



## The Importance of Historical and National Colors in Translation

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**Abstract:** In this article the pivotal role of incorporating national and historical elements in the translation process is explored. It delves into how these concepts are metaphorically represented as “colors” by analyzing their accurate and contextually rich meanings.

**Key words:** *language and culture, translation, national elements, historical context, cultural nuances, restoration, authenticity.*

Translation serves not only as a crucial source for translation studies, but also as a cornerstone for comparative linguistics. Throughout the historical development of mankind, no nation has existed in complete isolation, entirely detached from the influence of other cultures. In other words, the cultures of all global communities mutually benefited from influencing each other to varying extents. That’s why translation is not just a simple translation of words from one language to another; it is the art of fully reflecting the culture of one country in the language of another people [R. Shirinova, 21].

Each artistic masterpiece illustrates particular events and occurrences from a specific time frame. Accordingly, books, stories, and poems that written on a historical theme provides present-day readers with insights into the lives of people during that historical era. The artistic impacts of such works are elevated when they align with the spirit of the period, blending the styles of past and historical language elements. Restoring national and historical color of the source language is one of the most essential tasks of literary translation. To do that, translators must know historical and cultural development of the nation whose literature is being translated. They especially should understand the specific spiritual essence of life and give explanations to the misunderstandings caused with the peculiarities of this nation. Since the reader perceives the work though translator’s lens, their interpretation and explanation should be



precisely clear. That's why translators hold a considerable responsibility in this aspect.

Translation serves as a link between national and international realms, carrying cultural exchange and understanding. Its main purpose is to convey the spiritual values of one nation to others, fostering mutual understanding and influencing the exchange between different cultures. In today's world, there is a clear trend towards mutual understanding, intellectual exchange, and religious communication. Each nation's culture extends beyond its borders, encouraging diverse interactions with other cultures and leading greater inclusivity and significance.

While translating, the period in which the work is translated often differs from the time of the original creation. Thus, the translator's responsibility to capture the original essence involves carefully choosing language tools and incorporating cultural elements that reflect the specific characteristics of the era when the original story was written. Dealing with the "archaic" nature of the original text poses a challenge in using contemporary language and expressions in translation while maintaining the work's quality. Therefore, it is crucial for the translator to align the translated work with the significant historical period, ensuring a meaningful connection with its readers.

When translating works devoted to historical and historical subjects, it is necessary to pay special attention to the process of words' historical development, their meanings and functions of key terms. They may serve as entirely different indicators to express ideas. Failure to recognize such changes in meaning and functions in lexical units and expressions can lead the author to misunderstandings. For example, the word "basir" was used in Mirzo Ulugbek's time to refer to "sharp", "highly sensitive people", on the contrary, in the current context it means "blind". According to the translation of scholar professor F. Salomov, Odil Yakubov uses this word three times in the novel "Ulugbek Khazinasi" and with this word he enriches the character's speech with the features of the era:

1. Qaysi Qarnoqiy? Ne deb g'uldiraysen, shaytoni basir? (Which Karnokpy? Why do you whisper, cunning devil?);
2. Qayda yuribsan, shaytoni basir? (Where are you, cunning devil?);
3. Qo'rg'on ichida ikki joyda o't yonmog'i darkor. Ikki joyda o't yonsa, kelib xabar berasan. Uqdingmi, shaytoni basir? (...firewood is needed in two places



inside the mound. If there is a fire in two places, you will come and report. Have you heard, cunning devil?).

In all three cases, use the combination "shaytoni basir" is suitable for the word "sharp". Amir Jondor is ordering special task to Kashkir (a spy who is recognized as a "sezgir"). When saying "shaytoni basir", Amir Jondor refers to the character using the nickname he earned through his profession. If the word "basir" indicates the sharp, sensitive nature of the character, the word "devil" in the compound serves as a tool to further strengthen the negative image. With the passage of time, the meaning of the word "basir" has changed, and in modern times, it contradicts its original meaning. It means "blind", "weak in the fall", and the translation of this word from its current meaning has led to a wrong interpretation of the original [Musayev, 115].

Regardless of the method or purpose of translation, regardless of the subject matter or field, there are two fundamental elements in translation: meaning and content. Translators and translation scholars may prioritize either of these elements, but this preference doesn't always yield the desired outcomes. For instance, when encountering untranslatable units like realia or idiomatic expressions, it becomes necessary to prioritize content, with artistic and expressive qualities being subordinate to the means of the target language. For instance, translating unrelated terms from one language to another, such as Russian words like "okroshka", "bulochka", "pechka", Uzbek words like "chuchvara", "manti", "sandal", "suri", "mahsi", "to'n", and English words like "dozen", "mile", "football", "machine", "meter", "pound", "sterling", "pudding", "dressing", will inevitably result in some loss of content [Usanova, 148]. The challenges in translation primarily stem from capturing the national essence of a particular work. The more vividly it portrays aspects of national life and characteristic situations, the more difficult it becomes for the translator to find sufficient and appropriate figurative means.

Furthermore, the original texts of natural scientific works and their translations remain largely consistent in this aspect. However, a notable contrast arises in the realm of social-political literature. It is closely linked with the ideological landscape, history, and unique specifics of each state, inseparable from their particularities, political circumstances. National peculiarities, issues, and interests leave a mark on both the content and style of any author. Overall, the translation of social-political literature bears more resemblance to translating scientific literature.



In conclusion, since each artistic masterpiece is dedicated to a specific period and characteristic depiction, the translator is entrusted with the responsibility of conveying the same spirit in a faithful manner. Without adhering to this requirement during translation processes, and attempting to create an adequate translation without paying attention to the linguistic nuances can result in distorting the original work. Failing to carefully consider the linguistic peculiarities may deprive the translated text of national characteristics, leading to a disconnection between linguistic elements and the language of the translated work. Ultimately, this can undermine the core value of the original text. Since language serves as a bridge across diverse nations and cultures, recognizing and faithfully recreating national and historical colors in translation not only provides with the story's authenticity, but also deepens understanding and appreciation for different cultural narratives.

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