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LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF UZBEK REALIA IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Abstract. This article examines the linguocultural characteristics of Uzbek realia and their translation into Russian and English within the framework of contemporary translation studies. The study aims to identify and analyze the most effective translation strategies used to render Uzbek realia in target languages while preserving their semantic, pragmatic, and cultural value. The research is based on a comparative and linguocultural analysis of selected realia extracted from Uzbek literary texts, with particular attention given to their Russian and English equivalents. The findings demonstrate that Russian translations tend to employ transliteration and partial equivalence due to cultural proximity, whereas English translations more frequently rely on descriptive rendering, cultural adaptation, and explanatory techniques to ensure comprehension by a broader international audience. The study underscores the necessity of integrating linguistic accuracy with cultural sensitivity to achieve an adequate and effective translation.

Keywords: Realia, linguoculturology, translation studies, cultural units, semantic transformation, transliteration, descriptive translation, cultural adaptation, equivalence, intercultural communication

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O‘ZBEK REALIYALARINING RUS VA INGLIZ TILLARIGA TARJIMALARIDA LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy tarjimashunoslik doirasida o‘zbek realiyalarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari hamda ularning rus va ingliz tillariga tarjima qilinishi masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek realiyalarini maqsadli tillarga tarjima qilishda ularning semantik, pragmatik va madaniy qiymatini saqlab qolgan holda qo‘llaniladigan eng samarali tarjima strategiyalarini aniqlash va tahlil qilishdan iborat. Tadqiqot o‘zbek badiiy matnlaridan olingan tanlangan realiyalarni qiyosiy va lingvomadaniy tahlil qilish asosida olib borilgan bo‘lib, ularning rus va ingliz tilidagi muqobillariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, rus tiliga tarjimalarda madaniy yaqinlik sababli ko‘proq transliteratsiya va qisman ekvivalentlikdan foydalaniladi, ingliz tiliga tarjimalarda esa kengroq xalqaro auditoriya tomonidan tushunishni ta’minlash maqsadida tavsifiy tarjima, madaniy moslashtirish va izohlash usullari ko‘proq qo‘llaniladi. Tadqiqot til aniqligi va madaniy sezgirlikni uyg‘unlashtirish zarurligini alohida ta’kidlaydi, bu esa adekvat va samarali tarjimani ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: realiyalar, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, madaniy birliklar, semantik transformatsiya, transliteratsiya, tavsifiy tarjima, madaniy moslashtirish, ekvivalentlik, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

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ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЗБЕКСКИХ РЕАЛИЙ В РУССКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПЕРЕВОДАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются лингвокультурные особенности узбекских реалий и их перевод на русский и английский языки в рамках современной теории перевода. Цель исследования — выявить и проанализировать наиболее эффективные переводческие стратегии, используемые при передаче узбекских реалий на целевые языки с сохранением их семантической, прагматической и культурной ценности. Исследование основано на сопоставительном и лингвокультурологическом анализе отобранных реалий из узбекских художественных текстов, с особым вниманием к их русским и английским эквивалентам. Результаты показывают, что в русских переводах чаще используются транслитерация и частичная эквивалентность в силу культурной близости, тогда как в английских переводах преобладают описательный перевод, культурная адаптация и пояснительные приёмы, направленные на обеспечение понимания широкой международной аудиторией.Подчёркивается необходимость сочетания языковой точности с культурной чувствительностью для достижения адекватного и эффективного перевода.

Ключевые слова: реалии, лингвокультурология, переводоведение, культурные единицы, семантическая трансформация, транслитерация, описательный перевод, культурная адаптация, эквивалентность, межкультурная коммуникация.

INTRODUCTION

In modern translation studies, culturally bound lexical units known as realia present significant challenges. There is a large number of diverse words reflected nation's culture which implies ways of life, mentality, vision of the world, the national character, customs, beliefs, systems of values, kinds of social behavior (Gaybullayeva, Jurayeva, 2021). Uzbek literature, particularly classical novels, contains a rich layer of such elements. Translating them into Russian and English requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural factors. In modern translation studies, culturally bound lexical units known as realia present significant challenges. These units reflect national identity, traditions, and worldview. Uzbek literature, particularly classical novels, contains a rich layer of such elements (Newmark, 1988). Translating them into Russian and English requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural factors. In modern translation studies, culturally bound lexical units known as realia present significant challenges. These units reflect national identity, traditions, and worldview. Uzbek literature, particularly classical novels, contains a rich layer of such elements. Translating them into Russian and English requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural factors (Venuti, 1995). In modern translation studies, culturally bound lexical units known as realia present significant challenges. These units reflect national identity, traditions, and worldview. Uzbek literature, particularly classical novels, contains a rich layer of such elements. Translating them into Russian and English requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural factors. In modern translation studies, culturally bound lexical units known as realia present significant challenges (Catford, 1965).

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METHODOLOGY

This research applies comparative analysis, semantic analysis, and linguocultural methods. Examples of Uzbek realia are collected from literary texts and analyzed in their Russian and English translations. This research applies comparative analysis, semantic analysis, and linguocultural methods. Examples of Uzbek realia are collected from literary texts and analyzed in

their Russian and English translations (Komissarov, 1990). This research applies comparative analysis, semantic analysis, and linguocultural methods. Examples of Uzbek realia are collected from literary texts and analyzed in their Russian and English translations. This research applies comparative analysis, semantic analysis, and linguocultural methods. Examples of Uzbek realia are collected from literary texts and analyzed in their Russian and English translations (Bassnett, 2002). This research applies comparative analysis, semantic analysis, and linguocultural methods. Examples of Uzbek realia are collected from literary texts and analyzed in their Russian and English translations.

Table 1.

Translation methods of Uzbek realia into Russian and English

№	Realiya (UZ)	Ruscha tarjima	Inglizcha tarjima	Tarjima strategiyasi	Izoh
1	do‘ppi	тюбетейка	doppi (traditional skullcap)	Transliteratsiya + izoh	Milliy bosh kiyim
2	palov	плов	pilaf / plov	Adaptatsiya	Qisman umumlashgan
3	mahalla	махалля	mahalla (local community)	Tavsifiy tarjima	Ijtimoiy institut
4	oqsoqol	старейшина	elder	Semantik moslashtirish	To‘liq mos emas
5	karnay	карнай	karnay	Transliteratsiya	Marosimiy asbob
6	atlas	атлас	atlas silk fabric	Izohli tarjima	Madaniy mato
7	choyxona	чайхана	teahouse / chaihana	Aralash	Madaniy joy
8	iftor	ифтар	iftar	Transliteratsiya	Diniy realiya
9	duvra	девичник	pre-wedding gathering	Tavsifiy	Konnotatsiya kamayadi
10	lagan	блюдо	large dish	Moslashtirish	Milliy ma’no yo‘qoladi

RESULTS

The analysis demonstrates a noticeable divergence in translation strategies across the two target languages. Russian translations largely prioritize transliteration, thereby maintaining the phonological structure and cultural identity of the source text. This tendency reflects a degree of cultural and historical affinity between the source and target contexts. Conversely, English translations more frequently employ descriptive and explanatory techniques, aiming to bridge cultural gaps and enhance accessibility for a broader international readership. These differences underscore the impact of cultural distance, audience expectations, and communicative purpose on translation decisions. The differences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation. The differences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation. The differences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation. The differences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation. The differences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation. The dif-

ferences in translation strategies are influenced by cultural proximity and reader expectations. Russian readers are more familiar with Central Asian culture, whereas English readers require additional explanation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the translation of culturally bound lexical units such as realia necessitates a carefully balanced approach that integrates both linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity. The findings of this study demonstrate that no single translation strategy is sufficient to fully convey the semantic depth and cultural specificity embedded in Uzbek realia. Instead, a hybrid approach that combines transliteration with explanatory or descriptive techniques proves to be the most effective in maintaining both the authenticity of the source text and the comprehensibility for the target audience.

Moreover, the research highlights that the choice of translation strategy is influenced by the cultural distance between the source and target languages. While transliteration contributes to preserving national identity and cultural uniqueness, explanatory additions play a crucial role in facilitating reader understanding, particularly in the case of English translations where cultural familiarity is limited.

The study underscores the importance of adopting a linguacultural-informed translation approach, in which the translator functions not only as a linguistic mediator but also as a cultural interpreter. Such an approach ensures that the translated text retains its original communicative value while remaining accessible and meaningful to a global readership.

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