

USING “OMISSION” IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS OF “THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES” BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

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Annotation: This article is about using “omission” in the translation process of literary work and focuses on solving out translation problems.

Key words: Omission, literary work, literary translation, “The Hound of Baskervillas”, translational transformations.

The translation of literary works is a complex creative process in which the translator must convey the content of the original text into the target language while preserving its meaning. During this process, various forms of translational transformations are applied, and omission is one of them. This method of transformation helps make the translated text more engaging and easier to comprehend.

Omission in translation is not only driven by linguistic reasons but also by cultural, social, and stylistic factors. For example, certain cultural references or geographical descriptions may be omitted during translation because they are irrelevant or too complex for the target audience to understand. For these reasons, the use of omission in the translation process is appropriate. Omission, as a type of translational transformation, is widely applied in the translation of literary works, and Arthur Conan Doyle’s work “The Hound of the Baskervilles” serves as a clear example. This article explores how omission as a translational transformation helps resolve issues of semantic adaptation and simplification in the translation process, based on the above-mentioned work.

During the translation of a literary work, the translator may use translational transformations to avoid monotony by modifying sentences from the original text. This makes the content clearer and ensures that the text is comprehensible to the reader. Omission can be used as an effective example of this. Let us analyze examples from “The Hound of the Baskervilles” to demonstrate this point.

When translating The Hound of the Baskervilles into Uzbek, the translator must consider the importance of making the text concise and avoiding confusion for the reader. Additionally, repetitive words with similar meanings should not appear frequently in the translated text. Even a single repeated word can distort the structure of the work and lead the target audience to misinterpret its main idea. For example, the following sentence from the book:

Suddenly Stapleton became wild and angry¹
when translated literally:

To‘satdan Stapleton yovvoyilashdi va jahli chiqdi conveys this meaning.

However, during the translation process, applying the omission type of translation transformation results in: To‘satdan Stapletonning jahli chiqdi, which is concise, clear, and understandable for the reader. In this case, the word yovvoyilashgan is rarely used in Uzbek to describe people. Therefore, omitting this word and only using jahli chiqdi is considered more appropriate.

In the process of translating a work, it is natural for certain words to appear repeatedly. To avoid this repetition, it is necessary to use omission. For instance, the sentence from the book:

I am now able to answer the question at the end of last letter²
when translated literally:

Men so‘ngi xatimning so‘ngida savolga javob bera olaman conveys this meaning.

However, by applying omission, where the words “at the end” and “last” carry the same meaning, one of them is omitted, and only the word “so‘ngi” is used. As a result, the translation becomes:

Men xatimning so‘ngida savolga javob bera olaman.

This approach contributes to making the text more meaningful and helps to avoid confusion.

During the process of translation, it is common for the grammatical structure of one language to differ significantly from that of another. This may lead to the alteration of the meaning structure within the context being translated, or even result in the misrepresentation of the author’s original intent. The primary goal of translation is to prioritize meaning while recreating the thoughts conveyed through the original grammatical structure, rather than strictly preserving that structure. This process may involve the use of different grammatical tools or even omitting the grammatical form altogether³. For example, in the text:

First, let me tell you about Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton⁴, a literal translation would render:

Avvalo, Janob Genri va Stapleton xonim haqida aytib berishimga ruxsat bering.

However, the structure let me is one of the most commonly used grammatical forms in English, particularly in letters, where it carries a polite tone. In Uzbek,

¹ Arthur Conan Doyle, The Hound of Baskervilles, Macmillan, 2005 -P 32.

² Used the literature above.

³ Allayorova R. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, Toshkent, 2008, 49-bet.

⁴ Arthur Conan Doyle, The Hound of Baskervilles, Macmillan, 2005 -P 32.

however, this form is rarely used in literary works or letters. Instead, a conversational tone is preferred. In this case, a literal translation would convey an overly formal tone, which is not suitable for this work. Therefore, by applying omission, the sentence could be translated as:

Avvalo, Janob Genri va Stapleton xonim haqida soʻzlab bersam, avoiding the let me structure entirely.

Omission is the opposite of addition. In translation, words that are semantically redundant are often omitted. Such words from the original text can be understood in the translated text without explicitly including them. For instance, in the sentence:

He took a large piece of paper out of his pocket⁵, a literal translation would read:
U choʻntagidan katta qogʻoz boʻlagini chiqardi.

However, this would be semantically inaccurate, as the word piece is unnecessary in Uzbek. By omitting this word, a more precise translation is achieved:

U choʻntagidan katta qogʻoz chiqardi.

Another example from the text reads:

Every day he went out hunting and drinking with a gang of wild friends⁶, when translated literally, it becomes:

U har kuni yovvoyi doʻstlar toʻdasi bilan ovga chiqardi va ichib yurardi.

However, by applying omission, the meaning becomes clearer in the translated text:

U har kuni doʻstlari bilan ovga chiqib, ichib yurardi.

The words a gang, wild, and and have been omitted.

Similarly, another sentence:

The lights burned brightly in Merripit House and the curtains of the dining room were open⁷, when translated using omission becomes:

Merripitlar xonadonida chiroqlar yorqin yondi va xonaning pardalari ochiq edi.

In this case, the word dining is omitted because in Uzbek, the term dining room does not exist as a distinct concept.

In conclusion, achieving a grammatically precise translation from a formal-grammatical perspective is often impossible, as absolute equivalence in grammatical structures across languages is rare. Frequently, the norms of word combinations in the target language do not align with those in the source language, and stylistic differences further complicate the process. It is even rarer for the word order, the number of words, their grammatical categories, and their primary lexical meanings to match perfectly

⁵Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of Baskervilles*, Macmillan, 2005 -P 10.

⁶Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of Baskervilles*, Macmillan, 2005 -P 10.

⁷Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of Baskervilles*, Macmillan, 2005 -P 49.

between the original and translated texts. For this reason, omission, as a form of grammatical transformation, is widely used in translation.

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