

EXPRESSION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation: This article examines the issues of correctly expressing cultural and historical context in the translation process. It highlights the problems that arise in adapting cultural realities, language and stylistic features specific to the historical period to translation, and their solutions. The article analyzes strategies for covering cultural differences and conveying the emotional and spiritual value of the original work to the reader. The examples reveal which methods authors should use when translating cultural indicators and historical context. The results of the study can serve as a theoretical and practical guide for translators.

Keywords: Cultural context, historical context, translation problems, translation of realities, loanwords, translation strategies, linguoculturology.

Introduction: The translation process is not only a matter of changing words and phrases between languages, but also a complex creative activity that connects two different cultures and histories. Correctly reflecting the cultural and historical context is one of the most important, but also the most difficult tasks of the translation process. Each work of art reflects the author's worldview, the cultural characteristics of the era, the national spirit and social thinking. Preserving this wealth in translation and fully conveying the emotional and spiritual value of the original to the reader depends on the translator's skill and approach.

Each culture has its own unique appearance and content characteristics, which are expressed through words, terms, realities and other language tools. Cultural realities are elements that reflect the everyday life, history, customs and traditions of a people, which often create difficulties in the translation process. For example, the names of the holidays, national dishes or historical figures of a particular people may be unfamiliar to readers of other cultures. In such cases, the translator is forced to look for ways to bridge this cultural gap between the reader and the work.

Historical context, on the other hand, is related to the events reflected in the work, the political, social and economic situation of the period, and their incorrect translation or neglect can lead to a distortion of the content of the work. Such delicate issues are especially relevant in the translation of historical novels, memoirs or works dedicated to the heroes of the period. The translator should convey historical facts and events to the reader not only based on the translator's knowledge, but also on specific research and analysis.

The article deeply analyzes the issues of expressing cultural and historical context in translation. The difficulties that the translator faces in this process are highlighted, including strategies for expressing cultural realities, adapting language tools specific to the historical period, and conveying them to the reader. It also examines the theoretical principles and practical methods of preserving cultural and

historical layers in translation. The article can be valuable not only theoretically, but also as a practical aid for translators.

Reflecting the cultural and historical context in translation not only ensures dialogue between the author and the reader, but also forms a deeper understanding between different peoples and cultures. Therefore, an in-depth study and analysis of this issue is of urgent importance for modern translation theory and practice.

Main part: Correctly reflecting the cultural context in translation requires preserving the content of the work, while making it understandable and acceptable to representatives of other cultures. Cultural realities, that is, terms, phenomena, customs and other elements specific to a particular culture, are one of the most problematic elements in the translation process. For example, concepts such as “pilaf” or “crib-wedding” that are specific to Uzbek culture may be foreign to readers of other cultures. In such cases, the translator must choose one of the ways to explain these elements closer to the original or express them through a suitable equivalent.

There are the following main approaches to reflecting cultural realities in translation:

Transliteration and loanwords: Introducing cultural realities as a new cultural concept by leaving them in their original form, rather than alien to the reader. For example, when translating from Uzbek to English, the word “beshik” can be transliterated as “beshik” instead of “cradle” and explained with an explanation.

Explanatory translation: Bringing the meaning of realities closer to the reader by briefly explaining them in the translation. For example, expressing “navruz” as “Bahorgi yangi yil bayrami”.

Adaptation: Conveying realities to the reader through a familiar cultural equivalent. For example, calling “sumalak” in Uzbek culture more understandable to other people as “Spring festival dish”.

Direct translation: Trying to preserve the content of realities by translating them word for word into another language. This method often risks losing the cultural context of the reality.

The method chosen to reflect the cultural context depends on the type of translation, the target audience, and the genre of the work. Preserving the cultural diversity of the original in the translation allows the reader to feel another culture.

Preserving the historical context in the translation requires correctly reflecting the period features of the work and creating a true picture of the era for the reader. It is very important to correctly convey the language tools, historical figures, events and their meaning in the translation. When translating historical works, the following approaches should be taken into account:

Preserving period-specific terms and expressions: Not changing words and expressions that reflect the spirit of the historical period in the translation, explaining their meaning through explanations. For example, in Uzbek literature, preserving historical titles such as “bek” and “khan” in their original form.

Conveying historical realities with explanations: Briefly explaining their historical context in order for the reader to better understand historical events or concepts. For example, in a work about the "Kokand Khanate", it is necessary to explain the geographical and political significance of the khanate.

Avoid modernization: Refraining from replacing historical events and concepts with modern words and phrases in the translation, as this can give the reader the wrong impression.

Maintaining the language of the period: Reflecting the language and style appropriate to the historical period in the translation, including using archaic words and phrases to give the feeling of that period. For example, using words such as "jam" and "sarpo" when translating from ancient Uzbek.

Conclusion: The issue of correctly expressing cultural and historical contexts in the translation process is one of the most important aspects that tests the level of competence and knowledge of the translator. This article examines in detail the role of cultural and historical contexts in translation, their specific features, and the problems facing the translator. Cultural context is important in translation for preserving national identity, conveying cultural values in an understandable way, and not violating the spirit of the work. The translator must be very careful when translating metaphors, expressions, historical events, or symbols that are widespread in one culture but unfamiliar to representatives of other cultures. In order to present such elements in an understandable and acceptable form during translation, it is necessary to use contextualization methods. Historical context is important for correctly reflecting the time-related elements in the content of the work. In his task, the translator is obliged to take into account the language, style, and thinking characteristic of the historical period. This allows you to preserve not only the content of the work, but also its historical values. Distortion of historical facts or details in translation can lead to misinterpretation by the reader.

The article also examined two main approaches to reflecting cultural and historical context in translation - the methods of "foreignization" and "localization". The foreignization method is aimed at bringing the reader closer to the original culture of the work, while localization aims to make the work more accessible and understandable for the target audience. Maintaining a balance between these approaches requires a creative approach and professionalism of the translator.

In conclusion, the correct reflection of cultural and historical contexts in translation ensures the artistic value of the work, its semantic accuracy, and its correct perception by the reader. This indicates the need for the translator to develop not only linguistic knowledge, but also the ability to communicate between cultures. By taking cultural and historical context into account during the translation process, it is possible to preserve not only the text, but also its spirit and meaning.

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