

enhance their language competency, critical thinking skills, cultural awareness, technological aptitude, collaborative abilities, and job experience. By enabling learners to become skilled interpreters who can navigate the challenges of intercultural communication, instructors may motivate the following generation of language professionals to have a significant influence.

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REFLECTION OF COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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***Abstract.** In this article, was not only talked about the present and future of modern Uzbek literature, but also was focused on the issue of translating examples of our national literature into different languages of the world. Besides that there was emphasized at the same time translating the best samples of world literature into Uzbek, and carrying out publishing and printing works.*

Key words. Modern Uzbek literature, translation, world literature, publishing and printing works, foreign writers.

Introduction

When we talk about the present and future of modern Uzbek literature, of course, the experiences related to translating examples of our national literature into different languages of the world, and at the same time translating, publishing, and studying the best examples of world literature into Uzbek. , it is necessary to emphasize the need to pay more attention to the issue of further development of relations with foreign writers. As we strive to improve our spirituality, to educate our youth in the spirit of national and universal values, we should never remain in our shell. It is not a secret to anyone that literary translation has a high place in literary communication between different nationalities.

Comparative literary studies and literary translation are essential components of the global literary landscape, each offering unique perspectives on the interplay between language, culture, and literature. While comparative literary studies focus on examining the connections and divergences between different literary traditions, literary translation serves as a medium through which these texts can be shared with a broader audience. This thesis seeks to explore how comparative literary studies influence and are reflected in the practice of literary translation, highlighting the significance of this intersection in promoting cultural exchange and enriching the world of literature.

Literary translation is inherently linked to the principles of comparative literary studies, as translators often engage with texts from different languages and cultures, comparing and contrasting them to convey their nuances and complexities accurately. By delving into the context, themes, and stylistic features of the original works, translators draw on the principles of comparative literary analysis to create faithful and nuanced translations that capture the essence of the source text. In doing so, they not only bridge linguistic gaps but also offer readers insight into the broader literary traditions and cultural contexts that shape these works.

The reflection of comparative literary studies in literary translation has significant implications for cultural exchange and understanding. Through the process of translation, works from diverse literary traditions are made accessible to a global audience, fostering cross-cultural dialogue and promoting empathy and understanding among readers. By comparing and analyzing texts from different cultures, translators bring to light the universal themes and human experiences that transcend linguistic and cultural barriers, enriching the literary landscape with diverse perspectives and voices.

Conclusion. The reflection of comparative literary studies in literary translation underscores the interconnectedness of these disciplines and their shared goal of promoting cultural exchange and understanding through literature. By exploring the intersections between comparative literary analysis and the practice of translation, this thesis has shed light on the ways in which these fields inform and enrich each other, serving as a testament to the transformative power of literature in bridging cultures and fostering global dialogue. As we continue to navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the reflective nature of comparative literary studies in literary translation remains a powerful tool for building bridges across languages and cultures, celebrating diversity, and cultivating mutual respect and understanding.

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METHODS OF TRANSLATING OF REALIA IN LITERATURE

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Abstract. *This thesis emphasizes on the difference of methods and types of realia and draws attention to the general methods of translation. A key aspect of this thesis is to identify the best method of translation to achieve adequate translation of realia.*

Key words. *Realia, transcription, transliteration, calque, replacement, functional analogue, description, explanation, interpretation, contextual translation*

Introduction. If we explore the history of realia, we will witness “realia” is connected to the branch of linguistics, namely linguoculturology. It was founded as a separate field of linguistics in 1970 which studies the linguistic picture of the world, linguistic consciousness and cultural features of language and studies special vocabulary in terms of its typology, origin, form, content (meaning) and functioning, as well as its use. Upon its foundation, the term “realia” was initially used and defined by S.Florin and S. Vlahov in 1989. This is a word or phrase that cannot be translated into target language due to cultural difference. [3]

Main part. Students of translation studies or any related field often confuse the classification of translation in diverse aspects. It is crucial for translation must distinguish clearly “the types” and “the methods” of translation.

Nevertheless, there are generally 4 main methods of translation: