

SOME FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ORIGINAL LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT:

Translating is a way of presenting the general tone and color of the original work, the way of analyzing all the specific features used by the writer. In the article the translation of nicknames are studied dividing into several groups and subgroups.

Keywords: Nicknames, character, place in society, profession, appearance, character of the hero, in imitation of the heroes.

INTRODUCTION:

It is known that the name of a character is one of the means that create an artistic image; it can characterize the social belonging of a character, convey national and local flavor. One of the main directions of development of modern translation studies is the development of issues related to the problems of translation of fiction, and in particular, the transfer of proper names and nicknames. Original names or nicknames used by author are part of the factors that shape the style of the writer, reveal the essence of the character, and serve as the basis for the formation of a system of implicit and explicit connections between characters.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The final decision of the translator regarding the form of correspondence for a nicknames is influenced by several factors: the type of text, the purpose and target audience of the translation, the genre of the translated text, the function of the proper name in the original, the role and place of the character in the work. In a literary work, nicknames play an important role in the formation of the semantic

composition of a literary text, along with other stylistic means. Nicknames as a phenomenon of artistic speech and part of the author's style of the writer have always attracted the attention of linguists and translators. Proper names and nicknames in the literary text are part of the author's stylistic artistic means. They perform different functions in the text of the language, depending on the author's vision of the character and text.

Nicknames are an eternal living language category. They occupy a significant place in the language as a means of expressiveness, giving the context imagery and emotionality. Nicknames introduced into the structure of a work of art, as the most important elements of means of expression, are organically linked to content. Thus, in a work of fiction, nicknames perform not only a nominative-identification function: being associated with the theme of the work, genre, general composition and the nature of the images, they carry a certain stylistic load, have a stylistic coloring.

DISCUSSION:

When a writer creates his work, he directly observes life in all its manifestations, including the specifics of surnames, names and nicknames among representatives of certain classes. In order for his work to be believable, the author must give each character a name corresponding to his social status. And if it turns out to be unusual, then the author must explain it. Giving a nickname to his heroes, the author tries to reveal in a person any trait of his character, appearance, behavior. We are going to give some examples:

1. Nicknames according to characters place in society:

Only with the nickname itself: Худди девор ортида туриб бу гап-сўзларни эшитгандек, шу пайт кўрғон дарвозаси оғзида мусофирнинг ўзи кўринди [8.14]. The reason he is called a stranger is because of the plot of the play, the protagonist of this nickname moves to the neighborhood and does not join anyone. In this respect, the nickname fits the protagonist. The translation is: Just then the outsider himself appeared from behind the wall, as if he had heard everything they had been saying [11.263]. The word “The outsider” gives the meaning “musofir”.

Or: Ўтираверсак, тушдан нари кўрғон дарвозасида кумушранг «Ласетти» мошинаси кўринади. Каттакон! [8.16]. “Kattakon”- the boss is a man who previously held a senior position and is now a junior leader. That is why he is given special respect. In English: As we sit there, a silver Lacetti would draw up at the kurgan gate. The Boss! [11.26]. Here word “Kattakon” is translated as “the Boss”. But the phrase **big noise / pot** or in cynical-style **bigwig** compound word can also be used paying attention to the English oral speech. The equivalence of the translation is achieved through the following criteria: conformity to the object, informativeness of the name, preservation of the national color, preservation of the connotative background. Comparing translations, it was possible to identify what techniques help to achieve equivalence in the transfer of a name.

2. Nicknames of the hero by profession:

a) By nickname only. Домланинг яна бир пинҳона юпанчи бор – сутчи хотин. [8.7]. A milkmaid is a woman who walks around the neighborhood and sells milk for people. Later, the main character falls in love with this woman. The English translation is following: The professor’s other – secret – comfort was a

woman who brought him milk every day [11.250]. “Sutchi xotin” is translated as a woman who brought him milk. That is, it is translated as an attributive phrase, not a nickname. The English word “milkmaid” can also be used here.

Or: Мактабимизда эса бу оташин туйғуни илк бор ошкора урфга қўшган азамат – мана шу ўзимизнинг Шоир! [7.38]. The poet's nickname refers to the hero's creativity. And the nickname is translated as: In our school, the schoolchild who popularized this fairy-tale feeling of love was our Poet friend! [12.108].

b) By name and nickname. ... Аваз милиса билан Собир тўппонча. Тоға-жиян [8.11]. The translation is: Avaz-the-police-officer and Sobir. They were relatives: an uncle and a nephew [11.85]. The passage implies that Avaz is a police officer and Sobir is a military man. In the translation, the nickname “Avaz milisa” is directly translated as Avaz-the-police-officer. In the nickname “Sobir topponcha”, only the name Sobir is translated, the nickname is not expressed. In this case, in our opinion, the nickname “Sobir topponcha” could be given in the form of **Sobir-gun holder**, depending on the essence of his work.

Or: Сафар носфуруш қувватлаб [8.35]. Here the profession of the character became his nickname. The English translation is: suggested Safar-the-nos-maker..... [11.104]. “Safar nosfurush” is give as Safar-the-nos-maker. The word “nos” has not been translated into English because it is a reality. Taking into the consideration the abstractness of the word “nos” for the English reader, while translating it is necessary to give its definition as the one kind of tobacco product. But the word “maker” means “to prepare”. In our opinion, if translated as Safar-the-nos-seller, it is possible to achieve the correct delivery of the original content.

3. Nicknames named according to appearance. Nicknames named according to appearance often appear in comic works, where they characterize the hero from the very beginning. Outstanding masters of comic art know how to choose such nicknames that, in both artistic and folk language, turn into a symbol. Of course, the nature of the image, its external and internal features, which together form a certain type and contribute to the transformation of a well-chosen name into a symbol, play an important role in this.

a) By nickname only. Маймун синфда энг орқанги қаторда ўтирарди. [7.4]. In this case, also, the nickname was applied to the appearance of the protagonist, but also expressed his inner world. The monkey represents a shaggy, an awkward man, as well as a man of low consciousness. He is a backward student who has not moved from class to class, not even graduating from high school. In the translation the word “Maymun” is given as “The Monkey”: The Monkey always sat at the back of our classroom [12.75].

Transcription and transliteration are ways of translating the lexical unit of the original by recreating its form using the letters of the translated language. Олма келин (Асл исми бошқа, юз-кўзига ҳавас қилиб бу номни унга менинг энам қўйган) [7.29]. It is noteworthy that the woman's appearance is so nicknamed because her face looks like an apple. The translator interpreted the “Olma-apple”, leaving the word “Olma” in its original form in the translation of nickname as “Olma-the-bride”. Here the translator used the transliteration method paying attention to its graphical form.

b) By name and nickname. Ўзи ҳар икки гапининг бирида «менинг шахсимни», «менинг шахсимга нисбатан» деб писанда қилаверади. Ўрмон шахс. Лекин асли –

Ўрмон калта [8.13]. The translation is: Whenever he spoke about something, he usually referred to himself by saying «my persona» or «with regards to my persona». Actually, his name was Urmon-the-dwarf [12.87]. The nicknames “person” and “short” used symbolically in the novella are used with the name Urmon. In this case, the nickname “person” means that the hero wants to convey that he has a place in society, while the nickname “short” refers to the height of the hero, and also means that he has less prestige and importance in society than he imagined. In translation, the nickname “short” is given as in the original text Urmon-the-dwarf. The nickname “person” is not translated; only the content is understood from the passage “related to my persona-my person” or “with regards to my persona-my person”. Hence, the nickname can be given as **Urmon-the-persona**.

4. Nicknames given according to the character of the hero. In this case translator used a way of translating the lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts - morphemes or words with their lexical correspondences in the translated language. For example: Аммо ҳарчанд уринмасинлар, Қодир каламуш билан Эгам бечорани боғламоқ иложи йўқ экан [8.29]. In English translation it is: However, despite all their best efforts it was impossible to find any common ground between Qodir-the-rat and Egam-the-poor....[11.96]. The protagonist, Qodir, who was introduced in the passage, was nicknamed as “the rat” (Qodir-the-rat) because he was a man who was ready to do anything for his own benefit and constantly looted state property. The nickname itself was able to evoke a negative impression of him in the reader. And conversely, the simplicity and poorness of Egam is also understood from the nickname “poor” (Egam-the-poor).

5. Heroes named in imitation of the heroes of the work of art. Sometimes, to depict a particular feature of a person's character, it is enough to compare him with some famous character, and such a comparison often conveys the essence of character better than any descriptions. Наташа Ростова деганимиз ... ўн саккиз-ўн тўққиз ёшлардаги бир навжувон эдики, ... [7.38]. The Russian girl named Natalya Dmitrievna is named after the famous Natasha Rostova in Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace" because of her beauty and charm. This is the nickname given to her. The same situation is preserved in the translation: Natasha Rostova was an 18 or 19-year-old young lady... [12.108].

Оғ: Дарвоқе, даставвал бу ерларда Ёрмат пайдо бўлди [8.8]. The protagonist Yormat is a servant of Mirzakarimboy from the Oybek's novel "Blessed Blood". In the novella Yormat is in the same position, at the same level. In translation it is given as in original version: In fact, it was Yormat who appeared there first. [11.251].

CONCLUSION:

The translation of a literary text is a special sphere of the functioning of the language. It assumes the translator's speech creativity, the possession of a literary talent. Due to these characteristics, the translator can face many difficulties. In literary texts, countless tropes and figures of speech are used, in addition, proper names are of particular difficulty in translation. The author endows the name with the richness and variety of associative links that are revealed in the context of the work. Nicknames are widely used, both in oral speech and in writing. Nicknames are an active and effective means of creating expressiveness and emotionality in works. They are often used by writers in their works to name characters. Nicknames carry some special trait of a person, characteristic of

a character. The source of the formation of nicknames could be any of the reasons listed above. The use of nicknames is closely related to the image of the hero, the way of life and the customs of the social group, which is discussed in the work, with the genre and style of literature.

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