

DUAL SEMANTICS OF PARTIAL REALIAS (“FALSE FRIENDS” OF THE TRANSLATOR. ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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Annotation: In the process of translating a literary text, the features of realias are taken into account and do not deviate from the norm, and the literal interpretation of the meaning is in many ways a creative interpretation of the linguistic means used for the figurative and emotional expression of its content. Determining the place of literary translation in the standardization of linguistic units in artistic form, their connection with the original shades of the work, for example, phrases, phraseological units, words and other set expressions, their literal analysis of the ability of the translation to fully or partially reflect the semantic load of the original.

Keywords: Realias, observation method, translation realias, transliteration, intercultural theory, xenonyms, non-equivalent vocabulary, ethnography, cultural diversity, tracing, transcription, written literature, national value .

Discussion: Conceptual realias are understood as objects, phenomena, phenomena that have national and cultural specificity and do not have an unambiguous analogue in the culture of the host language. V.D. Kalinina writes the following about this: “Most concepts are universal, although embodied in different verbal forms. However, those concepts that reflect realities are of a national nature and are reflected in non-equivalent vocabulary.” According to the classification developed by S.I. Vlahov and V.S. Florin, realities can be divided into the following main groups:

1. **Absolute** (complete, conceptual) realias. This group includes words characteristic of only one linguistic culture. These include proper names (especially geographical names, names of companies, holidays, national dishes, customs, items of clothing, fairy-tale and mythological characters, drinks, etc.).
2. **Partial realias.** In this group, researchers include non-equivalent vocabulary, the so-called. "false friends of the translator." In the case of partial realities, the units of the original and translation languages demonstrate a partial coincidence in meaning. These are words with cultural connotations that contain background information.
3. **Structural realias.**
4. **Realias that do not have a linguistic equivalent,** but have a conceptual equivalent.
5. **Lexical units with connotations that have equivalents** (Vlahov, Florin,1986).

Let us dwell in more detail on the partial realities and false friends of the

translator. A.V. Fedorov defines these units as “a word that completely or partially coincides (or is close to it) in sound or graphic form with a foreign word, but has different meanings with a certain semantic proximity (related to one field of application)” (Fedorov, 2002: 191). Researchers, as a rule, correlate the concept of a translator’s false friends with the so-called. pseudo-internationalisms, i.e. words with an identical or similar form, but differing in denotative, and in some cases, connotative semantics. Examples of false friends of a translator include the following:

Buva – *momo, kampir*

Ayol – *xotin, qiz*

Non – *dasturxon ko‘rki, eng nozli ne‘mat*

Do‘st – *birodar, qadrdon*

The translator's false friends function not only at the word level, but also at the level of phraseological units and syntactic structures. At the level of phraseological units to the false friends of the translator E.Yu. Shamlidi refers to those partial equivalents in the compared pair of languages that coincide in meaning, stylistic orientation and imagery, but demonstrate differences in the following parameters:

- by lexical components: to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs – *oltin tuxum qo‘yadigan tovuqni o‘ldirish*; -according to grammatical indicators: to fish in troubled water – *loyqa suvda baliq ovlash*;

- according to lexical and grammatical design: to be born with a silver spoon – *qayta dunyoga kelish*. The researcher also classifies a number of stable combinations and cliches as false friends of the translator for the same reasons:

- discrepancies in lexical components: to hold talks – *hamkorlik kelishuvlarini yuritish*;

- discrepancies in grammatical indicators: to go into detail – *aniqliklar kiritish*.

At the syntactic level, the translator's false friends are presented in the following cases:

- in case of apparent coincidence, one of the elements of the syntactic structure does not coincide with a seemingly identical element in the target language:

Bu nima deb nomlanadi? – What (not How) is it called?

Buni siz bilmaysiz, shundaymi? – Yo‘q bilaman. – You don’t know this, do you? -

Yes, I do. - cases when translation involves adding or omitting a component: How

well do you swim? – *Siz qanday suzasiz?*

I cannot afford to go there. – *Men o‘zimni u yerga borishga yo‘l qo‘yolmayman*.

cases of syntactic compatibility mismatch: to consult a doctor (the verb requires a direct object) – *shifokor bilan maslahatlashmoq (fe‘l predlogli obyektini talab etadi)*.

When translating an English text into Uzbek, the translator must be very careful and avoid false friends of the translator.

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