

## **The Importance Of Realias In Literary Studies And The Difficulties In Translation**

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**Abstract:** *The article discusses the importance of realities in literary works and their correct classification in the translation process. In literary studies, reality also means that it reflects cultural elements specific to a particular nation or language. These elements include material objects, customs, traditions, and social lifestyles, and are unfamiliar or unique to another nation or language. Giving reality the intended translation in the original text creates difficulties for translators, such as preserving the originality of the original text. It is noted that the study of realities and expanding the scope of related research is of particular importance in studying the internal developmental characteristics of a particular language and in broadly highlighting differences between cultures.*

**Key words:** *realia, literary, interpretation, transliteration, literary text, source text, national realia, translation strategies, equivalent, literary translation.*

### **Introduction**

In every created work of art, there are elements that symbolize nationality in form and universality in content. These elements are reflected through national means. In fact, nationality is a set of characteristics that distinguish each nation from other nations. If we divide nationality into spiritual activity and material activity, spiritual activity is manifested in the thoughts, ideas, views, social consciousness, thinking, sense of humor and mentality of people at that time.[1] For example, during the Second World War, in Central Asia, most men were mobilized for war, women took on the burden of livelihood alone, they worked hard day and night, feeling responsible for their children, and one day the head of the family received a “black letter” from his spouse - all these circumstances reveal the historical national mentality of the Central Asian countries in the works.[2] A work of art is nourished by the socio-spiritual environment of the era in which it is created, and therefore it reflects the spiritual state of the people of that era to a certain extent, which makes the work even more colorful. Material life includes things like customs, paintings, clothes, household items, and people's activities. For example, on cold winter days, when everyone huddles around each other in a cold house and waits for dawn, material things such as lack of bread and lack of light are depicted, which in turn brings those scenes to life in the reader's imagination and gives the reader a feeling of living through them.[3] That is why it is not for nothing that literature is called the mirror of the nation. Each work of art reflects the unique aspects of the lifestyle of the nation and clearly conveys them to the reader. This is where realism makes a huge contribution, and in the process of creating a work of art, words specific to the nation are used and their attractiveness is increased.[4] “The general characteristics of a literary work are reflected in the private and social lifestyle of the people, their living conditions, clothing, customs, names of streets, monuments of urban art, institutions, surnames of officials, etc. The sum of all these forms the national character of the work, and all of them are expressed in essence through speech.[5] Their correct translation is important,” emphasizes the famous Uzbek translation scholar G. Salomov. Without realism, a work of art cannot be colorful, and the writer's skill will not be fully revealed, and the impact on the reader will also decrease, and it will not give the expected

result. If a writer, as a creator, cannot make a work impressively colorful, this is considered a shortcoming of the writer. It follows that the use of realism in any work of art is natural. In the process of translating into the intended language, it is necessary to give the correct classification.[6]

### **Methodology of the study**

In preparing the article, the research directions of the analysis of literary texts, descriptive, comparative, analytical methods were used. The means that determine the national characteristics in literary works are realities. The translator should be more concerned with the meaning and form of specific words that express the life concepts of the peoples, than with the problem of recreating their functions in specific contexts.[7] Approaching translation practice from the point of view of functional coherence recreates the volume, weight, quantity, characteristics and task accuracy of such means of expression in the original, and at the same time allows the translation to be easily understandable to a wide readership. Some of the specific words that express national concepts, in addition to the language of the original, can be found in the words of a number of other peoples, including those that can be considered a component of the vocabulary of the target language.[8] Such words are more common in the vocabulary of peoples who are in close contact and communication with each other due to the living conditions of the region. In the Tajima language, sometimes when meaningful units are encountered that are somewhat closer to the meanings of the original linguistic means, they differ from their conditional counterparts or in terms of quality, shape, size, quantity, which does not allow them to be exchanged in translation.[9] For example, the interpretation of words that are originally native to the people and mean many concepts such as money and units of distance, length, household items, clothing, food, and drink through transliteration ensures that the specific environmental conditions reflected in the work are clearly brought to life before the reader's eyes. The meanings and functions of many specific words that denote certain national life concepts become familiar to representatives of a number of peoples, including the owners of the target language, as a result of mutual cultural, educational, economic and political relations between countries, and translators interpret such words by transliteration, without looking for alternative linguistic means in their own languages.[10] The main reason for using the transliteration method is to avoid situations such as replacing the national characteristics of the original with those specific to the owners of the target language, or completely depriving the translation of such characteristics due to the absence of the linguistic means of national characteristics used in the original.[11]

### **Analysis and results**

This study analyzes the functional load of reality units in a literary text and the complexities that arise in the process of their translation. Sometimes in the translated language, when meaningful units are encountered that are somewhat closer to the meanings of linguistic means in the original, they differ from their conditional counterparts either in terms of characteristics or form, volume, and quantity. Proper transliteration enriches the reader's imagination and expands the vocabulary of his language. According to G. Salomov's "Theory of Translation", the Russian word "танцевать" can be a suitable equivalent to the Uzbek combination "ракса тушмоқ" with its only meaning. Another meaning of it is a man and a woman holding hands and turning in a circle in a dance, since dancing in this way is not typical for Uzbeks, it does not have an equivalent in the Uzbek language. Interpreting this word in the transliteration method expands the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.[12] It turns out that three main problems are evident in the translation of realities: the balance of exoticization and explanation, which preserves the national color of the reality when transliterated, but if left without explanation, the reader does not fully understand the content. The risk of semantic loss, in which generalization or replacement with an analogue weakens the cultural color of the reality. Adaptation to the reader's audience, in this case, simplification is often found in translations for children or the general reader, which reduces the ethnographic layer of the text. In comparative examples, it is observed that the same reality is presented in different translations with different strategies: in some translations, transliteration and explanation are used, while in others, a functional analogue is chosen.[13] This shows that the translator's individual strategy has a significant impact on the perception of the text. The results of the study give the following recommendations: reality is the core of the literary text, which carries the national culture. Their loss or generalization reduces the

artistic aesthetic value of the work. There is no single most correct translation method; the strategy should be chosen depending on the type of text, audience and genre. The transliteration and short annotation model was found to be the most balanced solution for scientific and literary translations. In literary translations, it is desirable to keep annotations to a minimum. Translation tools based on artificial intelligence often tend to replace realities with functional analogues, reducing the national color. Therefore, such translations must undergo professional export control. Practical recommendations include creating a mini-glossary for realias, pre-determining the translation strategy, which realias will be transliterated and which ones will be explained. Maintaining terminological consistency within a work (one realia should be translated in the same way), and conducting cultural expertise on translations obtained using AI. Comparative analysis has shown that the main difficulties encountered in the translation of realias are divided into three types: semantic, pragmatic, and cultural. Semantic complexity is associated with the lack of a direct equivalent of realia, and pragmatic complexity is associated with the cultural preparation of the reader's audience. Cultural complexity is manifested in the manifestation of realia as a sign expressing national identity. Realias are an important theoretical category in literary studies in analyzing the national color of a text, and in translation studies, one of the most complex but meaningful objects. Adequate translation of realities directly depends not only on the translator's knowledge of the language, but also on the ability to perceive the cultural competence, context, and correct assessment of the audience's needs.[14] If these principles are consistently applied, the translation of realities serves to enrich intercultural dialogue while preserving the artistic aesthetic value of the work. The analysis also shows that the process of translating realities is much broader than the issue of simple lexical compatibility, and it requires a combination of linguistic and cultural factors. As it was found during the research, the translation of realities requires not only language knowledge, but also deep cultural competence from the translator. Therefore, the study of realities and their adequate translation remains one of the urgent issues in modern translation studies. The most important factor is to ensure comprehensibility for the reader while preserving the national color of the work. Otherwise, semantic and connotative losses in translation are inevitable.[15]

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be said that since each artistic monument is dedicated to a certain period and character, the translator is responsible for reflecting that spirit in an authentic way. If, in the translation process, relying on dictionaries in use without complying with this requirement leads to the modernization of the author's text without complying with the principle of creating an adequate translation, then the interpretation of the author's text by replacing linguistic means of national character with units devoid of such characteristics or linguistic means specific to the owners of the target language deprives the author's text of its national basis. Restoring the spirit of historical works in translation does not mean that an artistic monument created in the distant past should be described from beginning to end in the language specific to that period. It is necessary to translate it while preserving its melody and color. The results of the study show that realities appear as important units expressing national cultural color in any text, especially in fiction. Through them, the author not only describes the realities of the work, but also reflects the lifestyle, traditions, values, and mentality of a particular people. As the study revealed, the process of translating realities is complex and multifaceted, covering a much broader range of issues than simply translating a word or phrase into another language. In particular, in the translation of realities, along with linguistic compatibility, ensuring cultural adequacy is also of great importance. Because realities embody not only denotative meanings, but also connotative, emotional, and historical meanings. Therefore, their incorrect or superficial translation can undermine the content of the work and lead to a violation of the author's intention. The problem of equivalence is central in the translation of realities. In many cases, concepts specific to one culture do not exist in another language system, which forces the translator to use various strategies. In particular, methods such as transliteration, explanatory translation, functional analog finding, generalization or concretization are widely used in translating realities. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, and their choice depends on the genre, purpose of the text, and the reader's audience. The issue of translating realities has not yet been fully studied and requires further scientific research. It is also important to study the problems of transmitting realities in modern

technologies, in particular, in translation systems based on artificial intelligence. Correct and adequate translation of realities is one of the main conditions for preserving the aesthetic value and national spirit of the content of the work. Therefore, the study of realities and the improvement of their translation mechanisms remain one of the urgent tasks of modern translation studies.

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