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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:

1) **Faithful translation:** The translator translates a text, saving the original meaning, even if the structure and word choice may not match.

2) **Word-for-word translation:** It matches every word in the source language with its counterpart in the target language without necessarily considering meaning or context. It is critical to be mindful of word-for-word translation as it mostly does not convey the intended meaning of original text accurately.

3) **Omission:** The translator omits certain words without translating as it cannot necessarily affect the meaning in the target language

4) **Addition:** During translating, additional terms or expressions that were absent from the source text are introduced.

As for classifications of chief methods of translation of realia, M.T. Iriskulov, N. M. Kambarov, K. D. Tukhtaeva offered particular methods of translation which include: [2]

1) **Transcription** of the nationally biased lexicon envisions the mechanical transference of the nationally biased term from the target language to the source language using the latter's visual devices, with the goal of getting as close to the original as possible

2) **Transliteration** of the left-leaning lexicon transferring letters, which form the English term, via national prejudice.

3) **Replacement** is used to transfer the national vocabulary to the source language when transliteration is not practicable or desired in some situations.

4) A **Functional Analogue** is frequently useful for passing the nationally biased language that identifies metrics, especially when it is meant to elicit qualitative notions or concepts from the reader.

5) **Description, Explanation, and Interpretation** are one of the approximate translation methods when there is no other option when a concept that cannot be conveyed by transcription has to be communicated.

6) **Contextual Translation** is typically distinguished from "dictionary translation," highlighting the correspondences that a word might have in contexts other than those provided by dictionaries. This method of translation involves

replacing dictionary correspondences with contextual, logically connected ones. At the same time, the lack of some correspondences between translated words is a distinguishing trait, and the meaning of a word is appropriately carried on by the context modified.

Futhermore, we agree with the views of scholars above, but method of Calque Translation [1] (a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word translation) must be added to the list as it is vital to be used in the translation of geographical realia:

<b>Chapter 2 – Tom’s Life</b>	<b>2-Bo’lim Tomning Bolaligi</b>
The house which Tom’s father lived was up a foul little pocket called <b>Offial Court</b> , out of <b>Pudding Lane</b> [4]	Tomning oilasi yashaydigan uy badbuy “Chiqqindilar Mahallasi” deb nomlangan Pudding Yo’lida joylashgan.

Here we can see the effectiveness of calque method to convey the meaning of sentence (Offial Court –Chiqqindilar Mahallasi, Pudding Lane – Pudding Yo’li).

**Conclusion.** Realia is one of the challenges of translation that requires appropriate translation; therefore, **transcription, transliteration, calque, replacement, functional analogue, description, explanation, interpretation, and contextual translation** is the most suitable methods to translate it.

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