

LINGUISTIC ISSUES IN PRESERVING NATIONAL SPIRIT AND HISTORICAL COLOR IN THE TRANSLATION OF HISTORICAL WORKS

Makhliyo Erkinovna Khabibullayeva

Senior lecturer, Tashkent state university of oriental studies, Uzbekistan

Dilfuza Zaidovna Shakirova

Senior lecturer, Tashkent state university of oriental studies, Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20058316>

Annotation: This article explores the linguistic issues involved in preserving national spirit and historical color in the translation of historical works. It analyzes the challenges translators face when conveying cultural identity, historical atmosphere, and national characteristics from the source language into the target language. The study discusses the importance of lexical choices, stylistic features, historical terms, and culturally specific expressions in maintaining the authenticity of historical texts. Furthermore, the article highlights effective translation strategies that help preserve both the semantic meaning and the cultural-historical essence of original works.

Keywords: historical translation, national spirit, historical color, linguistic issues, cultural identity, translation strategies, historical works, lexical units, cultural equivalence, stylistic features.

Introduction: Translation has always played a significant role in establishing cultural, historical, and literary connections between nations. Through translation, readers gain access to the spiritual heritage, traditions, values, and historical experiences of other peoples. In particular, the translation of historical works occupies a special place in translation studies because such texts not only convey factual historical information but also reflect the national spirit, social environment, customs, traditions, and worldview of a specific historical period. Therefore, preserving historical color and national identity in translation is considered one of the most important and complex tasks faced by translators.

Historical works contain numerous linguistic and cultural elements that are deeply connected with the life of a nation. These include historical terms, titles, names of institutions, culture-specific vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and stylistic devices characteristic of a particular era. Such elements create the historical atmosphere of the text and help readers understand the cultural and social realities of the time. However, when translating these units into another language, translators often encounter difficulties because many historical and national concepts may not have direct equivalents in the target language. As a result, preserving the original meaning, emotional impact, and cultural value of the text becomes a challenging process.

One of the major issues in translating historical works is maintaining the balance between semantic accuracy and cultural authenticity. Literal translation may preserve the form of the original text but fail to convey its national spirit and emotional depth. On the other hand, excessive adaptation to the target culture may distort the historical reality and weaken the authenticity of the source text. Therefore, translators must carefully choose appropriate translation strategies to ensure that the translated work remains both understandable to readers and faithful to the original historical and cultural context.

The concept of national spirit is closely connected with the identity, mentality, traditions, and cultural memory of a people. Historical works often embody these features through language, character speech, descriptions of social life, and references to historical events. Translators must pay particular attention to lexical choices, stylistic features, and culturally marked expressions in order to preserve the unique atmosphere of the original text. In many cases, translators use

Journal: <https://ifsmrc.org/index.php/aijrm>

methods such as transliteration, explanatory translation, adaptation, or cultural substitution to render historically and culturally specific units effectively.

Furthermore, historical color in literary and historical texts is created not only through vocabulary but also through syntax, stylistic tone, and narrative structure. Archaic words, old-fashioned expressions, and historical speech patterns help reconstruct the spirit of a particular epoch. Reproducing these stylistic peculiarities in translation requires deep linguistic knowledge as well as familiarity with the historical background of both source and target cultures. A translator who lacks historical awareness may unintentionally simplify or modernize the text, thereby reducing its historical value and artistic effect.

In modern translation studies, scholars increasingly emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of historical translation. Translation of historical works requires not only linguistic competence but also knowledge of history, ethnography, sociology, and cultural studies. The translator serves as a mediator between cultures and historical periods, ensuring that readers from another linguistic community can fully appreciate the richness and authenticity of the original work.

This article aims to examine the main linguistic issues involved in preserving national spirit and historical color in the translation of historical works. It also analyzes various translation strategies used to overcome cultural and linguistic barriers while maintaining the artistic, historical, and cultural integrity of the source text.

Materials and Methods: This research is devoted to the study of linguistic issues related to preserving national spirit and historical color in the translation of historical works. The study is based on a comparative and descriptive analysis of historical texts and their translations. Particular attention is given to the ways translators reproduce culturally marked vocabulary, historical terminology, stylistic devices, and national characteristics in the target language.

The materials of the research consist of selected historical literary works, historical novels, and translated texts written in English and other languages. Various examples containing culture-specific units, historical expressions, idioms, titles, and archaic vocabulary were collected and analyzed in order to identify the main translation difficulties and strategies used by translators. Scientific articles, books, and theoretical sources related to translation studies, historical linguistics, and intercultural communication were also used as supporting materials for the research.

The methodological basis of the study includes several linguistic and translation methods. The comparative method was used to compare the source texts with their translated versions and identify similarities and differences in preserving historical and national elements. The descriptive method helped explain linguistic phenomena and translation strategies found in historical translations. In addition, contextual analysis was applied to determine how historical and cultural meanings are conveyed within specific contexts.

The research also employed semantic and stylistic analysis to examine the meanings, emotional coloring, and stylistic functions of lexical units in both source and target languages. Through semantic analysis, the study investigated how translators preserve or modify the meanings of historical and culturally significant words. Stylistic analysis was conducted to evaluate the reproduction of historical atmosphere, archaic language, and authorial style in translation.

Furthermore, the study considered translation strategies such as transliteration, adaptation, borrowing, cultural substitution, explanatory translation, and equivalence. These strategies were analyzed to determine their effectiveness in maintaining the authenticity and historical value of translated texts. The selected examples were categorized according to linguistic features and translation techniques in order to provide a systematic understanding of the translation process.

The overall methodological approach of the research is qualitative in nature, as the study mainly focuses on interpreting linguistic and cultural phenomena rather than statistical measurement. The findings of the research are expected to contribute to translation studies by

Journal: <https://ifsmrc.org/index.php/aijrm>

highlighting effective methods for preserving national spirit and historical color in the translation of historical works.

Results and Discussion: The analysis of historical works and their translated versions revealed that preserving national spirit and historical color is one of the most challenging aspects of translation. The study showed that historical texts contain numerous culturally specific elements that reflect the traditions, social structure, worldview, and historical reality of a particular nation. Translators often face difficulties in conveying these elements accurately because many historical and cultural concepts do not have direct equivalents in the target language.

The research findings demonstrate that lexical units related to history, culture, and national identity play a central role in creating historical atmosphere. Words connected with traditional clothing, food, social titles, religious concepts, and historical institutions often carry meanings beyond their literal definitions. In many analyzed translations, translators used transliteration and borrowing methods to preserve the original cultural identity of such terms. This strategy helped maintain authenticity and allowed readers to experience the foreign historical environment more closely. However, in some cases, excessive use of untranslated words created comprehension difficulties for target readers. Therefore, explanatory translation or additional contextual clarification was necessary to ensure understanding without losing historical color.

The study also found that idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and culturally marked phrases represent another significant challenge in historical translation. Such expressions often reflect the mentality and traditions of a nation and cannot always be translated literally. In several examples examined during the research, literal translation weakened the emotional impact and stylistic richness of the original text. Translators who applied functional or contextual equivalence were more successful in preserving both meaning and national spirit. This indicates that cultural adaptation, when used carefully, can help maintain the communicative effect of historical texts.

Another important finding concerns the translation of archaic and old-fashioned language. Historical works frequently use outdated vocabulary and grammatical structures to recreate the atmosphere of a specific historical period. The analysis showed that some translators modernized these linguistic forms in order to make the text more accessible to contemporary readers. Although this approach improved readability, it sometimes reduced the historical authenticity of the work. On the contrary, translations that preserved stylistic archaism more effectively conveyed the spirit of the historical era, even if the language became slightly more difficult for modern audiences. Therefore, a balance between readability and historical authenticity is essential in translating historical literature.

The results further revealed that the translator's cultural and historical knowledge significantly influences translation quality. Translators with deeper understanding of historical context, customs, traditions, and social realities were more successful in preserving the artistic and cultural value of the original works. Historical translation requires not only linguistic competence but also interdisciplinary knowledge related to history, ethnography, and cultural studies. Without sufficient background knowledge, translators may unintentionally distort historical meanings or omit culturally important details.

The discussion of the findings suggests that there is no single universal strategy for preserving national spirit and historical color in translation. The choice of translation method depends on the purpose of the translation, the target audience, and the linguistic distance between the source and target languages. In many cases, combining different translation techniques such as transliteration, adaptation, equivalence, and explanatory translation produces the most effective results.

Overall, the study confirms that translation of historical works is not merely a linguistic transfer but also a cultural reconstruction process. The translator acts as a mediator between

Journal: <https://ifsmrc.org/index.php/aijrm>

different cultures and historical periods, attempting to preserve both the informational and emotional value of the original text. Successful translation of historical works requires careful attention to linguistic details, stylistic features, and cultural context in order to maintain the authenticity, national spirit, and historical atmosphere of the source material.

In conclusion, the preservation of national spirit and historical color in the translation of historical works remains one of the most significant and complex issues in translation studies. Historical texts are deeply connected with the cultural identity, traditions, worldview, and social realities of a particular nation and historical period. Therefore, the translator's task is not limited to transferring words and grammatical structures from one language into another; it also involves conveying the cultural, emotional, and historical essence of the original work.

The research has shown that historical translations contain numerous linguistic challenges related to culture-specific vocabulary, historical terms, idiomatic expressions, archaic language, and stylistic features. Since many of these elements have no direct equivalents in the target language, translators must apply various translation strategies in order to preserve both meaning and authenticity. Methods such as transliteration, borrowing, adaptation, explanatory translation, and contextual equivalence play an important role in maintaining the historical atmosphere and national identity of the source text.

The study also revealed that preserving historical color requires a careful balance between readability and authenticity. Excessive modernization of historical language may simplify the text for contemporary readers but weaken its historical spirit and artistic value. At the same time, overly literal translation can make the text difficult to understand and reduce its communicative effectiveness. Therefore, translators should choose flexible and context-sensitive approaches that allow readers to understand the text while still experiencing its original historical and cultural environment.

Furthermore, the findings emphasize the importance of the translator's linguistic, cultural, and historical competence. A successful translator of historical works must possess not only advanced language skills but also deep knowledge of history, traditions, customs, and social structures of both source and target cultures. Such interdisciplinary knowledge enables translators to reproduce the cultural richness and emotional depth of historical texts more accurately.

The translation of historical works can be considered a process of cultural mediation and historical reconstruction. Preserving national spirit and historical color contributes to maintaining the authenticity and artistic value of translated literature, while also strengthening intercultural understanding between peoples and nations. The results of this study may serve as a useful theoretical and practical resource for future research in translation studies, historical linguistics, and intercultural communication.

REFERENCES

1. Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation* (pp. 5–25). Prentice Hall.
2. Nida, E. A., & Taber, C. R. (1969). *The theory and practice of translation* (pp. 12–38). Brill.
3. Baker, M. (2018). *In other words: A coursebook on translation* (3rd ed., pp. 45–67). Routledge.
4. Venuti, L. (1995). *The translator's invisibility: A history of translation* (pp. 78–101). Routledge.
5. Shakirova, D. Z. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(Special Issue 4-2), 302-308.

Journal: <https://ifsmrc.org/index.php/aijrm>

6. Khabibullayeva, Makhliyo Erkinovna, Zilola Xabibullayevna Abidova, Nodira Davronovna Karimova, Muzaffar Mukhtarovich Khodjakhanov, Markhabo Raxmonkulovna Abdullayeva, and Dilshoda Mubarakova Abduraxmatovna. "EXPRESSION OF PROVERBS AND PHRASE IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF UZBEK WORKS." *Lex Localis* 23, no. S6 (2025): 1414-1421.

7. Abdullayeva, M. (2025). FORMATION OF ALTERNATIVE VARIANTS IN THE PROCESS OF ARTISTIC TRANSLATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF A WORK OF "SUCH IS LIFE"). *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(3), 1287-1291.

8. Qizi, S. D. I., Qizi, S. S. I., Azamkulovich, N. D., Elbekovna, Z. G., Normurodovna, K. D., & Raxmonkulovna, A. M. (2025, November). AI-Driven NLP and Blockchain-Enabled Linguistic Analytics: Integrative Approaches for Fair, Transparent Literary Translation of George Orwell's Works. In *2025 International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Informatics (ICEEI)* (pp. 1-8). IEEE.