

**INDIRECT AND DIRECT TRANSLATIONS FROM
UZBEK INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Kamola Aripova Yusupovna

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Senior teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages

+998 90 981-46-15

E-mail: kamolakind@mail.ru

From the earliest times, the establishment of mutual communication between different peoples and nations has been important in the development of humankind. Each tribe, nation, people has its own language, and for these peoples to establish relations with each other, there has been a need for translation since the earliest times.

It is known how important language is in the history of human development. Since ancient times, the languages spoken by tribes have been different from each other, and today there are more than 7000 languages in the world. With this in mind, we can clearly say that the need for translation has not decreased yet, but is increasing over time. However, this is true for translation work, and the history of translation theory goes back to the recent past. Since the translation activity is a phenomenon directly related to the language, a special place is allocated to the research of the translation activity in the field of linguistics. Many scientific researchers are conducted on the translation of oral or written texts of various styles, and special attention is paid to the problems encountered in these processes. One of the most difficult types of translation is literary translation. One of the unique aspects of artistic translation is that it is necessary to pay special attention not only to the preservation of the meaning of the original text, but also to the transfer of various stylistic tools and artistic elements to the translated text. The study of the method of artistic translation is given a wide place in the field of translation studies, and Uzbek linguists, as well as representatives of Russian and European schools of linguistics have carried out many studies of this type of translation.

Nowadays, the strengthening of mutual communication between the peoples of the whole world is considered a very important need, and it has become the main factor of the development and all-round development of the states. In this period of rapid globalization, the competitiveness of each nation depends on how well this nation is able to connect with the world community. Considering that there are more than 7,000 languages in the world, we must emphasize that the translation activity is directly important for the communication between the peoples who speak these languages. Through translation, other nations can learn about the culture, traditions, values, and historical development of one nation. Through this, bonds of mutual friendship and

unity appear between the peoples of the world.

The development of the theory of Uzbek translation studies and the practice of translation is directly related to the name of Gaybulla Salomov, who describes the activity of translation as follows: "the main feature of translation is the word art, creative activity, which consists in re-creating the meaning with the help of other language tools." Works belonging to the fiction of one nation become understandable to other nations through translation. G'. According to Salomov, the translator is also a creator in this process. G. Salomov says in his work "Concerns of Translation": "As a result of translation activity, new relations are established in society, new views appear." In fact, it is known from the history of fiction that new genres, new currents, and ideological directions have emerged in literature due to the translation of examples of world literature into other languages.

According to the well-known translation scholar Gudrat Musaev, translation is the process of re-creating a text in one language through the expressive means of another language without changing its content and form. In fact, the translation, which is a product of the "creative process", is no longer considered a creative work belonging to the author of the work, but to the translator who translated it into another language. A translator uses his creative abilities when transferring a work from one language to another language, just like the author of the work; he adds his own approach, expressive language, and style to the translation. Gudrat Musaev mentions these thoughts during his speech: "The influence of the examples of literature of different peoples interaction necessarily occurs through the process of translation. Thanks to translation, readers will have the opportunity to read rare works written in languages they do not know and enjoy their artistic influence. Readers who read translated works feel aesthetic pleasure, and their artistic taste improves and their outlook expands. Q. Musaev's positive thoughts about the translation activity were expressed by G'. It would be correct to say that it is a logical continuation of Salomov's words.

"Transferring a scientific or artistic work created by the author, a piece of speech, various documents, working papers, information from one language to another, ensuring their comprehensibility in another language forms the basis of the translation process," says I. Gafurov. Q. Musaev and I. As a general conclusion to Gafurov's opinion, we can say that translation is the process of converting an oral or written text from one language into another, taking into account the lexical, semantic, linguistic, cultural and stylistic features of the text.

Another reason why the translation activity is compared to rewriting the work is that it is a very complicated process to reflect the stylistic and descriptive tools, emotional states, and emotions used by the author of the work in the translation, and it requires a lot of skill, time and attention from the translator.

The success of a translation - whether it is well received by readers of the target

language or remains unread - largely depends on the translator. The translator must have a perfect knowledge of the language of the work, fully understand all the linguistic components used in the work, and be able to understand the character of the characters and the description of the events in the work. Without understanding what the author wants to say through the work, his narrative style, the nature of the characters of the work, the translation made without having a correct approach to the events will come out very unclear and cannot express the original work. As a result, the reader of the translated language has a wrong opinion about the work and its author, the value of the work decreases. If the reader who reads the translation text does not enjoy it enough, he will think the original work as well. Due to the rawness of the translation, the reader has the impression that the original version of the work was written by the author at a low level. The main goal of translating a work of art is to create a new image in the translated language, taking into account the lexical, syntactic, and stylistic features of the language of the work, ensuring the harmony of meaning and form in it. Because of not doing it correctly, there will be distortions of meaning in the translation, and the accuracy of the expression will be lost.

In most cases, there is a big difference between the language of the work and the language of the translation, which is clearly manifested at the lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and semantic levels of the languages. The process of translation between languages that belong to linguistically close groups and are considered sister languages is somewhat easier, because language elements are similar in many ways in sister languages. Translation between works written in languages belonging to different language groups is a relatively complicated process, requiring a lot of skill, effort and time from the translator. In particular, the English language, which is the most common direct translation in Uzbek fiction, is not related to the Uzbek language. Direct translation of works created in English, a member of the Indo-European language family, and Uzbek, a member of the Turkic language family, creates a number of difficulties, because the grammatical structure, lexical and semantic units of these languages are completely different from each other. In this case, the main attention should be paid not to the form of language units, but to the correct transfer of the meaning expressed in the text to the translation language. According to Komiljon Joraev, one of the scientists who studied the translation, in order to reveal the artistic value created by the author in the original text and the aesthetic value of the work in the translated language, it is necessary to ensure functional harmony of language units, not materially. In order not to encounter difficulties in the translation process, specialists must also have sufficient theoretical knowledge. The work of translation, started without theoretical preparation, will not be perfect and will torment the translator until he reaches the end of the work. To carry out a successful translation, the translator receives sufficient knowledge and theoretical information from the

general theory of translation, collected as a result of the translation practices carried out so far.

Gaybulla Salomov emphasizes the great importance of the translation activity on a global scale and says that it is unimaginable in today's life. During his thoughts, the scientist says: "If there is no translation, there will be no interaction between peoples, and without it there will be no development. As a result of not having knowledge about the life and lifestyle of other peoples, nations stop developing and face poverty." Summarizing these points, the importance of translation practice in the following areas is great:

- in strengthening the interaction and friendly relations of the peoples of the world;
- accelerating the development of science and technology;
- in the interaction of people's culture, art and literature;
- in the expansion, enrichment, etc. of the content of languages.

Translation activity should not be understood as mere copying. It would be a mistake to apply such a definition, especially to the field of literary translation. Because in the translated work, in addition to the feeling and artistry of the original text, the aesthetic polish given by the translator is also reflected. The translator recreates the work of art using the tools of the translation language and in this process unwittingly uses his creativity, uses his personal style. According to I. Gofurov, in order to succeed in re-embodiment of the original text in the translated language, the translator must understand the image expressed in the work at the level of the author.

Many researches have been conducted by world linguists and translators on the study of translation practice. Here are the opinions of several scholars: according to the Spanish translation scholar Ana Maria Rojo, translation is a type of activity that consists of converting an oral text in one language into an oral text in another language, and a written text in one language into a written text in another language. A. These views of Rojo are the shortest, most succinct and general definition that can be given to the work of translation. P. Newmark sees translation as the process of translating a text belonging to the author into a foreign language in the way he intended. We think that P. These points of Newmark are very true when applied to the translation of works of art. The reason for this can be explained by the presence of emotional-expressive coloring, artistic elements, and influence on the reader, author's style and connotative meanings in the examples of fiction.

Translation scientist Snel-Horbi says: "Translation refers to the act of re-describing an idea formed in one language using the units of another language, placing the idea in the pattern of symbols of another language, and this process itself." These opinions of the scientist are mainly about semantic (spiritual) translation, and it is correct to say these opinions about the translation of artistic works.

In the work "Linguistic theory of translation", J. Catford says: "The process of

finding and replacing text material equivalent to the original language text in the target language is called translation." In these thoughts of the scientist, it can be seen that the phenomenon of equivalence, which is one of the main components of translation, was briefly introduced. R. gives a more detailed definition of the state of equivalence. We can find it in the scientific works of Bell and E. Naida. R. According to Bell, in the process of translation, the practice of finding the semantic and stylistic equivalent of the text in the original language from the translated language takes a key place. E. Naida further enriches these thoughts, R. Bell gives a more detailed explanation of the concept expressed as "semantic": "Translation is the process of re-creating information presented in one language in another language, in which, first of all, the equivalent of semantic terms is found, and then the equivalent of terms performing a methodological task is sought in the translated language." It is clear from this that when translating a work into another language, the translator must be well aware of the linguistic features of both languages, and study all levels of these languages with equal attention. We think that J. Catford's views are more consistent with the definition of official translations.

Professor of Oxford University, one of the scientists who studied translation theory J. Norton emphasizes that the translation process is carried out with more written texts: "Translation is the process of transferring a written text in one language to the most alternative form of a written text in another language, in which the translator must have a good understanding of the rules of syntactic structure, semantics, and pragmatic features of the original language."

The representatives of the Indian school of modern linguistics express the following opinion about the nature of translation:

"It is impossible to make a firm opinion about the characteristics - the nature of translation, because this thing is variable, depending on the type of the translated text, it acquires its characteristics. The practice of translating texts created using language units with primary semantic meaning - documents, contracts and various other working papers into foreign languages - is one of the relatively easy types of translation. It is known that in all languages of the world, working papers are created in accordance with the requirements of the syntactic nature and lexical content of these languages. This will greatly help the specialist in the translation process. A somewhat difficult type of translation is the translation of literary texts. Because literary works do not have certain language norms and strict boundaries: expression style, author's approach, lexical-syntactic content, pragmatic features are different in each work. The translator has to fully analyze the original text of the literary work, its vocabulary, grammatical structure, sentence structures, and stylistic possibilities of the source language, adapt it to all the components of the translation language, and recreate it. In this process, the principle that the reader of the translated language should have the same impression

when reading the translated work as the readers of the source language have received from the work"

So, when we talk about the process of translation, we understand the process of re-describing the spoken or written text in one language in another language, using other language units, which takes into account the lexical-semantic, stylistic, linguistic-cultural aspects of the source language and the translated language. Based on this, in this dissertation, we tried to research the practice of literary translation and the translation of stylistic-figurative language units, which are the most complex aspects of this process. In order to be able to reflect the artistic color of the work, its stylistic tools, artistic elements, and visual coloring in the translated text, not only a good understanding of the lexical-stylistic layers of the two languages, but also the customs, culture, national values of the peoples who speak these languages, and, if necessary, the historical development should be informed. The reason is that the widely used stylistic tools (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, exaggeration) mainly play an important role in reflecting the national image of peoples, and the process of formation of these tools in the language depends on the lifestyle and ethnic characteristics of peoples.

As the schools of translation studies in the world were developing, in the years of independence in our country, the interest in researching translation activities among scientists was increasing more and more. The cases of direct and indirect translations between foreign languages and the Uzbek language have started to be critically studied, as a result of which the translation process has improved a lot, translated works of high quality have entered our national literature. As another reason for the achievements in the translation activity, it is possible to cite the results of research conducted in the study of the theory of translation. When we mention the translations of the masterpieces of world literature that enrich the Uzbek literature, we should also mention the translations of the Uzbek works of art prepared for the English readers.

Until today, rare examples of Uzbek literature have been translated into many foreign languages and are loved by readers of foreign languages. It is clear that these works have enriched the treasury of world literature and contributed to its development, and our Turkic scholars have given information about this in their scientific works and recognized the artistic value of these translations. One of the important works carried out in order to deliver the best examples of our national literature to foreign readers in a language they understand, to enjoy their aesthetic pleasure, was reflected in the decision of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan on February 26, 2010. In the decision, it was decided to establish the "Ijod" fund under the Union of Writers, during which a special task was assigned to the association, the main content of which is "... the ancient history, rich culture, age-old traditions and values of our people are glorified, and the deep artistic expression of the essence of our national spirituality" It consisted of

translating the found examples of our classical and modern literature into foreign languages and widely promoting them on the Internet.

It is known that Alisher Navoi's work has an important place in our fiction. The first examples of literary translations from Uzbek to foreign languages began with the works of our grandfather Navoi. In 2003, while preparing the English translation of the great artist's work "Lison ut-Tayr", one of the Uzbek scholars N. Kambarov, T. The services of the Mukhamadhojaevs and the Canadian navologist English scientist Harry Dick were great. Alisher Navoi's ghazals and rubai, wisdom, as well as excerpts from the epic "Farhod and Shirin", an English collection entitled "Uzbekistan Speaks" was prepared and published in Tashkent in 1961.

"Temur Tuzuklari" written by our great grandfather Amir Temur is considered a mature, documentary, artistic, historical autobiographical work in terms of genre, and is one of the first works translated into English in Uzbek translation studies. In one of his articles, the famous writer Pirimkul Kadirov, while evaluating the artistic potential and historical significance of "Temur Tuzuklari", said that it should be read "like a heroic epic written in the original Turkish language" he writes that he has Although this work of Amir Temur is smaller in size, noting that it is difficult to fit the content expressed in it into multi-volume novels, the writer continues his opinion as follows: , without a doubt, it is appropriate for the work "Temur's rules" to stand.

Another masterpiece that contributed to the world fame of Uzbek literature is "Boburnoma". This work, written by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, a great scholar, creator and king, has been translated into English, French, German, Russian and several other languages. There is no doubt that "Boburnoma" is a mature work in terms of artistry, historicity, precision, and science. This is confirmed by the recognitions of his translated copies into world languages, and the scientific research work carried out by the scientists of our country.

In 1958, the first Uzbek poetry anthology containing examples of Uzbek national poetry translated into English was compiled and published under the name "Uzbek Poetry". In our opinion, the publication of this anthology served as the first step for the beginning of poetry translation in the Uzbek language. Izzat Sultanov's sentence "A few words on Uzbek Poetry" is written as a preface to the work. On the first page of the book, the scientist gave interesting information about Uzbek poetry to English readers. This anthology, which includes centuries-old poems of Uzbek literature, includes small fragments of Alisher Navoi's epics "Farhad and Shirin" and "Khazayin ul-Maoni", as well as three ghazals and wisdom of the poet. Several examples of works of Lutfiy, Furqat, Muqimiy, Yassaviy, Atoy, who are considered as bright representatives of Uzbek classical poetry, are also included in the work, and in the remaining parts, you can find famous poems of modern Uzbek poetry. When translating these poems into English, mainly V. Ievleva, D. Rothenberg, O. Moiseenko

and other translators participated.

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