The Psychology of Character Expression and Descriptive Tools in Reflecting Translation

Khoshimova Dildora Madaminovna

PhD in philology, Namangan Engineering and technology, Namangan, Uzbekistan

Annotation— This article is devoted to description of character phycology in translation. It's showed clearly in each passages of translation. We can see that in these comparative images, Babur's manifesting objective in originality of the person, the personality of around people, regardless who they are, a mature person or a miserable person. It's explained to pragmatic sides of original text and analyzed in translating text is suitable for or not.

Keywords— Babur, greatness, comparative style, psychological state, military, unique artistic, artistic skill.

We can see to his personality as the sultan of the country, his courage and his rich experience the princes and even ordinary soldiers in Babur's description. In "Baburnama", the description of the events of 1505-1506 dates back to other years, especially from the historical and psychological point of view, especially in the kingdom of Amir Temur, the richness of the events that took place in the Khurasan area, ruled by Hussein Baikaro.

It is worth mentioning that this period was connection with his rule in Afghanistan, and the restoration of the kingdom of Amir Temur to India in the implementation of the aims of Zahiriddin Babur. Almost all of those who participated in the events of this period were described in comparative style in "Baburnama", indicating the greatness of the great writer. It should be noted that Babur's description of the psychological state of each person in the image of Babur, as well as his position in society, the period of his life, the time and the country, are the most striking examples of Babur as the king's master. "Baburnama" is a unique phenomenon not only in Uzbek prose, but also in world literature, with originality, unique art, language and style" [7.p.28]. In "Baburnama" there are various princes of Temurian princes, Amirs, military leader and soldiers, depicting each other. We can see that in these comparative images, Babur's manifesting objective in originality of the person, the personality of around people, regardless who they are, a mature person or a miserable person.

In "Baburnama", the author's attitude to the individual was clear in Temurzadzha and the palace clerks, bosses,

and other officials who were in their service, analyzing all the subtle aspects of each person described in the work.

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The texts used to express the psychology the character of the images described in the "Baburnama" are reflected in the translation text. Translators have a key role in translating the text into the context of events or people's outward appearance. In order to reflect the realities presented, the interpreter must be in constant search, knowing the culture and traditions of the people. The lexical and pragmatic approach in the translation texts is also reflected. The search for ways to overcome pragmatic translation problems is also one of the actual problems of translation.

In "Baburnama", where Zahiriddin Babur's unique artistic is expressed in the expression of the psychological state of the character's nature by means of descriptive tools. He also gives information about several other names mentioned above in the authority of his father, Umarshayk, and also explains the disadvantages of his morals when describing their military mastery, moral traits, literature and artistic tendencies and other features, a lack of self-sacrifice, a lack of selflessness and selflessness in nature.

Kichikbek, in contrast to the names of the abovementioned names, was the winner of this war, Babur wrote: "Xoja Kalonning og'asi Kichikbek xeyli mardona yigit edi, necha navbat mening olimda, qilichlar chopib edi, nechukkim bu tarixta mazkur bo'ubtur. Qalotning g'arb-janub tarafi burjidin yopishib chiqa yovushqon mahalda ko'ziga nayza bila sanchtilar, bir-ikki kundin keyin Qalotni olg'ondan so'ng, ushbu yara bila bordi" [1.p.125]. We analyze the images of Babur's images by means of descriptive means in three translation texts. It should be noted that the translators conducted a creative search for reflecting Babur's sketchy characteristic in the translation. He used the alternatives and synonyms of words to make the reader understand the translation process. "Effective use of synonyms in the translation of words and phrases can make the interpreter's burden a little bit easier" [5.p.106]. Proper use of words and their objective interpretation of the text of the original text, without adding more words, is an indication of the profound experience. The expression "heyli mardona yigit edi", representing the character of the image, is in the

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translation of Leiden-Erskin: "...was a most courageous and gallant man" [4.p.277] (hiyla jasur va botir kishi edi) is translated. An interpreter interprets every comparative picture given by Babur's comparison method. Using the synonym of words, he strives to keep the translation from falling apart. Only one word "mardona" was given by the words "courageous and gallant". He has been able to showcase Mikhayk's talent and his ambitions. Drawing tools that describe the characteristics of people serve to enhance the textuality of the translation.

In A.S.Beveridge translation: "...was a most daring brave " [2.p.248] (hiyla dovyurak botir edi) was given. The translator clearly shows that he is a courageous man, a man of the brave young man named Kichikbek. In this translation, the characteristic of the pole is expressed in the characteristic of frustration. For example, the word "mardona" has been translated into a translation of "daring brave". This word is more courageous and stronger. The meaning of this word is also exaggerated and exaggerated. In W.Thackston translation: "...was a valiant warrior [6.p.200]" (jasur jangchi edi) was translated. It seems that the translator did not pay attention to the word "heyli". In the case of both translations, the word "kishi" in the original word "jangchi" is used to clarify the translation text. We have found that the interpreter reflects the pragmatic features of the work in a more specific translation. When comparing translations, it is clear that the interpreter has shown every word that expresses the visual means of translation and has been translated into the original language. The translator was able to recognize Babur's point of view. Even though Hüseyin Boikara's experience in the kingdom was strong, the neglect of the Sultanate was replaced by translations.

The interpretation of the idea of interpreting from long-distance languages, in the words of V.Jirmunsky, is translated in the "meaningful facts", but the formulas are translated, transposed, or abandoned as "formal facts" [3.p.17]. There are some cases of translation that sometimes translate into. As a result of this, translation may be a failure and the style of the author may disappear.

In "Baburnama", there are many examples of the author who preceded the authorship of the sovereignty and the character of the contemporaries, the leaders of the army and the army, comparatively comparing his own worldview, his unique talent in the rule of the kingdom, and the colorful imagery to the reader through artistic, comparative images. These examples require a special study of the personality of Babur, his mastery of his line of scribe.

In summary, in the text of the rendering of illustrative means that illuminate the psychology of characters:

- 1. During the analysis of fragments from Boburnoma, we have found that translation of visual aids is original in translation texts, and we have found a well-translated translation of W.Thackston's translation to achieve the goals and objectives of translation theory and practice.
- 2. Translators have used adequate translation to reflect the characteristic psychology expressed in the original text in the translation text. One of the visual aids that describes the details of the translation and the character of the person in the translation texts is that the comparative images are clearly translated. High professionalism of translators is of great importance when translating descriptive tools into text as originals.

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