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**IMPORTANCE OF LACUNA AND REALIA IN THE TRANSLATION OF LITERARY TEXTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES***Noralieva Kumush Murodkulovna**Teacher, Uzbekistan National University, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** Uzbek languages, English languages, literary texts, lacuna and realia.**Received:** 20.04.2023**Accepted:** 25.04.2023**Published:** 30.04.2023**Abstract:** Lacuna and realia are both important concepts in the translation of literary texts, particularly when translating between languages with different cultural and linguistic contexts such as Uzbek and English.**INTRODUCTION**

A lacuna refers to a gap or missing information in a text, often due to cultural, linguistic, or historical differences between the source and target languages. In literary translation, lacunae can be particularly challenging as they often involve aspects of the text that are deeply embedded in the source culture and may not have direct equivalents in the target culture. For example, a literary work might contain references to specific customs, beliefs, or historical events that are unfamiliar to readers in the target culture. In such cases, the translator must find ways to convey the meaning of the original text while also providing enough context to help readers understand the significance of the lacuna.

Realia, on the other hand, refers to cultural and linguistic elements that are specific to a particular culture or language and may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Examples of realia in Uzbek might include traditional clothing, foods, and religious practices that are unique to Uzbek culture. In literary translation, realia can be challenging because they require the translator to find appropriate equivalents in the target language that convey the same cultural meanings and associations as the original realia. This can be particularly difficult when there is no direct equivalent in the target culture, requiring the translator to use creative techniques such as borrowing, calquing, or explanation to convey the meaning of the realia to readers in the target language.

As I mentioned earlier, a lacuna is a gap or missing information in a text, often due to cultural, linguistic or historical differences between the source and target languages. It can be challenging to translate literary texts that contain lacunae because they often involve cultural references or concepts that are specific to the source culture and may not have direct equivalents in the target culture. For example, a literary work might have references to a particular holiday or ritual that is unique to the

source culture. The translator must find a way to convey the meaning of the original text, while also providing enough context to help readers understand the significance of the lacuna. Here is an example: Original text (in Spanish): El día de los muertos, las familias mexicanas crean altares para honrar a sus seres queridos que han fallecido.

Translation (in English): On the Day of the Dead, Mexican families create altars to honor their loved ones who have passed away.

In this example, the translator has translated the phrase "El día de los muertos" into "The Day of the Dead," which is a holiday that is celebrated in Mexico and other Latin American countries. However, the concept of creating altars to honor the dead may not be familiar to readers in the target culture, so the translator must provide additional context to help readers understand the significance of this tradition.

Realia, on the other hand, refers to cultural and linguistic elements that are specific to a particular culture or language and may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Realia can be challenging to translate because they require the translator to find appropriate equivalents in the target language that convey the same cultural meanings and associations as the original realia. Here is an example:

Original text (in Russian): Она надела национальный костюм и пошла на праздник Навруз.

Translation (in English): She put on a national costume and went to the Navruz festival.

In this example, the phrase "национальный костюм" (national costume) is an example of realia. The translator has translated the phrase as "national costume," which conveys the basic meaning of the term. However, the term "national costume" may not have the same cultural associations in the target culture as it does in the source culture. The translator may need to provide additional context to help readers understand the significance of wearing a national costume to the Navruz festival.

In summary, lacuna and realia are important concepts in the translation of literary texts because they can affect the accuracy and cultural authenticity of the translated text. Translators must be aware of these concepts and use appropriate translation strategies to convey the meaning and cultural significance of the original text to readers in the target language. When translating literary texts between Uzbek and English, lacuna and realia are two important concepts that the translator must consider to accurately convey the meaning and cultural significance of the original text to readers in the target language.

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