

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH FICTION INTO UZBEK

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Annotation:

Today, there are all opportunities for the wide development of the school of translation into and from Uzbek, and most importantly, there are no difficulties in acquiring original works of art. At the same time, the publication of language dictionaries is developing rapidly in Uzbekistan, which is a convenient opportunity for transleology.

Colloquial speech is a kind of literary language that is implemented in informal oral spontaneous speech. It is understandable and natural in a certain communicative situation, since its characteristic feature is situation.

Inter-literary connections and interactions are of considerable importance in the development of national literature and the literary process. The constant interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures is an incentive for the exchange of artistic values. It is necessary to distinguish between the impact of a foreign-language writer on literature and the dissemination of his works in the reading environment, because this phenomenon is of a different order and they are due to various reasons: the first is the internal needs of the perceiving literature in the process of its development, the second is the general growth of culture.

The tradition of direct translations from English into Uzbek has been going on since the 30s of the last century. Then, in the 80s of the last century, the tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from English resumed. Thus, the ancient history of translation from English into Uzbek has revealed the peculiar sides of the Uzbek national tradition of language translations. Today, a new, promising, full of possibilities period has begun in Uzbek transleology. The main features of this period are determined by such factors as the expansion of literary, cultural, scientific communication with foreign countries, ample opportunities for learning foreign languages, the opportunity for many people to travel to foreign countries to improve their language skills, especially English, an abundance of necessary educational supplies and dictionaries, the possibility of using the Internet and telecommunications, the organization of in many universities, live communication with native speakers and many others. However, these broad opportunities are not enough. Until the work on training specialists aimed at artistic and scientific translation is effectively carried out in the higher education system, flaws in translations from Uzbek to English and from English to Uzbek will continue to be felt. Therefore, among the urgent tasks of the current period related to the field of transleology, it is possible to indicate such problems as the targeted education of highly qualified personnel, providing them with translation activities, attracting modern poets and writers to translation

activities, organizing special courses of translation skills, material support for creative business trips of young specialists to foreign countries within their specialization, constant improvement their qualifications, ensuring legal guarantees for the work of translators and material support at the appropriate level of their intellectual and creative activity.

In the development of literary relationships, translations of treasures of world literature into Uzbek and translations of works of Uzbek literature into foreign languages are of particular importance. Inter-literary interrelations were especially strongly developed during the years of independence of our republic. The same can be said about the English-Uzbek literary relations. Before the declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, translations of English fiction into Uzbek and, conversely, translations of Uzbek literature into English were carried out through intermediary languages (mainly through Russian). This trend continues today, although a number of specialists have grown up in the republic who know the original language well and are fluent in their native language, translating directly from foreign languages and into foreign languages.

The history of the development of direct translations from English into Uzbek can be divided into the following stages:

1. The stage of the first translations during the period of national enlightenment (the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century). Translations from English during this period are based on the desire to introduce progressive and educational ideas, the desire to promote the most famous works of world literature.

2. Indirect and direct translations from English carried out in the former Soviet period. (1924-1991). During this period, the most famous works of English literature were translated. Behind this activity lies the desire, first of all, to familiarize the reader with progressive literature[2]. Along with the wide scale of translations, there were also repressions against translators, lack of freedom for translators in choosing literature for translation, and the implementation of translations of works approved "from above", that is, by party bodies. Along with this, this period was characterized by properties such as censoring the original of the work, making necessary changes to it, and in some cases perverting the original.

Translation of works of English literature in the years of independence. A feature of this period is the increased social need for direct translations of works from English. But in these translations, changes were made in the issues of objective preservation of the essence of the original work.

In the process of translation, the components of two different cultures are analyzed. The translator often faces the problem of transferring components that do not have an equivalent in the target language. You can transfer such components using translation transformations.

Today we will focus on some of the features of translating English literature into Uzbek. Let's choose for this the original of the famous novel "Portrait of Dorian Gray" by O. Wilde, as well as Uzbek translations. The novel appeared in Uzbek in the magazine "Jahon adabiyoti" (an

analogue of “Foreign Literature”) translated by the famous Uzbek translator A.Sharafiddinov. As you know, the main character of the novel Dorian Gray does not want to grow old, does not want to see his senile reflection in the mirror – he wants to remain young and beautiful forever. He gets this desire after viewing his newly painted portrait:

“How sad it is!” murmured Dorian Gray with his still fixed upon his own portrait. “How sad it is! I shall grow old, and horrible, and dreadful. But this picture will remain always young. It will never be older than this particular day of June... If it were only the other way! If it were I who was to be always young, and the picture that was to grow old! For that – for that – I would give everything! Yes, there is nothing in the whole world I would not give! I would give my soul for that!”.

Uzbek translation:

“Nechog’lik qayg’uli bu! – dedi Dorian Grey. U hali ham portretidan ko’z uzolgan yo’q edi. – Naqadar qayg’uli! Men qariyman, jirkanch bir badbashara kimsaga aylanaman, suvratim esa manguga navqiron bo’lib qolaveradi. U hech qachon bugungi iyun kunidagidan ko’ra qariroq bo’lib qolmaydi... Oh, koshki buning aksi bo’lsa! Ana shu suvratim qarisa-yu, men mangu yoshligimcha qolaversam! Buning uchun... buning uchun men olamdagi bor narsani berishga tayyorman. Xa, hech narsamni ayammas edim. Buning uchun hatto jonimni xam beraman[3].

Here the translation is done very well and reflects the spirit of the original. Dorian strives to have fun with his life, to enjoy all its pleasures. He falls in love with seventeen-year-old Sybil Wayne. Dorian visits the theater almost every evening, he goes to all the performances where Sybil is busy. Sybil's brother becomes aware of this and before leaving on the road, he warns his mother: “... Don't forget that you will only have one child now to look after, and believe me that if this man wrongs my sister I will find out who he is, track him down, and kill him like a dog. I swear it”.

Uzbek translation:

“Faqat bir narsa esingizda bo’lsin – siz endi birgina Sibilaga g’amxo’rlik qilmog’ingiz kerak bo’ladi. Mening gapimga ishonavering – agar bu odam opamni xafa qiladigan bo’lsa, uning kimligini bilib olaman, yerning tagidan bo’lsa ham uni qidirib topaman va boshiga it kunini solaman! Qasamyod qilaman![3]”.

Each translator sees the world with his own eyes and interprets the original in his own way, and the way he offers to reproduce the original reflects, as in the original work, his worldview, experience and talent, not to mention the level of his knowledge of both the original language and his native language.

At the same time, the issue of revising translations imbued with the ideology of the totalitarian system is on the edge, that is, they must be freed from censorship amendments and gross interference in the text. Step by step, the national translation school is starting to recover. However, transleology begins to manifest itself directly not through the translation of works of art, but through dubbing films. Another feature of this period is that in the early years of

independence, as a result of the economic and political crisis, transleology as an independent direction of the cultural life of society stops in its development, but then gradually begins to recover. Above, we purposefully used such a term as English-language literature. Because English-language literature covers the literary works of the countries of England, the USA, Australia and other countries, including India. Thus, based on the scientific study of the question of the main features of the works translated from English into Uzbek, the following conclusions can be reached: Firstly, the creation of the Uzbek school of translations of a national character became possible only during the period of independence.

The analysis of the linguistic units of spoken speech found in translations into Uzbek and English revealed that the main problems in translating spoken vocabulary are emotive and semantic losses, therefore, the recipient may have incorrect associations when reading the text. In our opinion, in order to achieve adequacy and equivalence in the translation of such vocabulary, it is best to apply:

- a modulation technique in which the cause can be replaced by a process, the process by the consequence, and the consequence by the cause, etc.;
- the method of holistic transformation, when the replacement occurs holistically, and not by elements;
- the method of addition, when the translation requires additional lexical units;
- the method of occasional correspondence, which is an irregular method of translation and is suitable only for a certain context. If there is no equivalent when translating colloquial phraseological units into English, you can apply metaphorical transformations that will convey the semantics of the source text.

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