



## THE WAYS AND STRATEGIES OF USING REALIA IN VOCABULARY CLASSES

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Realia, lexicography, linguistics, linguistics, non-alternative lexicon, strategy.

**Received:** 01.01.2024

**Accepted:** 05.01.2024

**Published:** 09.01.2024

**Abstract:** The article presents theoretically based opinions about the methods, technologies and strategies of using realia in vocabulary lessons. Also, its role in linguistics, the difference between realia units and other lexical units is revealed. The relationship of realia units with the people's way of life, worldview and culture and their role in increasing the vocabulary and reflecting the national color is explained.

### INTRODUCTION

As society and people develop, innovations in science are also increasing, and new aspects that we do not yet know are opening up. The emergence of new trends in linguistics in recent years is one of the achievements of science today. New fields such as linguistics, psycholinguistics, text linguistics, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics have become important in the further analysis of language, the reflection of national-cultural, political-social features of language units, the level of expression of human spirit, national values, and traditions. . The scope of studies devoted to these issues in world linguistics is increasing. Within the framework of such studies, the topic we aim to study is one of the important concepts of linguocultural science. National realities reflected in language are studied by a science called linguo-national studies. Realities are studied within the framework of the concept of an irreplaceable lexicon in linguistic and cultural studies. Irreplaceable lexicon refers to things and events characteristic of the national culture of a particular nation. According to L.S. Barkhudarov: "A lexicon without an alternative means that lexical units in one language do not have a complete or partial alternative in another language" .

### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Realia (Latin) "real" means "material", "real things" and refers to things that exist in existence, as opposed to abstract concepts. The main feature that distinguishes realities from other related concepts is that they have the meaning of object-thing. Efforts to deepen the research of realities and to study their characteristics of reflecting national and historical color began in the 50s of the 20th century. This

has caused controversy among linguists. Since the real essence of this issue was not taken into the center of attention, it was not possible to reach the main stop. As a result of the analysis of existing scientific research, it can be seen that there are two different views on the assessment of realities:

1. Approach from the point of view of translation studies;
2. Approach from the point of view of country studies.

For example, M. L. Weisburd touches on the realities from the point of view of country studies and gives the following definition: "It consists of the names of social and cultural life events of a particular country, names of social enterprises or organizations, names of everyday items, names of historical figures and many other things". The concept of realia as cultural objects and events was introduced to Russian translation studies in 1941 by Andrey Fedorov and proposed to call them "real words". A.V. Fedorov understands "realia" as "words that mean social life and material lifestyle, express only local phenomena and have no equal in the life and understanding of other peoples". Realities are understanding texts in a foreign language are national-cultural units necessary for Not having enough knowledge about the history and important historical events, culture, folklore, and political life of other countries leads to a loss of competence in language skills. According to, A.D. Schweitzer the uniqueness of realities lies in the fact that they are concepts outside the knowledge base of other language and culture carriers, that is, they are alien to them.

Pedersen, one of the scholars of the Western translation school, criticizes realia as being too vague and confusing due to its basic meaning in common usage. According to him, the original naming of realia is also contrary to realia. Real words can also mean abstract concepts. To solve this paradox, Laponen (2009) proposed the term "irrealia" for imaginary objects of the imaginary world. Holistic ideas about realities are detailed in the work "Непереводимое в переводе" by Bulgarian scientists S.I. Vlahov and S.P. Florin. According to him: "Realias are words and phrases representing things, objects, events related to the life, lifestyle, traditions, culture, social development of a certain people, and they have a national and period character". The important feature of realities comes from the essence of the object they represent. The way of life and socio-economic development of a certain people in different historical periods certainly have an effect on the essence of realia. That is why, when talking about realities, the question of national identity and historical color cannot be ignored. Because the realities in any case have a national and historical color at the same time. This requires special treatment.

Realities characteristic of different nations may be very similar to each other in terms of their characteristics and tasks, but their unique, subtle characteristics should not be repeated in others. For example, one of the main subjects of the national culture of the Uzbek people is the cradle realia. Our grandmothers and mothers cradled us and brought us up. Other nations also have different types of cribs for putting children to sleep. But Uzbek cribs have such a uniqueness that cannot be repeated in others: a special place is allocated for the bottom of the child to stay dry, and a tuvak is placed on it.

The difference between realias and other lexical units.

Realia and term. Realities are similar to terms in their nature, characteristics and functions. A lot of opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature about the definition of the term. In almost all definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept. According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. At first glance, realia is very close to terms. Terms represent the occurrence of a clearly defined object-phenomenon in one sense. Terms do not have synonyms. They are often words or phrases from a foreign language. They are historically limited.

But many of these aspects also apply to realia. However, realities are not lexically bounded. There are a number of lexical units that can be said to belong to both realities and terms at the same time. A.D. Schweitzer even uses the concept of term-realialia in his research .

If we distinguish the differences between realialia and terms, realialia is naturally named by the people and has a national, historical color. The terms are artificially named by scientists. The terms are mainly used in the scientific style, while the realities are widely used in the artistic and journalistic style. Realities do not have equivalents in a particular language, but terms always have equivalents. Their similarities are that through mass media and fiction, realialia takes a strong place in the lifestyle of other peoples, and can be widely used and spread across cultures like terms. The spread of terms around the world is related to the development of science and technology. According to G.V. Chernov, "an important feature of realialias is their popularity, their use by many people, their familiarity with the majority of people in the original language, or, on the contrary, their unfamiliarity with the readers of the translated language" .

### **Strategies for using realialia in vocabulary lessons:**

Sometimes we come across words in the Uzbek language that are not characteristic of our national mentality and way of life. They can also be names of clothes, household items, customs. Such words can be used in our oral and written speech only when talking about the life of the nation to which one belongs. They are exoticisms.

According to the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, exoticisms are words and phrases borrowed from little-studied and unfamiliar languages (not belonging to the Indo-European language family) that are locally used to create color. But often barbarism is used instead of the term exoticism for some reason. Barbarisms are not included in dictionaries. But exosystems are included in the vocabulary of a particular language. Realialias, like exoticisms, are not included in dictionaries, but are actively used in the language.

Problems of classification of realities. G.D. Tomakhin among the realities within linguistics and cultural studies, first of all, distinguished the realities that have an onomastic character:

- 1) toponyms - geographic names that evoke national and historical associations;
- 2) anthroponyms - names of historical figures, public figures, scientists, writers, artists, famous characters in fiction and folklore;
- 3) names of works of literature and art, historical facts and life events in society and state life, names of state organizations and institutions; secondly, the realities represented by the appellative vocabulary:
- 4) terms denoting features of the natural geographical environment, plant (flora) and animal (fauna) world;
- 5) some words related to the state structure, socio-political life of the country, jurisprudence, military affairs, art, education system, daily life, customs and others (including popular terms).

A.V. Ivanov and L.K. Latishevs the studied the realities in the composition of the lexicon without alternatives. A.V. Ivanov divided the non-alternative lexicon into groups as follows:

1. Reference-alternative lexicon;
2. Pragmatic-alternative lexicon;
3. Alternative-non-alternative lexicon.

Realities are included in the lexicon without referential and alternative alternatives according to certain characteristics.

L.K. Latishev divides the non-alternative lexicon into several types:

1. Realialia-words;

2. Temporary terms;
3. Those without random alternatives;
4. Structural exoticisms.

## CONCLUSION

The use and analysis of facts in vocabulary lessons is of particular practical importance in the language learning process. After all, learning about the culture of a country where a certain language is spoken, getting deeper into the life of the people ensures the quality of the language learning process. It is realities that are important units in elucidating the meaning of the vocabulary of the language, its phraseological layer, linguistic and cultural units. In accordance with the above considerations, we use the term *realia* in its original meaning and distinguish several of its semantic features, these are:

- 1) that it is a product of people's creativity;
- 2) related to the life of a certain nation (lifestyle, culture, social and historical development);
- 3) represents things that are considered unfamiliar to representatives of other cultures;
- 4) having a national and historical color;
- 5) not having an exact equivalent in other languages.

Based on this, the realities are called unique units that vividly reflect the national, cultural, social life, lifestyle, rich customs and traditions of a particular people and cannot be repeated in the national culture of other peoples with these features.

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