



LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL ASPECT OF REALIA IN WORKS OF ART

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Annotation: *The problem of integrating the components of culture into the process of teaching foreign languages has been standing for a long time. At present, Restoration of the national form of a work of art is one of the important problems of literary translation is considered Great experience has been accumulated in the field of giving national identity with other language tools. However, the principles and criteria of this field have not been developed. The national character of literature lies in the character of characters in action, including their actions, it is manifested in the characteristics of humor, in the way of thinking and striving.*

Keywords: *Nation form, work of art, realia, fiction, translation, method, morphology, lingvoculture, lexeme*

INTRODUCTION

The article attempts to determine the main linguistic and cultural characteristics of food idioms in the English and Uzbek languages. This is based on comparative analysis, discusses the importance of idioms and proverbs, translation of work of art in reflecting the national and cultural identity of the nation. The research findings indicate that the formation of idioms, proverbs in each nation depends on national world picture of each nation, so the same concept might be expressed using different idioms in two studied languages. The article analyzes English idiomatic units, proverbs using their equivalents in Uzbek and demonstrates proverbs, idioms reflecting the nation's worldview and cultural identity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Like any other text, a literary text has a communicative nature, i.e. intended to be a means of communication. Representing a certain message, it conveys various information to the reader, which can be both directly observed in the text and contained in the subtext, in other words, this phenomenon has the property of informativeness. The same units of text transmit information of different types: factual, emotive-motivating, evaluative, subtextual, conceptual, i.e. expand background knowledge and form concept spheres in the mind of the recipient. No less important categories of a literary text are integrity, coherence, dialogism, unfolding, consistency, interpretability

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



We understand that the culture of a certain nation is reflected in the language spoken by that nation. Linguistic culture includes not only the current state of the nation, but also the national, historical, and religious culture that has been formed over the centuries. Folklore genres, proverbs, phrases, and expressions in every language are considered the most important national heritage that is preserved and studied. The task of this field is to participate in the culture of the people that has been formed to this day. The opinion that is confirmed in the paper is that realities are the best option to learn about the nation and its traditions. As linguoculturemes, phraseological units represent human's national and cultural identity. They are one of the significant means of expressing a nation's lifestyle, its geographical location, as well as the history and traditions of a society united by culture. In the paper, many lexicographical works have been used to extract English and Uzbek realities and interpret them from a cultural point of view. The article analyzes English idioms using Uzbek equivalents and it was found that the majority of idiomatic units describe the identity of the nation living in the ethnic community with a broad cultural aspect. English idiomatic units, Uzbek alternatives of proverbs are analyzed, and proverbs and idioms that reflect the people's worldview and cultural identity are shown. The article reflects the similarities and differences of translation between languages, and an attempt was made to study in depth the problems that students may face in the course of their work as translators. The purpose of this article is to study different approaches to the translation of artistic texts and to analyze the ways of achieving translation alternatives and equivalence. Thus, it is logical to consider realias not just as special objects of objective realia, but as special referents - elements of objective realia reflected in consciousness. From this position, three main groups of cultural and genetic community are distinguished: universals - referents, identical in their essential and secondary features in compared cultures (*sun, water, air*); quasi-realias - referents identical in their essential features, but differing in secondary ones (*grant - scholarship, Teacher's Training College*); Realias proper are referents that are unique in their essential and secondary features, inherent in only one of the compared cultures (*Giebelhaus, hot dog*). In the light of this theory, the linguistic expression of universals will be equivalent vocabulary, quasi-realias - background vocabulary, the actual realias will be expressed by non-equivalent vocabulary. Uzbek writer O'tkir Hoshimov's work-in the English translation, these phraseological units found in the literal translation method

For ex: Qiz, bir qoshiq suv bilan yutguli. She is cat's whiskers!



In a text excerpt taken from "Otgan Kunlar", Mirzakarim addressed his wife Oftoboyim by her daughter's name - "Kumush". The point is that the translator did not understand it.

CONCLUSION In short, each nation has its own national spirit, mentality, and characteristics, and these characteristics affect the literature, traditions, and folklore of these nations. In the process of searching for alternative options between English and Uzbek proverbs and idioms, we encountered that in some places it is not possible to translate the words by literal translation.

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