*

INTRODUCTION. The concept of "realia" should be distinguished from the concept of "term". Realia are characteristic of the sublanguage of fiction and mass media, are inextricably linked with the culture of a certain people, are commonly used in the

language of this people and are alien to other languages. Terms are devoid of any national coloring, relate mainly to the sphere of science, are created artificially, exclusively for the name of an

object or phenomenon, with the dissemination of which they receive wide application.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. Some realias have similarities with proper names: Grandfather Frost, Koschei the Deathless, the Frog Princess, and others. Sometimes realias are deviations from the literary norm, such as dialectisms, elements of a reduced style (colloquial speech), and jargon.

There are several classifications of realias according to various features. Realias as units of translation are divided into:

- abbreviations (house of culture, registry office, collective farm);
- words (borscht, sarafan);
- phrases (household services, community center);
- suggestions (Not every day is Shrovetide for the cat).

The distinctive features of a reality are the nature of its content (the connection of the designated object with a certain country, nationality, social community) and its belonging to a certain period of time. Based on these features, researchers have proposed a subject, time and local classification of realia.

Subject classification of realities

- Geographical realities: names of physical geographic objects (steppe, trade wind); names of objects associated with human activity (ranch, duval); names of endemics (sequoia, iguana).
- Ethnographic realities (concepts belonging to the life and culture of the people): everyday (rickshaw, kimono, caftan); labor (yawl, cowboy, drummer); names of concepts of art and culture (bogaty, harlequin, balalaika); ethnic concepts (Cossack, Goth, Yankee); measures and money (pound, fathom, league, franc).
- Socio-political realities: concepts related to the administrative-territorial structure (farm, province, state); names of the bearers and authorities (Rada, Knesset, Veche); military (kuning, knight, samurai); names of organizations, ranks, titles, estates, castes (earl, farm laborer, prince, yeoman).

Temporal division of realities

- Modern realities used by a certain language community and denoting concepts that exist at a given time.
- Historical realities denoting concepts characteristic of the past of a certain social group.

Local division of realities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. In the plane of one language, one should consider one's own and foreign realities, which, in turn, are subdivided into national (known to all residents of the state, to the entire people), local (belonging to one dialect or dialect), and micro-local (characteristic of a certain area). From the perspective of two languages, realities are divided into external ones, which are alien to this pair (for example, "samurai" for Russian and English languages), and realities that are alien to one language and their own for the other ("rada" for Ukrainian and Russian languages). When considering several languages, we can distinguish regional realities ("euro" for countries that have adopted this currency as their national currency) and international ones, present in the vocabulary of many languages, included in their vocabulary, but retaining their original coloring (ranch, tequila). From all that has been said, we can conclude that the main feature of reality is its color. It is the transfer of color when translating a text from one language to another that constitutes the main problem of a translator when working with realia. Some researchers (Fedorov, Vereshchagin, Kostomarov) classify realia as non-equivalent vocabulary, claiming that they cannot be translated. However, realia is part of the source text, so its transfer to the translation text is one of the conditions for the adequacy of the translation. So, the question is not whether it is possible or impossible to translate realia, but how to translate it.

Before proceeding directly to translation, it is necessary to comprehend the unfamiliar reality in the original, that is, the place it occupies in the context - how it is presented by the author and what means he uses to convey its semantic and connotative content to the reader. International realities do not require comprehension either, since the reader, due to its prevalence, already has a certain idea and national attitude towards it.

All unfamiliar realities (one's own and others') require the introduction of means of comprehension, if this corresponds to the author's intention of the work being translated. The most common means of comprehension in literature are the following:

- graphic highlighting of reality against the background of the entire text (italics, quotation marks, bold font), however, this method only allows you to draw attention to it, but does not convey its content to the reader's consciousness;
- development of the content of reality: "This is my barge," we approached a long, wide fishing boat, "I went on it yesterday evening";
- use, along with the reality, of its neutral synonym or generic concept as an application: "wall-duval", "peasant-iomen";
- an explanation in the text itself, taken in brackets, highlighted with commas or dashes: "The Burkovka – a road paved with stones of different sizes – was built by the entire village in just a month";
- an explanation in a footnote at the bottom of the page, if it is not possible to provide it directly in the text next to the reality;
- interpretation of reality in comments or lists at the end of the book, but it should be taken into account that the search for such an explanation distracts the reader directly from the narrative.

CONCLUSION. Thus, preserving and conveying color is one of the most important tasks in translating realia. This is the problem that very often confronts a translator. "Color ... is the coloring of a word that it acquires due to the belonging of its referent—the object it designates—to a given people, a certain country or locality, a specific historical era, due to the fact that it, this referent, is characteristic of the culture, way of life, tradition—in a word, the peculiarities of reality in a given country or region, in a given historical era, in contrast to other countries, peoples, eras." Color, which most realia possess, is a feature that distinguishes the reality from the entire mass of linguistic units. Thus, when working with realia, a translator must first of all take into account the coloring of the reality, the nature of which determines the choice of the translation technique.

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