

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF REALIA WORDS FROM RUSSIAN INTO UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation:

Translating real words from Russian to Uzbek can cause some peculiarities due to the differences between the two languages. This article provides several key points to consider:

1. **From Cyrillic to Latin script:** Russian is written in Cyrillic, while Uzbek is written in Latin script. The first step in translating Russian words into Uzbek is to convert Cyrillic into their respective Latin letters.

2. **Phonological differences:** Russian and Uzbek languages have their own phonological systems, in which tone and consonant sounds are distinguished. Translators need to understand the phonetic nuances of both languages in order to ensure that Russian words are clearly indicated in Uzbek.

3. **Inflation and grammatical changes.** The Russian language is known for its complex inflection system, which includes noun cases, verb conjugations, adjective deflections. Uzbek, on the other hand, has a simpler inflection system. Translators are required to adapt Russian words to the rules of Uzbek grammar.

4. **Lexical spaces and cultural nuances:** Russian and Uzbek languages have different lexical inventories, some words may not have direct equivalents in another language. Translators must consider a cultural concept and find appropriate equivalents or repeat the translation in order to accurately convey the intended meaning.

5. **Loan words and loans:** the Russian language has had a significant impact on Uzbek vocabulary due to historical and cultural interactions between the two countries. Translators can meet Russian loan words in Uzbek, and they must ensure the adaptation and integration of these words into Uzbek.

6. **Contextual interpretation and ambiguity:** translating real words consists in capturing the intended meaning and considering the concept of use. Translators must pay attention to the semantic and pragmatic aspects of words in order to deliver the most accurate possible translation.

Translating real words from Russian into Uzbek requires a deep understanding of both languages, including their grammatical structure, phonetics, cultural nuances. It is necessary to ensure that translated words correctly convey the original meaning, while being appropriate within the framework of the lexical-cultural concept of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: realities, equivalence, geographical realities, ethnographic, socio-political realities, lexical units.

Introduction:

Translating real words from Russian to Uzbek is a complex task that requires careful consideration of various language and cultural factors. Since these two languages belong to different language families and have their own grammar, phonetics and writing systems, translators have specific difficulties to convey meaning correctly. In this article, we will explore some specific aspects related to the translation of real words from Russian into Uzbek.

1. Phonetics:

Phonetics (Greek: *phonetikos* — referring to sound, making sound; voiced, voiced) — 1) is the branch of linguistics that studies the methods of formation and acoustic properties of speech sounds; syllables, parts of speech that are separated by pause. At the same time, some linguists also add to the scope of phonetics the expressions of sound units in writing (graphics) and the rules for writing meaningful units (spelling), further expanding its object of study (Russian scientist L. V. Scherba). Within the framework of phonetics in Uzbek linguistics, mainly speech sounds [their articulatory, acoustic, perceptual (psychophonetic) and functional sides] and tone (syllable, Syntagma, stress, etc ¹). Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of human speech. It provides for the physical properties, formation and perception of speech sounds (phonemes) in different languages. Phonetics analyzes the articulatory, acoustic and audience aspects of speech. It helps to understand how sounds are formed, how they are perceived and how they work in different languages. Phonetics. Due to differences in phonetic systems, certain sounds in Russian may not be exactly compatible with Uzbek. Translators must identify the closest equivalent vowels in Uzbek while ensuring that the word is recognizable in its written form.

One of the main difficulties in translating Russian words into Uzbek lies in differences in phonetic systems. In Russian, some sounds do not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek, and vice versa. Translators are required to identify the closest phonetic information in Uzbek while ensuring that the word is unrecognizable. To do this, it is necessary to consider factors such as word and consonant sounds and the word structure of the two languages.

2. Vocabulary:

Vocabulary: some Russian words may have direct equivalents in Uzbek, especially those derived from shared Turkish roots. However, in order to find Uzbek alternatives for words that do not have direct translations, it is necessary to carefully consider the concept and cultural nuances. While some Russian words may have direct equivalents in Uzbek, translators often encounter words that do not have direct translations. In such cases, conceptual analysis and understanding of cultural nuances are very important. Translators are required to consider

¹ Matusevich M. I., Vvedeniye v obshuyu fonetiku, M., 1959

cultural abstracts, idiomatic expressions, and colloquialism in order to find suitable Uzbek alternatives that correctly represent the meaning of the original Russian word.

3. Grammatical structure:

Grammar (ancient Greek ² : γραμματική - grammatike, from γράμμα - gramma — letter ³ , writing) is a branch of linguistics that studies the grammatical structure of a language, that is, the laws of word acquisition of form, as well as the laws of vocabulary and sentence construction .

Grammatical structure. Russian and Uzbek languages have different grammatical structures. Translators must therefore adjust word order, verb conjuncture, noun cases, and other grammatical elements in order to conform to the rules of Uzbek grammar ⁴.

Translation from Russian into Uzbek also requires careful attention to grammatical structures. The two languages differ in word order, verb conjunctions, noun cases, and other grammatical elements. Translators need to master these aspects in order to comply with the rules of Uzbek grammar while maintaining accuracy and consistency.

4. Cultural concept:

Cultural concept: translators are required to be aware of cultural differences between Russian and Uzbek speakers in order to ensure correct and culturally appropriate translations. This includes understanding idiomatic expressions, matals and other cultural references.

In correct translations, the cultural concept occupies a special place. To ensure that translations are not only lexically correct, but also culturally appropriate, translators are required to be aware of the cultural differences between Russian and Uzbek speakers. It consists of understanding and conveying the main cultural nuances, proverbs, idioms and symbolic language used in the source text.

5. Recording system:

The writing system refers to a set of symbols or symbols used to represent a language. It contains an alphabet, script, and any additional character or character used in a specific language. Common writing systems include the Latin alphabet used in Uzbek, the Cyrillic alphabet used in Russian, and Chinese characters used in mandarin. Writing system: the Russian language uses the Cyrillic alphabet, while the Uzbek language mainly uses the Latin script. Translators must provide proper transliteration or transcription of Russian words into Uzbek Latin script, while considering any specific Uzbek Cyrillic into Latin. The ability to translate Russian words into Uzbek or translate into Uzbek requires a review of the specific writing systems used in both languages. The Russian language uses the Cyrillic alphabet, while

² Drevnegrecheskiy yazik // Ensiklopedicheskiy slovar Brokgauza i Yefrona : v 86 t. (82 t. i 4 dop.). — SPb., 1890—1907.

³ O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi (2000-2005)

⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatika>

the Uzbek language mainly uses the Latin script. Translators are required to adhere to certain Uzbek Cyrillic Latin conversion rules, to ensure that the original Uzbek word is properly rendered in Uzbek.

Conclusion:

Translating real words from Russian to Uzbek presents various difficulties. Translators are required to establish differences in phonetics, vocabulary, grammatical structures, cultural concepts, writing systems in order to achieve correct and meaningful translations. By understanding and eliminating these identities, linguists can raise the gap between the two languages and effectively convey the target message from the source text to the target language.

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