

THE STYLISTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TRANSLATING PORTRAITS UZBEK NOVELS INTO ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the brief history and evolution of Translation Studies from Uzbek into English. It also provides some possible lexical problems in translation between Uzbek and English, and how to deal with them. It gives examples of such problems in translation and considers how to solve them. The article also discusses the problem of a lack of equivalence in translation, which results in lexical gaps at the semantic field level. It also learns the translation problems of phraseological and stylistic units as well as grammatical ones. The translation problems will be expressed with the help of the examples taken from the works of Utkir Khoshimov who was one of the most prominent writers of Uzbek literary world. The translation problems often occur while translating from L1 (mother tongue) to L2 (target language) by assuming that there are equivalents to the source text words. Also, lacking of lexical, stylistic equivalence, which may cause some problems in expressing the meaning of the contexts from Uzbek into English, and this can be vice versa. Additionally, this article looks at the development of the translation in Uzbekistan as well as the current information about translators who are dealing with translations from Uzbek into English. The article discusses the efficient methods and approaches in literary translation as well. In the research all the translation issues and problems occurring in the translations are accompanied by examples between English and Uzbek.

Keywords: lexical problems, grammatical and stylistic problems of translation literary translation, cultural problems of the text.

INTRODUCTION

Translation has been formed in the culture and history of the peoples of the world for many years and is one of the types of creative activities that has been developing over the years. By translating a concept or phrase from one language into another, people exchange ideas and learn about other people's cultures, customs, and traditions. Through



translation, economic, political and cultural cooperation has been established amongst the countries of the world. This, in turn, paved the way for the comprehensive development of states. That is why translation and interpretation are so important in the language industry today. Also, translation plays a significant role not only in teaching and learning processes of language education, but also it is very important to convey the one's mentality, customs and traditions which exist in their cultures. Therefore, there is a great amount of necessity for different types of translation studies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Knowing how the translations works can help learners to compare and understand different aspects of the different nations and cultures. Since you are required to understand and know, easily follow the meaning of the given text or contexts while you are learning a foreign language. Interestingly, when you begin to investigate a culture or deal with any foreign language learning, you will definitely have to work with the texts and literary resources. As a result of that, most of translators and language providers need to face some challenges which can be real obstacles for readers and learners of the language which is being learned or taught. Moreover, the translated forms of materials or resources for investigation, assist to express and understand the meaning of the texts and literary works. Generally, a good translation is not easily or directly translated into another language and in this process, it is required from a translator to use appropriate methods and approaches to keep the real meaning of the texts. Laconically, we may articulate that "translation" is a text-processing and text-reproducing activity which comes from a source text to a resulting text. Other types of text-processing and text-reproducing activities are commenting the text, summarizing text, interpreting the meaning of the work, adapting a text for a different group of addressees, transposing the text into another medium, etc. What kind of translation from all these text-processing activities is that translation is based on an act of creating a relation of equivalence between a source text in one language and its cognition and translation in another language...? The German translator, Wolfram Wilss (2018,2) gave and offered a good explanation and definition to translation, according to his idea that "Translation is a text-processing and text-re-verbalisation process which leads from a source text to a target text that is as equivalent as possible and presupposes an understanding of the original text in terms of content and style. Translating is a process, which consists of two main phases. One of them is a phase of text



comprehension in which the translator analyses the source language text with reference to its meaning and style. The following one is a phase of linguistic reconstruction, in which the translator reproduces the source language text which he had analysed in terms of content and style, under optimal consideration of communicative equivalence” (2,18). Therefore, it is often said that keeping national-coloured words should be used but not so frequently. What was meant by that? If you deal with translation studies, everyone should be aware of the translation problems that are related not only linguistic sphere but also non-linguistic sphere too. Because while translating the texts, you should take into consideration of the cultural aspects of the words, expressions and sentences that are being translated into another language. As far as the things that motivate to write this topic are concerned, we will enumerate some of them as forethought of the initial points to write this research. Granted, this research is one of the new topical approaches which has not been learned yet by the majority of scholars, translators and linguists in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, these are going to be almost new translation problems from the Uzbek language into the English language. In addition to this, one advantage of this kind of dissertation topics is that it will really help learners and readers in both Uzbek and English languages understand the feelings, the ways of life, and character of the nation. By doing this research, we will be able to not only achieve to translate cultural-valued books but by courtesy of being translated into English, it will assist learners to see the rich literary heritage to the whole world and in the meanwhile, it will also support other nations to know more about Uzbekistan and its culture. So, it is also acknowledged as a source of strengthening the knowledge according to “Anthropocentrism” in linguistic fields such as Translation Studies, Language Learning and Discourse analysis. The main task of translation theory is to observe the laws of the relationship between the original and the translation, to summarize the conclusions of the translation events of a particular nature on the basis of scientific data and to indirectly influence the practice of translation, to improve its quality. Translation practice derives from translation theory the alternative model, rule, evidence, and proofs in finding optimal means of expression and in solving specific translation problems. Thus, until the twentieth century, the word "translation" had a definite meaning and was used only in reference to the translation of historical, philosophical and literary works, and in relation to the oral translation in Turkish "tilmoch", in Slavic "tolmach", "dolmetschen" in German, "interpret" in English and French. The views expressed in the theory of translation were similar in general. Thus, language is



social, without which there is no social activity. In the process of translation, we face foreign culture. For this reason, our success in translation depends on how well we understand the foreign culture, since translation is an intercultural phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Translation has always evolved in close connection with literature. The introduction of examples of world literature into the cultural life of nations through translation has helped one nation to get acquainted with the spiritual life and customs of another nation. The role of translation is invaluable in bringing world literature into our lives and bringing peoples closer together. The essence of the translation process is to find alternative means of a separate language in order to preserve the unity and integrity of the form and the content reflected in the original. In addition, choosing the most alternative and appropriate option among the several available options for providing the original content in another language is also one of the main requirements of adequate translation. Finding these alternative language tools and choosing the appropriate one is creative and requires conscious effort on the part of the translator. The translation of scientific, socio-political literature, which is closely related to the expressiveness of language, also has to address certain artistic and creative issues. This requires literary skill from the translator. Literary translation is a work of art, as follows: “The first is that translation is a work of language. The second argument is that if a work is translated by ten people, their translations will not be exactly the same, but will be significantly different, as if they came from the same pattern. Promoting it and translating it not only into English but also into other languages of the world will always be a pressing issue. The translator and scholar Pasha Ali Osman Goethe's translation of Faust from German into Uzbek was a major event in the literature. Many foreign books are now being translated into five languages at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages' translation school. The works of Uzbek writers are also being translated into Russian, English, Chinese, Korean and other languages. In this regard, the translation work of the rector of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Associate Professor Ilhom Tukhtasinov deserves special attention. Over the years, I. Tukhtasinov has been actively translating samples of Uzbek literature into English. Over the next two years, Omon Muminov and Oybek translated the novel "Navoi" and U. Yuldashev translated and published Gafur Gulam's story "Shum bola", “A Naughty Boy”. Of course, it has not been easy to organize the translation, editing and publication of such large and serious



examples of our classical literature. First of all, cooperation with foreign experts was established in preparing them for publication. In particular, the English text of the novel "Navoi" was edited by the American Kristin Smart. The translation of the novel "Navoi" was warmly discussed in the press, there was some controversy.

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