



## PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING REALITIES

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### ABSTRACT

*Unquestionable, passing through the world of translation opens new windows for acquaintance with the literature, language and culture of those who think, behave and look at the world in the same way and differently. While walking through many linguistic features seems much less problematic, capturing what will be conveyed through non-linguistic features is the most difficult.*

Translating realities from one language to another in translation studies problems have been actively studied. Because any matter on this issue to one degree or another in the work of translation analysis will pass. This problem is very acute in European translation studies is distinguished by the fact that research has been conducted. G's about it. Salomov, R.Fayzullayeva, O.Kade, J.Munen, I. Leviy, L.Barkhudarov, A. Fedorov, L Sobolyev and, in particular, as mentioned above, S. Vlakhov and S. Florin's book, Not Translating in Translation, is important is important. Russian translator L. Sobolyev is such a translator of realities says: When talking about the translation of realities, pay attention to two features must:

- 1) realities are not actually translated.
- 2) realities from one language to another he principle of literal translation cannot be used in reading.

Czech translator Irji Levi discusses the difficulties of translating realities -

He compares the suffering of Jesus to the crucifixion (1972, 149).

In general, to aspects are most important in the translation of realities:

The inability to find an alternative to the original reality in the language of translation. It is the national and historical color that comes as an object in the composition of realities cannot be translated. Therefore, any situation encountered in the translation of realities ready-made template that can be solved with one click, there is no rule. The translator realizes the context of each situation

will have to rely on translation. So far every reality has been translated and is a separate issue for the translator? Real translation problems relying on the experience of skilled translators to clarify theoretically is the best way.



What is the role of the translator in the context of the reality of a particular reality? will have to understand that. The translator is the author of the original for what purpose, as a methodological and spiritual tool should know that. In particular, the author is not only a translator in his work realities unknown to the reader, but also to his readers will have a lot of trouble. Because it is so peculiar it is natural that the national and historical colors of words are just as complex. If there is a slight negligence, so is the reader of the translation you don't need words, you don't understand anything that nobody cares about exoticism.

In the translation of realities, their translation is already familiar to the reader or

unfamiliarity is important. Because the reader is inherently original should understand the words as easily as possible. That is why they are as follows should pay attention to the features:

First of all, familiar realities that are close to us. Including the Russians pies, banitsa for Bulgarians, knedli for Czechs, somsa for Uzbeks is a familiar dish.

Find such words in any dictionary difficult. Not so complicated in translation international realities. These include: sombrero, gondola, prairie, denim, safari and others The following is a typical translation of this type of reality aspects need to be considered. Translator in the translation of international realities. There are a number of psychological issues that need to be addressed. Including a) authenticity to what extent the reality in the text is foreign to the language of translation is (b) The rhetoric used in the original

language is the same for that language. If so, what does it mean in this context? c) other What did the reality of the language begin to take on after the transition to the language of translation? Plays a special role in word formation. Central Asian countries, in particular, the Uzbeks: aryk, suri, khan atlas, pilaf, somsa, manti and other specific words can be cited.

Contextual realities used in works of art. Russian writern Kondrashov's work describes the following characteristics of Americans:

—The guitarist was drinking Mexican tequila in this restaurant saw two Russian amigos. The words tequila and amigo here difficult to find in dictionaries.

In works of art, the authors draw such different realities from the content of the work as well. In order to depict the historical and national color in it, a unique paint, used to provide color. Especially the eighteenth-century French

In the works devoted to the description of the revolutionary period, the creators: fruktidor, used words such as barpan, toaz, tamburmajo, and Sicilian nights.

We think that learning realities from other languages means translating them can be considered as a pioneering effort. Below is the mother

Examples of such principles are:

Brackets or italics of realities in other languages special emphasis by writing. For example, in L. Tolstoy «on the page industrialnogo potoka i presnyx «hamburgerov ». Transcription of reality in another language into the original work in the language of translation quote For example, —What a mani. Kujen pryatinul me medniy kolokolchik. -Ya znayu v nego kogda, prorochestvuu.||



Translate realities or realities in other languages into your own language to express it side by side with your own realities method. For example, we know that Finns have their own saunas and baths known as. It is impossible to describe the Finnish sauna in one word. For this reason, it is advisable to give it as a Finnish sauna. Another way to express foreign realities in your own language is to use them on your own to explain in one way or another in your language. The great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy scored in his famous work "War and Peace" uses the reality. At one point, the author explains this reality in this way "Honey is a pie and a girl's collection" Content in a certain reality and its emotional expressiveness

the more the feature, the more it can be explained or explained becomes more complicated. In this case, the origin of reality, as well as its etymology attention is required. The word chapura in Leo Tolstoy's Cossacks we meet. A special etymology for us Georgians to know this word dictionaries. It means 8 glasses is a collection of wine bottles.

California is one of the big cities in the United States, with Hollywood movies with major cities like Township, San Francisco, and Los Angeles known So when it comes to California –With California The realities of meeting, –frivey occur. Frivey is an English freeway, that is, free; way means way. Exactly everyone which is a road without traffic lights. Such comments and comments is important for both the translator and the reader. Only by knowing the essence of realities through such means of explanation we can get American English and British English. It should also be noted that there are

significant differences in the realities. Because they are one when they speak a language, they are peoples of different backgrounds and mentalities.

The above 5 methods and problems of expression of realities in a foreign language are shown. Such methods are used by Bulgarian scholars in Uzbek translation S. Vlahov and S. Florins in their pamphlets "Non-Translation" not as detailed as the principles cited. Our research is mainly works of art, often from Russian to Uzbek or sister languages given in the example of translated works, and in the context of a work of art of realities due to its nature, it is devoted to translation methods.

The use of foreign realities in texts in one language is one of them not to be confused with the issue of translation into a second language. In fact, in the existing theoretical literature, experts translate realities from one language to another

suggest two methods of translation: transcription and translation.

According to the linguist AA Reformatsky, the above methods contradict each other. They are German Scientist Herder in translation, we preserve the norms of other people's identity and identity have different interpretations of the rule. In particular,

1) to make the translation "other" as "own" as possible strives.

2) Transcription is the acquisition of identity by means of identity is to try to get. Russian scientists Pavlova and Svyatozarova are German thinkers

They disagree with Herder. That is, at the same time keeping both the originality of the foreign reality and the norms of the language of translation will not but they are the opposite of transliteration are interested in the issue. At the moment they



are another Russian translator AV Fedorov's translation of realities is full of interpretations and explanations. According to him, in Russian

By saying "jarkaya kuznya", "tyoplaya saklya", the reader of the translation does nothing they do not understand. As lead allowing ambiguity in translation is any part of realistic translation. It is natural that it does not comply with the principles of Transcription method. This method maximizes the pronunciation of the original reality to the translated text is given as an approximation. For example, the Russian word pelmeni is in Bulgarian given in the form of pelmeni. Not to mention a single softening sign almost no changes as a result of transcription.

One of the most important methods of translation is the term "transcription"

We also need to know the logical difference between the term "transliteration". That's it in the existing scientific literature of the field is also understood as a synonym . Bulgarian scientists S. Vlahov and S. Florins try to justify this view and They say: rans Transcription is a word in another language (usually geographical) names and scientific terms) to express sounds with other linguistic means, transliteration is the translation of the letters of a word in another language

is expressed by means of.

It should be noted that the method of transcription is mainly the translation of famous horses applied. The transcription method also did not work or transliterated in translation to a greater or lesser degree of transliteration when done incorrectly will also have to apply. An interesting example of the transliteration method

Let's quote. There is a word in the American Indian language called tomahawk. Uni it is pronounced as tomahok in the pronunciation of the American Indians. The word was transliterated into Russian. It's like also known as the U.S. military missile. Because English that the letter or letter —h|| in the Russian language does not correspond exactly to the Russian language therefore, it has become customary to express it with the Russian. This is the British Hamlet ini is given in Russian (even in Uzbek) as Hamlet. Although the Indian canoe is pronounced kanu, it is Russian or it should be noted that the Uzbek pronunciation is canoe.

From Uzbek, Russian and other sister languages to European languages, including German, when transcribing or transliterating realities into English and Bulgarian no such alternative has been found in the language of translation into the original sound or letter in which case it is advisable to choose the option closest to it. Including Uzbek —f||, —h||, —o|| in Russian, English or German. That's not an option. That's right, Uzbek —h|| English or may correspond to —h|| in German. For example, Hollywood - Hollywood, Hamburg - Hamburg, Heathrow - Heathrow, Helena-Helena. However, in Uzbek —f|| Realities involving the letter or sound, including the names Gaybulla, Ghazal, Forgiveness should be given in English as Gajbulla, Gazeli, Gafur. So the problem is how to translate realities into transcripts

the two languages are closely related to the rules of the alphabet and pronunciation. In particular, transliteration in an interlingual translation based on the spelling Cyrillic or Latin spelling we need to know that there are specific problems with the method.



Special translation methods for translating realities.

Transcription is used to recreate realities in another language when they don't come, they try to translate them in other ways. There are several versions of the translation method. They are:

Use of neologisms.

This method is second only to the transcription and is the original in translation

while maintaining the semantic basis of reality and national identity is one of the most effective ways. Its components are kalka and half kalka enters.

a) shading.

The meaning of kalkalash is exactly what the original word means based on conversion. For example, the reality of skyscraper in English (sky -osmon, samo; scraper) in Russian kalkalash, and in Uzbek in the form of a skyscraper

b) semi-shielding

is to give. This calming method preserves the European color of the original

The rest is noteworthy.

Carpet bagger in American American historians in Russian

can also be cited as a sokvoyajnik. English -er at. It is a good idea to replace the builder suffix with a nickname in Russian gave This is done in Uzbek with the help of suffixes -chi or -ist, more precisely, Taxi driver - taxi driver, nexia driver - nexia driver can be quoted.

Assimilation.

There are words in foreign language realities that are different through translation

languages. The reality of the ruble in Russia is the ruble in Uzbeks

assimilated Also, Euro in Europe is Euro in Uzbek

assumed It also has to do with pronunciation rules

incident. Transportation in Russia, such as snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, thermal vehicle, steamer it should be noted that the Uzbek language has also been mastered.

They are is still actively used today.

c) giving reality with reality.

There is a reality in English called bell-boy.

To customers in these hotels serving officials. More precisely, servants who bring something to the room if they need it,

usually in the form of giving tea for their services. USA what kind of trip is it if you

don't give them tea in their hotels it can also be unpleasant for unknown reasons. For example, acceptance the water stops flowing while you are doing it, the elevator doesn't work, the key to your number there is no doubt that he will not fall at the door.

In fact, such a surprise In the face of adversity, the staff of the Anashu is in a timely manner and The usual amount is "satisfaction".The word is corridor,

posyl'nyy in English-Russian dictionaries given in the form of. In fact, it means a maid or a courier has a broader meaning. This is again called "malchik v pobegushkax" in Russian. If you order, it means a running boy). Russian version

it is the English equivalent of reality. A similar example is the German bunker reality an example can be given. In Russian, the dot variant is also given as an alternative. From this It is also available as a transcription in Russian and Uzbek inches from Dutch in English, in Russian desyatina, in French barley realities.

d) approximate translation of realities.



Although approximate translation is not used very actively in relation to realities, they are being also another way of translating interlinguistic realities. Approx. in translation, the national identity of the original reality may be somewhat lost.

For example, it is used as an active beverage in the sister republics

nazran and borjomi mineral waters, in Uzbek only in the form of nazran and borjomi more so that older people can understand. Special for young people explanation is required. In the case of acacia, only mineral water is an approximate translation option is enough. For example, in Germany, kirche, the English have the realities of church and the Russians have tserkov. Each of them

used in the sense of a Christian church. It should be noted that these realities cannot be given as an alternative. The best way to do this is to translate it into the language of translation alternatively, citing a similar variant, and so on

it is correct to describe it as a place where it is used for its intended purpose.

e) translation with description, explanation, interpretation of realities.

Description and interpretation are important methods in the translation of realities

is for example, the German Paff reality is a bone game. Put it in another language such an explanation is appropriate in conjunction with transcription

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