

**LITERARY TRANSLATION: CONVEYING THE ESSENCE OF AUTHORS
ACROSS CULTURES***Achilov Oybek Rustamovich**Tashkent state transport university's associate professor**Sodiqova Mahliyoxon Sherbo'ta qizi**Tashkent state transport university's student*

Annotation. This article explores the complex nature of literary translation, emphasizing the critical role it plays in preserving the essence of an author's work when crossing language barriers. It highlights how translators navigate the delicate balance between staying true to the source text and allowing for creative flexibility to make the text resonate with new audiences. Challenges such as cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and preserving the author's voice are discussed in detail. Examples from renowned literary translators, including Gregory Rabassa's translation of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* and Lydia Davis's work on Proust's *Swann's Way*, serve to illustrate the nuanced decision-making process involved in literary translation. The article also addresses the difficulties of translating poetry, where form and meaning are often tightly bound. Ultimately, it positions the translator as a co-creator, whose deep understanding of both language and culture allows literary works to transcend borders, making them accessible to global readers. The contribution of literary translators to cross-cultural communication and the preservation of global literature is underscored as essential in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Literary translation, cultural references, idiomatic expressions, preserving voice, translator as co-creator, translating poetry, Gregory Rabassa, Lydia Davis, cross-cultural communication, global literature, multilingual accessibility.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается сложный характер литературного перевода, подчеркивая важную роль, которую он играет в сохранении сущности произведений автора при переходе через языковые барьеры. Поднимаются вопросы о том, как переводчики находят баланс между верностью оригиналу и творческой свободой, чтобы текст нашел отклик у новой аудитории. В статье подробно обсуждаются такие проблемы, как культурные отсылки, идиоматические выражения и сохранение авторского стиля. Примеры известных литературных переводчиков, таких как Грегори Рабасса, переведший *Сто лет одиночества*, и Лидии Дэвис, работавшей над переводом *Поисков утраченного времени* Пруста, демонстрируют сложный процесс принятия решений в литературном переводе. Также рассматриваются трудности перевода поэзии, где форма и содержание тесно связаны. В конечном итоге переводчик рассматривается как соавтор, обладающий глубоким пониманием языка и

культуры, что позволяет литературным произведениям преодолевать границы и становиться доступными мировым читателям. В статье подчеркивается важная роль литературных переводчиков в развитии межкультурной коммуникации и сохранении мировой литературы.

Ключевые слова: Литературный перевод, культурные отсылки, идиоматические выражения, сохранение голоса автора, переводчик как соавтор, перевод поэзии, Грегори Рабасса, Лидия Дэвис, межкультурная коммуникация, мировая литература, многоязычная доступность.

Annotatsiya. Maqola adabiy tarjimaning murakkab tabiati haqida soʻz yuritib, muallif asarining mohiyatini til toʻsiqlaridan oʻtkazishda qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligini taʼkidlaydi. Unda tarjimonlar manba matniga sodiq qolish va shu bilan birga ijodiy erkinlikni saqlab, matnni yangi auditoriyaga yetkazish oʻrtasidagi nozik muvozanatni qanday saqlashi muhokama qilinadi. Madaniy kontekstlar, idiomatik iboralar va muallif ovozini saqlash kabi qiyinchiliklar batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Yolgʻizlikning yuz yili asarini tarjima qilgan Gʻregori Rabassa va Marsel Prustning Yoʻqolgan vaqtni izlash asarini ingliz tiliga oʻgʻirgan Lidiya Devis kabi mashhur tarjimonlarning misollari adabiy tarjima jarayonidagi nozik qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini koʻrsatadi.

Shuningdek, sheʼrlarni tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar ham muhokama qilinadi, chunki bunday asarlarda shakl va mazmun oʻzaro chambarchas bogʻliqdir. Nihoyat, maqola tarjimonni hamkor ijodkor sifatida koʻrib chiqadi, u nafaqat til, balki madaniyatni chuqur tushungan holda asarlarni global auditoriyaga yetkazadi. Adabiy tarjimonlarning oʻzaro madaniy muloqotni rivojlantirishdagi va jahon adabiyotini saqlab qolishdagi oʻrni ortib borayotgan globallashtirish davrida muhim ekanligi taʼkidlanadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: adabiy tarjima, madaniy kontekstlar, idiomatik iboralar, muallif ovozini saqlash, tarjimon-ijodkor, sheʼr tarjimasi, Gʻregori Rabassa, Lidiya Devis, madaniyatlararo muloqot, jahon adabiyoti, koʻp tilli muloqot.

Literary Translation: Capturing the Essence of Authors Across Languages

Literary translation is a unique and intricate art form that goes beyond the simple act of converting words from one language to another. It involves capturing the soul of a text—the tone, style, emotion, and voice of the original author—and conveying these elements to readers in a completely different linguistic and cultural context. Literary translation, more than any other type of translation, is about recreating the spirit of the original work, while also making it resonate with the target audience. This article explores the main challenges and skills required in literary translation, alongside examples from renowned translators who have mastered this craft.

1. The Balance Between Fidelity and Creativity

One of the biggest challenges in literary translation is finding the balance between fidelity to the source text and the need for creative interpretation. A literal translation may fail to capture the nuances, rhythm, or poetic qualities of the original, while too much creative freedom can distort the author's intended message. The translator must carefully navigate this balance to preserve the integrity of the original work while making it accessible and engaging for the new audience.

Example:

Gregory Rabassa, a highly regarded literary translator, is known for his translation of Gabriel García Márquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. In interviews, Rabassa often spoke of the delicate process of staying true to García Márquez's lyrical style and magical realism, while making sure the translated work retained its readability and appeal in English.

2. Preserving Cultural References and Context

Literary texts are often deeply embedded in the culture of the source language, with references to history, traditions, geography, and customs that may not have equivalents in the target culture. Translators must decide whether to maintain these references as they are, explain them through footnotes or annotations, or replace them with something more familiar to the new audience. Each decision carries weight, as it can impact how the reader experiences the text.

Example:

When translating *The Tale of Genji*—a classic Japanese novel written by Murasaki Shikibu in the 11th century—translators like Arthur Waley and Edward Seidensticker had to contend with cultural elements such as courtly rituals and poetic forms that were unfamiliar to Western readers. They chose different approaches to handle these references, reflecting their personal interpretations of how much context a foreign audience needed.

3. Reproducing the Author's Voice and Style

Every author has a distinct voice, whether it is marked by subtle wit, emotional intensity, or complex sentence structures. Reproducing an author's unique style is one of the most demanding aspects of literary translation. Translators must not only convey the content of the text but also mimic the rhythm, tone, and atmosphere of the original writing. This requires a deep understanding of both languages and a finely tuned sensitivity to the nuances of style.

Example:

Translator Lydia Davis is praised for her translation of Marcel Proust's *Swann's Way*, where she carefully preserved Proust's intricate sentence structures and introspective style. Davis maintained the flow and complexity of Proust's writing without losing clarity, allowing readers to experience the same reflective mood that characterizes the original French.

4. Translating Poetry: A World of Its Own

Translating poetry is often considered the pinnacle of literary translation due to the added challenge of preserving rhyme, meter, and wordplay while conveying meaning. Poetry is tightly bound to form and structure, and these elements often do not translate directly into another language.

As a result, the translator must balance literal meaning with the aesthetic qualities of the original, often making difficult choices to maintain the poetic essence.

Example:

Robert Fagles' translations of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* are lauded for their ability to capture the epic grandeur of Homer's poetry while adapting it for modern readers. Fagles took liberties with the original Greek meter to preserve the feel of the epic poem, creating a translation that was faithful to the spirit of Homer's work while making it accessible to contemporary audiences.

5. Emotion and Subtext: Reading Between the Lines

Much of the power of literature lies not just in the words themselves, but in the emotions and subtext they convey. A translator must be able to read between the lines and capture the underlying emotions and themes in the text. This is particularly important in works of fiction, where characters' thoughts and feelings often drive the narrative. Misinterpreting subtext can lead to a translation that feels flat or disconnected from the original.

Example:

In translating *Anna Karenina*, Constance Garnett, one of the first translators of Russian classics into English, had to grapple with Tolstoy's complex emotional landscape. While Garnett's translation was initially praised for its fluency, later scholars like Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky revisited the work, offering new translations that they felt captured more of Tolstoy's psychological depth and the intensity of his characters' inner lives.

6. The Translator as Co-Creator

In many ways, the translator becomes a co-creator with the original author, breathing new life into a work as it takes on a new form in another language. This creative process requires not only linguistic skill but also literary sensibility. The translator's personal style, cultural background, and interpretation of the text inevitably shape the outcome of the translation.

Example:

Italian author Umberto Eco, who was also a translator, famously said, "The translator is my close reader." In his book *Experiences in Translation*, Eco argued that the translator must interpret the text deeply and fully in order to recreate it. His own experience as both a writer and a translator informed his belief that every translation is a new interpretation of the original work.

Conclusion

Literary translation is a deeply challenging, yet immensely rewarding, discipline that requires translators to become interpreters of both language and culture. It is not merely about transferring meaning from one language to another, but about recreating the original work in a way that honors the author's voice, style, and intent. Skilled literary translators serve as vital bridges between cultures, ensuring that readers around the world can experience the richness and diversity of global literature

Resources

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3. Davis, Lydia. *Proust, Blanchot, and a Woman in Red: Essays on Translation*.
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