

## EXPRESSION OF GASTRONOMIC REALITIES IN THE TRANSLATION OF UZBEK LITERARY WORKS

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**Abstract.** The article deals with the difficulties that arise in the translation of gastronomic realities and names of dishes given in Uzbek literary works, as well as the classification and expression of gastronomic realities in other languages.

**Key words:** Literary translation, Realities, National peculiarities, Gastronomic realities, dishes, Southern comfort food, community gatherings.

Literary translation plays a vital role in accurately conveying the national peculiarities of a particular language and culture. When a work of literature is translated from one language to another, the translator must not only capture the literal meaning of the text, but also preserve the unique cultural and linguistic nuances that are intrinsic to the original work. This process is especially important when translating works that are deeply rooted in the national identity of a specific country or region.

One of the key challenges in translating national peculiarities lies in finding equivalent terms or expressions that convey the same cultural connotations and emotions as the original text. Languages often have words or phrases that are culturally specific and may not have direct equivalents in other languages. In such cases, the translator must rely on their linguistic skills and cultural knowledge to find creative solutions that effectively communicate the intended meaning to the target audience.

Moreover, national peculiarities extend beyond language and encompass a wide range of cultural elements, including historical references, social customs, and traditional beliefs. Translating these aspects requires a deep understanding of the cultural context in which the work was written. For example, a historical novel set in a specific time period may contain references to events or figures that are meaningful to the national identity of the country in which the story takes place. The translator must ensure that these references are accurately conveyed to readers in the target language.

Literary translators often face the dilemma of whether to prioritize fidelity to the original text or readability for the target audience. Balancing these competing demands is a delicate art that requires a nuanced understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures. Some translators choose to stay true to the style and tone of the original work, even if it means sacrificing.

When it comes to translating gastronomic realities and dishes, literary translation plays a crucial role in capturing not just the literal meaning of the food item, but also

its cultural significance, history and sensory experience. Translating food names involves more than just finding equivalent words in another language – it requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures to convey the true essence of the dish.

One of the key challenges in literary translation of food names is maintaining the authenticity and originality of the dish while making it accessible to a new audience. This often involves striking a balance between preserving the traditional name and adapting it to suit the linguistic and cultural nuances of the target audience. For example, translating “croissant” from French to English involves not just finding an equivalent word, but also conveying the flaky, buttery texture and crescent shape of the pastry. Another aspect of translating gastronomic names is considering the cultural connotations and associations that come with certain foods. For example, translating “tapas” from Spanish to English involves not just conveying the small, savory dishes served in Spain, but also capturing the social and convivial atmosphere of sharing these dishes with friends and family.

Literary translators must also be attuned to the sensory experience and emotional connection that people have with food. Translating names of dishes involves not just translating the ingredients or cooking method, but also evoking the flavors, aromas, and textures that make the dish unique. For example, translating “ramen” from Japanese to English requires conveying not just the noodles and broth, but also the richness and comfort that this dish brings to its consumers. In addition to linguistic and cultural considerations, literary translators of food names also need to be creative and flexible in their approach.

In the works of Uzbek writers, gastronomy plays a significant role in setting the scene and enhancing the reader’s experience. Key dishes and gastronomic themes in the novels and stories include:

- Southern comfort food: the Uzbek novels and stories portray a rich array of Southern comfort food, such as fried chicken, collard greens, cornbread, and pecan pie. These dishes evoke a sense of nostalgia and tradition, reflecting the cultural heritage of the characters.

- Family recipes: The narrative highlights the importance of family recipes passed down through generations. These recipes serve as a link to the past, connecting the characters to their roots and preserving memories of loved ones.

- Harvest season: The stories describe the bounty of the harvest season, with mentions of fresh fruits and vegetables like ripe tomatoes, juicy peaches, and sweet corn. The seasonal produce adds a colorful and vibrant element to the gastronomic landscape.

- Community gatherings: Food plays a central role in community gatherings and celebrations depicted in the stories. Overall, Uzbek literary works use gastronomy to

evoke a sense of place, time and culture, weaving together flavors, aromas, and memories to create a rich tapestry of culinary experiences.

To conclude, Uzbek cuisine is a rich and flavorful experience that it depicts the country's history and diverse influences in the literary works.

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