TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF REALIA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY WORKS.

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Abstract: The transfer of culturally specific elements, or realities, is one of the most difficult tasks in artistic translation. This is due to their deep roots in a particular culture and the lack of direct analogues in other languages. Realities serve as a reflection of national customs, social structures, historical background and daily life of a certain people. This article examines the key problems that arise when translating realities in literary works in English and Uzbek, as well as analyzes the most common approaches used to preserve their cultural significance and national identity. The study is based on a comparative and descriptive analysis of modern works on English-Uzbek translation and highlights the critical importance of linguistic and cultural competence to achieve high-quality translation.

Keywords: cultural-specific elements, artistic translation, cultural uniqueness, English-Uzbek translation, non-equivalent vocabulary.

Modern translation theory pays considerable attention to the relationship between language and culture. Literary texts act not only as a means of artistic expression, but also as keepers of cultural and national values. One of the most culturally saturated components of a literary language is realities - words and expressions denoting objects, phenomena, or concepts unique to a particular culture. The transfer of realities between English and Uzbek is a serious problem, since these units often do not have direct lexical correspondences. In this regard, translators have to look for ways to adequately convey both the literal meaning and the cultural connotation of such elements. The purpose of this article is to analyze the main translation difficulties associated with the realities and systematize the strategies used in literary translation into English and Uzbek. The concept of cultural-specific elements (realities) in translation studies Realities are lexical units unique to a particular culture that reflect the national, historical, social, and everyday characteristics of a particular people. They include names of traditional clothing, dishes, customs, public institutions, geographical features, and historical events. Scientists emphasize that realities are not just linguistic units, but rather cultural indicators. Their meaning cannot be fully comprehended without basic knowledge of the relevant culture. In English and Uzbek literary works, realities play a key role in creating national flavor and authenticity, which makes their accurate translation especially important. Realities can be classified into the following groups:

Ethnographic elements: (traditions, clothes, food);

Socio-political elements: (titles, institutions, administrative terms);

Geographical elements: (place names, landscape features);

Historical elements: (events, historical objects, outdated terms).

The main difficulties in translating culturally specific elements

Lack of direct matches The key problem in conveying realities is the lack of equivalent lexical units. Many concepts that are deeply rooted in one culture (for example, English or Uzbek) do not have exact analogues in another language. For example, Uzbek cultural phenomena such as "do'ppi" or "mahalla" cannot be expressed in one English word without losing part of their original meaning. Preservation of cultural specificity Realities play an important role in creating the stylistic and emotional impact of a work of art. Replacing them with more general or neutral terms can make it easier to understand, but it often leads to the loss of a unique national flavor and cultural identity. Contextual and pragmatic nuances The meaning of the realities strongly depends on the surrounding text. Even when using a descriptive translation, the pragmatic effect of the original may be lost if the cultural associations associated with this concept are not taken into account. Approaches to translating realities To overcome these difficulties, translators use various methods, the choice of which depends on the type of reality, the genre of the text and the target audience. Transliteration and borrowing This method involves transferring the source word to the target language with minimal changes. It is often used to preserve national flavor, especially when translating Uzbek realities into English. Explanatory translation An explanatory translation reveals the meaning of reality using a phrase or sentence. This approach is effective for providing understanding, but it can make the text less concise. Cultural adaptation In some cases, the translator replaces the original reality with a culturally similar concept from the target language.

Although this improves readability, this approach may distort the original cultural context. Combining methods Modern translation practice often combines several strategies, such as borrowing followed by explanation, to achieve both accuracy and ease of perception. The importance of cultural awareness of the translator To adequately translate the realities, it is not enough to know the language; deep knowledge in the field of intercultural relations is required. The translator, acting as a link between cultures, must find a balance between the accuracy of the original and clarity for the reader. Understanding cultural peculiarities, customs, and history significantly improves the quality of translation.

CONCLUSION

Translating realities in English and Uzbek literature is a difficult and multifaceted task. The realities reflect the uniqueness of culture and the national vision of the world, so their accurate translation is critically important for preserving the artistic and cultural value of the works. The choice of a translation strategy is determined by factors such as genre, the role of realities in the text, and the target audience. A culturally oriented and flexible approach allows translators to achieve both semantic accuracy and authenticity in conveying cultural nuances.

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