



THE ANALYSIS OF "ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN THE WONDERLAND "BY LEWIS CAROLL IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK TRANSLATION

Muzaffarova Dilshoda Mukhtorovna

A student of foreign languages and literature department in Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: This article examines how different languages influence through, conditions such as emotion contexts, some kind of idioms or collocations in the "Alice's adventures in the wonderland "by Lewis Caroll. This work also translated into diverse range of languages such as Uzbek, Russian, English and so on. When it comes to the novel, it goes into facing variations in two languages ,particularly Uzbek and English languages. In one word we can see a lot of distinctions in this work during analayzing through uzbek and english languages. Alice's adventures in Wonderland translated as "Alisaning mo'jizalar o'lkasidagi sarguzashtlari" by M. Zohidova in the mutolaa app .Additionally ,the novel has been translated into 175 languages, with Japanese having the most editions.

Keywords: Alice's emotion, idioms, collocations, falling sentences

Introduction. English author, mathematician, logician, and photographer Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll (1832–1898). His children's books "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (1865) and its follow-up "Through the Looking-Glass" (1871) are his most well-known works. Carroll, a math whiz and lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, was born in Daresbury, England. He is a literary legend thanks to his inventive vocabulary and funny narrative. Carroll had a lifelong interest in puzzles and logic, and he was a pioneer in photography, especially of youngsters.



"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is a fantasy novel written by Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) in 1865. It tells the story of a young girl named Alice who falls down a rabbit hole into a whimsical, nonsensical world filled with peculiar characters like the Mad Hatter, the Cheshire Cat, and the Queen of Hearts. Known for its imaginative narrative and wordplay, the book is a classic of children's literature and has inspired numerous adaptations in film, theater, and art. It tells the story of Alice, a curious young girl who falls down a rabbit hole into a whimsical and surreal world filled with peculiar characters and bizarre situations.

Examples:

1.English version: Alice was beginning to get tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do .(Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 1)

Uzbek version: Yoz kunlarining birida Alisa quyuq soyali daraxtning katta shoxida oʻtirar, opasi esa daraxt tagidagi maysada unga tarix kitobini oʻqib berardi.(Alisa moʻjizalar mamlakatida; bet 2)

2.Peeped into-to secretly look at something for a short time, usually through a hole;

Example: once or twice she had **peeped into** the book her sister was reading,...(

Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 1)

3.English version:

Rabit said Oh dear! I shall be late!(

Uzbek version:

Voy, – qichqirdi u, – kech qolyapman, kech qolyapman!-dedi quyon. .(Alisa mo'jizalar mamlakatida ; bet 3)

- 4. ..for it flashed across her mind.. ,...(Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 2) Flashed across ones mind-a sudden idea came in one's mind.
- 5. English version:

First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything: then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they







were filled with cupboards and bookshelves: here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. (Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 3)

Uzbek version:

Qandaydir pastlikka uchib tushar ekan, yoʻlida oʻsha yerosti qasrining devorlaridagi koʻzgu va suratlarni bir chiroq yoritib oʻtib ketganini koʻrdi. .(Alisa moʻjizalar mamlakatida; bet 3)

6.English version:

Dinah 'll miss me very much to night, I should think!" (Dinah was the cat.) "I hope they'll remember her saucer of milk at tea-time. Dinah, my dear! (Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 6)

Uzbek version:

Alisa oʻzining Dina laqabli kichkina mushukchasini ushlab oldi-da, daraxtdan tushdi.(Alisa moʻjizalar mamlakatida; bet 2)

7. English version:

Alice like the wind, and was just in time to hear it say, as it turned a corner, "Oh my ears and whiskers, how late it's getting!" She was close behind it when she turned the corner but the Rabbit was no longer to be seen. (Down the rabbit hole .Chapter 1.pg 7)

Uzbek version: there was not given information

8. Curiouser and Curiouser! - said Alice. (the pool of tears . Chapter 2.pg16)

9.shedding gallons of tears-to cry (the pool of tears .Chapter 2.pg17)

Example: Stop this moment,I tell you but she went on all the same,shedding gallons of tears, until there was a huge pool all around her.

10.English version:

"Would you tell me, please," said Alice, little timidly, "why you are painting those a roses?"







Five and Seven said nothing, but looked at Two. Two began, in a low voice, "Why, the fact is, you see, Miss, this here ought to have been a red rose-tree, and we put a white one in by mistake, and if the Queen was to find it out, we should all have our heads cut off, you know. (The Queen's croquet-ground. Chapter 8.pg115)

Uzbek version:

Chunki Qirolicha faqat qizil gullarni yaxshi koʻradi. Agar aslida oq ekanini bilib qolsa bormi, kallamizni olishga buyruq beradi. Yoʻq, yoʻq! Voy, ana oʻzlari! .(Alisa moʻjizalar mamlakatida; bet 15)

- 11. "My name is Alice ,so please your Majesty", said Alice very politely. .(The Queen's croquet-ground.Chapter 8.pg116)
- 12. Obbo Xudoyim-yey! Endi shunchalik kattamanki, eshikka hecham sigʻmasam kerak. .(Alisa moʻjizalar mamlakatida; bet 10)
- 13."May it please your Majesty", said Two, in a very a humble tone, going down on a knee as he spoke. .(The Queen's croquet-ground.Chapter 8.pg118
- 14.".Hush!, Hush!", said the Rabbit in a low, a hurried tone. .(The Queen's croquet-ground.Chapter 8.pg120)
- 15. "Tis so," said the Duchess: "and the moral of that is 'Oh, 'tis love, lis love, that makes the world go round!" .(The Mock turtle's story.Chapter 9.pg132)

16.English version:

Gryphon- a gryphon (or griffin) is a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle. It symbolizes strength, wisdom, and protection, often depicted as a guardian of treasures or sacred places. (The Mock turtle's story. Chapter 9.pg138)

Uzbek version: There was not mentioned about this ancient bird.







Conclusion. There are a number of noteworthy linguistic and cultural differences between the English and Uzbek translations of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. These variations draw attention to the difficulties and subtleties involved in translating feelings, idioms, and expressions between languages. Because words like "curiouser and curiouser" or "peeped into" have no direct equivalents in Uzbek, they must be changed, which could change the original text's tone or meaning. Similar to this, idiomatic language and how characters' emotions are portrayed can change depending on linguistic structures and cultural circumstances.

Moreover, the cultural adaptation of some elements, like legendary creatures or colloquial speech, is apparent even though the core of the story is the same in both the English and Uzbek versions. Details or particular imagery from the English version are often lost or changed in the Uzbek translation, while in other instances it provides more approachable options for readers in the area.

The complex interrelationship between language, culture, and translation is illustrated by this comparison of the two languages. Each language offers a unique perspective on the wonderful world of Wonderland, and the emotional undertones, wordplay, and whimsical character of Carroll's writing present both a problem and an opportunity for translators. In the end, the story's central themes of adventure, curiosity, and discovery cut over linguistic barriers, enabling readers from different cultural backgrounds to interact with it despite linguistic differences.

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