

# THE PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF REALIA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** Realia refers to the objects, customs, and cultural aspects specific to a particular language or region. Translating realia poses unique challenges, particularly when dealing with the English and Uzbek languages. This article explores the difficulties and peculiarities encountered in the translation of realia between these languages, and highlights the importance of considering various factors in order to achieve accurate and culturally appropriate translations.

**Keywords:** Realia, semantic analyses, languages, cultural, relations

**Introduction:** Efficient conversation is not possible "without deep and broad history understanding of native speakers' cultures which implies way of life, mentality, imaginative and prescient of the world, the countrywide character, customs, beliefs, structures of values, types of social behavior". There are shut relationships between language and culture, and textual content is a skill of reading culture, it is the essential supply of cultural understanding and data.

Linguocultureme is a complex, interlevel language unit, a dialectical unit of each linguistic and greater linguistic factors, the correlation between the structure of a verbal sign, its semantic content material and cultural experience. The sources of cultural statistics in a linguocultureme are particular for every culture: realia, amazing people, myths, images, beliefs, customs and traditions.

In their scientific researches linguoculturologists attempt to constantly refine the terminology of the younger science linguoculturology. Because of this, a variety of researchers, focusing on sure components of the linguoculturological notions, create phrases with a lot of frequent ground. On one hand, it enriches and deepens the research observations, however on the different hand, it is a prerequisite for a lack of terminological consistency, which we trust prevents the grasp of this remember and is a setback when set up a uniform terminology.

A range of terminological troubles<sup>1</sup> in linguoculture-ology has been borrowed from the science culture-through-language research and relates to the techniques of becoming a member of the

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<sup>1</sup> Niyozova Shoirat Tairovnay, Khalikova Dildora Yaddullaevnab and Kadirova Dilnoza Mamadiyorovna: *Problems of Translating Culture-Specific Terms, Realies Which Existed In the Uzbek*. 5 April 2021



"other" - no longer native lifestyle thru language. The learn about of this phenomenon is viable thanks to the meticulously developed concept of the semantic shape of the word, which focuses on the cumulative characteristic of the language, understood as "reflection, fixation and storage in the linguistic gadgets of some records about the human being reality".

For the culture-through-language research and linguoculturology the set up units, absolutely loaded with cultural specificity and having represented a prosperous supply of records about countrywide culture, are of awesome importance. The in-depth learn about of the problem offers a motive to trust that the time period linguocultureme is greater extensively frequent in the specialised literature on linguoculturology in contrast to the time period cultureme. The creator of each these phrases is the special Russian linguoculturologist.

About realia as bearers of coloring, concrete factors of country wide peculiarity linguists of course spoke solely at the establishing of fiftieth years. In L.N. Sobolev we discover no longer solely use of time period "realia" in its modern-day grasp however sufficiently expressed definition.

Western authors, for instance, Peter Newmark(1981) has no longer a time period for realia in our understanding. In his books we locate "national institutional terms" that needless to say correspond to our "social-political" realias, cultural terms for different majority enormous realias; different businesses no longer referred to as realias are scattered each right here and there. The phrase «realia» is an adjective in neuter, plural (re-alis,pl.realia «material», «real») became into a noun underneath the have an effect on of analogous lexical categories.

By realia they specific materially current or existed «object, thing», frequently connecting with the theory «life», for instance, «realia of European social life». According to the lexical definition realia are objects of cloth culture. In translation study, with the aid of the time period «realia» they specific in the main the phrases naming the objects it is title of realia. In terminology, linked with them there are a lot of discrepancies.

The time period realia has been counseled by means of S.I. Vla-khov and S.P. Florin. The time period has developed to refer to objects, customs, habits and different cultural and fabric components influencing the shaping of a positive language. Realia can be mentioned in frames of equivalent-lacking units.

Equivalent-lacking gadgets are these standards missing in the goal language and culture. They are additionally once in a while referred to as untranslatable units. Depending on the standards used countless classifications of realia are amazing in the present day linguistic research.

There are distinct international locations on the earth that proceed to prosper, and at the equal time their trade, social, cultural, financial and intercultural connections will proceed to develop. And as a result, unfamiliar, new words in their lexicon are exchanged between nations. Of course, the phrases from one country to every other appear indistinct and tough to translate at first. Such phrases are special to one country and alien to another.

In science we call them "realias", as they do no longer have an genuine translation and science is unable to translate them many humans have problem in perception the that means of the notion. We can see the stability between language and tradition in the instance of realias. One

of the peculiarities of realia is that it brings collectively a variety of new phrases and phrases via its emergence.

This serves to similarly enrich the lexicon of a language. A. D. Schweitzer described “realia” as “national linguistic devices that are special for the way of life of a concrete language and symbolize special sources that do no longer exist in a similar linguistic cultural community. The United Kingdom and Uzbekistan have a long records of development.

Their special customs and traditions have been polished for centuries and handed down from technology to generation. It ought to be referred to that the country wide delicacies of these two nations, one of which is no longer determined in any other country, differs from every other. We can discover realias in these cuisines that absolutely hostile to every other.

Realias belong to one society and is intently associated to their way of life, economy, and life activities, can't be translated into any other language, and has entered and settled in that language barring altering its translation. The mind-set of Uzbek humans closer to cooking procedure is one of the challenge that ought to be thoroughly studied. Many Uzbek recipes have a lengthy records and encompass a range of rituals whose cooking has survived until this day.

Over a thousand-year history, Uzbek delicacies has developed its very own traits and atypical elements of meals. The countrywide Uzbek delicacies is a one of a kind layer of the tradition of the Uzbek people. Unlike their nomadic neighbors, the Uzbek human beings have continually been a human beings dwelling and engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. From historic times Uzbek human beings have grown vegetables, fruit and grains for themselves in the fertile valleys.

Language realias with the semantics “food” play an necessary position in conceptualizing the world of every consultant of linguistic culture, reflecting the identification of the people, its traditions and beliefs, priorities and attitudes, peculiarities of the world appreciation and fee system<sup>2</sup>.

As every path has its personal breadth and characteristics, so do meals realias mix many distinct colors. In this article, we will accomplish a semantic evaluation of the meals realias of two international locations and examine them with every other. In the subject of linguistics, semantic evaluation is the manner of interconnecting syntactic structures.

## Conclusion

Translating realia between English and Uzbek is a complex task, steeped in challenges and peculiarities. Successfully conveying the cultural elements and nuances inherent in realia demands a mastery of transition words, active voice, varied sentence structure, and an understanding of the contextual, cultural, and idiomatic aspects at play. By considering these

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<sup>2</sup> SIMAKOVA Anzhelika Vyacheslavovna. *FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF LINGUISTIC REALITIES WITH THE SEMANTICS OF "FOOD" (based on the material of the works of Charles Dickens): Abstract of the dissertation of the Academy of Sciences. - Stavropol: 2011. - 23*



factors, translators can ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations that effectively transmit the essence of the realia to the target audience.

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