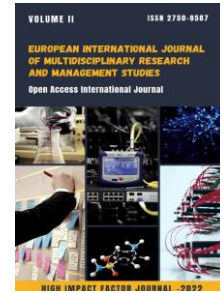


EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

VOLUME03 ISSUE02

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-02-32>

Pages: 170-175



ADAPTATION OF UZBEK REALIANS IN TEXTS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH FORMAL DOCUMENTS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Realia, linguistics, formal document, diplomatic communication, S.I.Vlakhov, Abscam.

Abstract: This article provides a scientific discussion about the translation adaptation of Uzbek realians to Russian and English. Also, opinions were made about the specific features of realias in official documents

Received: 18.02.2023

Accepted: 23.02.2023

Published: 28.02.2023

INTRODUCTION

When comparing the language and cultures of the world, the corresponding and incompatible elements are distinguished. The language considered a component of culture belongs to the order of incompatible items. The more specific the languages to be compared, the less cultural ties in its history, the more they differ from each other in whole or in part. Incompatible elements include, first of all, subjects defined by an unequal lexicon and words specific to one language, as well as connotations that do not exist in another language or differ in words.

Realia are objects of material culture belonging only to certain nationalities and peoples, historical facts, the name of state institutions, the names of national and folklore heroes, mythological creatures, etc. They introduce words that mean these cases into an unrivaled lexicon when they make languages. An equivalent lexicon is considered to be words that do not exist in another culture and, as a rule, are not translated into another language in one word, serving to express concepts that are not alternative outside the framework of the language belonging to them. When translating realias in official documents in English and Russian, usually translators rely on long definitions because of them or attribute their neologisms to them.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

A distinction can be made between language and cultures that are perceived in comparison (except for realia) and signifying (out of form). The difference between the perceived is observed in the following cases:

- the realia inherent in one language community will not exist in another.
- realia will also be present in two language communities, but in one it will not be expressed separately or specifically.

In different societies, similar tasks are carried out through different realizations (functional similarity of different realizations).

Similar realizations differ in functionality. For example, cuckoo's call "kakkuning sayrashi" according to the American belief, the girl refers to how many years a child has been married, while in Russians it indicates how many years a person lives. In comparative linguistics, words that completely or partially differ from the lexical meaning of words in the language being compared, representing a subject or phenomenon related to the history, culture, economy and lifestyle of the country in which the language is studied, are realizations.

At the end of the 1960s, the name Chappaquiddick island, not so large, located in the US State of Massachusetts, became popular. There, at midnight on July 18, 1969, there was a seemingly simple car accident. The car that Senator Edward Kennedy was driving crashed down the bridge, and his secretary, architect Kopech, who was with him, drowned, unable to get out of the car. From this event E.Kennedy's political opponents used, and the word Chappakviddick was used by the U.S. presidency for the post of E.When it came to Kennedy's candidacy, he would appear on the pages of the press. At the end of the 1970s, it was exposed that many of the U.S. high-ranking figures, including Congressmen, were involved in bribery. The spies of the federal search Department were captured in the clothes of the arab sheikhs, giving them a large amount of money. This thing gave rise to the new realia Abscam (abbreviated name of the secret operation to combat crime "Arab scam").

Realia may also be confined within a separate community or institution. Basically, the jargon of students and the military is rich in such realism. Some of these jargonisms go to the level of localism and professionalism. Periodic coloritis is also typical of realia. As a phenomenon of language closely related to culture, these lexical units quickly influence all changes in the development of society.

Many scientific works are devoted to the study of realia as a phenomenon, for example, Russian scientists L.N.Sobolev and G.V.Chernova. However, almost every linguist has his own point of view on

the so-called "realia". Disagreements are already observed from the contradictions in the naming of this concept.

"Realis" (PL. realia), which, despite having a plural adjective form in the original, means "real, effective", is used in linguistics as a unit name. In our opinion, the most accurate and complete description of realia is given by Bulgarian linguists S.I.Vlakhov and S.P.Florin: "words and phrases that name objects that are characteristic of the daily life, culture, social and historical development of the life of one people and are alien to another, carriers of national or historical images, they, as a rule, do not have clear correspondence in other languages, and therefore are not translated" on a general basis", requiring a special approach. Also, the authors note that this definition of reality requires continuation and development from the point of view of classifying reality on the basis of a narrow thematic classification.

Translation of texts of official documents requires a special approach, since it is necessary not only to maintain the style of presentation, but also to choose such equivalents of diplomatic vocabulary, which have a form of official language translation, which fully and accurately conveys the meaning and is enshrined in international communication and diplomatic dictionaries. V.N.According to krupnov's statement, "translation activities are represented by a series of actions and levels of operations" . In short, this scheme can be expressed as follows:

- determination of words and the general structure of the text;
- achieve a deep understanding of the text:
- understanding words, phrases or groups of words related to meaning,
- understanding a sentence as a unit of text is a form of,
- understanding ultra-phraseological units,
- understanding text in general;
- equivalent transfer of the perceived semantic and stylistic information of the original using other language (translation language) tools;
- final (generalizing) assessment of the translation carried out within a wider context, based on the general conceptual apparatus .

In addition, "the perception of meaning depends on a number of factors: on the level of knowledge of a foreign language, knowledge of the genre characteristics of the translated material, saturation of the text with terminology, reality or figurative units".

In our article, we managed to describe some of the genre features of official documents and the translation process. Now we will consider the features of the translation of Realties, which are found directly in the texts of documents of this category. Note that mainly the diplomatic documents of the oral group are abundant in realties, since they are less regulated than the written group documents, since they are inherently related to oratory works. The relevance of the topic we have chosen is clear, first of all, due to the fact that official documents are a mandatory means of maintaining the foreign policy of the state. It is possible to analyze the communicative intention and purpose of the message through the study of the language tools and stylistic tools used in them. However, it should be understood that in different languages the same phenomenon can be perceived ambiguously. So, for example, the Russian language is distinguished by the category of obligation (the party is obliged, without delay...) and the use of verbal names with the word "no" (prevent, not distribute), which is undesirable to translate literally into English. In the first case, in American culture, such statements are perceived negatively as collective and even offensive. The second example simply contradicts the way Americans think, called their "positive thinking", which excludes the "chronic rejection" of Russians.

"Yo'q", "mumkin emas" or "kerak emas" along with semantics in Uzbek there are many words and phrases that differ in English. Regardless of the sources of origin of Uzbek negative phrases, whether it is history, psychology or the logic of the development of language – these words mean something alien to an American or something that does not mean anything to him. Prohibitions and warnings in English (cannot/ should not/ must not do it) It is expressed differently from the Uzbek language, and don't is not as strict as "impossible".

In this case, one explanation should be given regarding the style and language of official diplomatic documents. The study we conducted showed on the example of diplomatic documents of the United States that the category of obligation is fully present in them, and this is confirmed by the following examples: shall, must, need, cannot, necessary, to be to, not to be to, to be due, etc. It should be noted that verbal nouns, as a rule, are less typical of the English language.

Conveying the meaning of a diplomatic document while maintaining its stylistic norms requires a comprehensive translation analysis of all its components. And in this case, the biggest problem for a translator is precisely the realism, which is called "non-translation", "non-equivalent dictionary". It is important that we understand how and with the help of what translation methods it is necessary to translate truths and translate them as a whole. As Visson noted, "speaking in English without knowing the realia and culture behind it is to feed your audience with a literal gum and condemn yourself to endless mistakes."

When analyzing the methods of translating reality in the texts of official documents, the translator must clearly understand which realia he is dealing with: external, internal, etc., take into account the classification of reality, its role in the text, its significance in the context. Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that when choosing a method of translating reality, it is necessary to take into account the possibilities of vocabulary of languages, literary and linguistic traditions in accordance with the peculiarities of the reader of this translation.

In realia, the closeness between language and culture is clearly manifested. The emergence of new Realies in the material and spiritual life of society leads to the emergence of realia in the language. Due to the fact that the lexicon has its own influence on all changes in social life, it is possible to say for sure the moment of the emergence of new realizations in the language. But there are many words that simultaneously express the simplest concepts, but at the same time also subtle differences in content and emotional “background”.

CONCLUSIONS

So, having studied the Realis in their official documents in English, Russian and Uzbek, we considered that their translation is carried out in several ways. In this, we observed that since the translations made were carried out through English and Russian, the translator must translate the text of the original with a deep understanding in the translation he made into Uzbek. In the process of translating realms, the translator is required not only from knowledge of the theory of extensive translation studies, but also from knowledge about the living conditions, culture, traditions of other peoples. Translation of a work of art in general also depends on the personality of the translator, his intellect, his ability and Translation, his awareness of the field of translation studies, the translation process and the style of the text.

It is worth mentioning that, despite the widespread use of the term realia, researchers note that there are no sufficiently specific criteria that describe realia, neither in linguistics nor in methodology, and the specifics of the language units that define these realias have not been studied at all. In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the text of the official document, which the translator is turning over, is internally limited. The author cannot deviate from the idea put forward, while the translator nevertheless works in the field of language, the main building material of the language works in words.

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