

RECONSTRUCTING THE AUTHOR'S VOICE IN TRANSLATION: A STYLISTIC APPROACH TO LITERARY EQUIVALENCE

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Abstract: In Translation, the issue of restoring the author's voice becomes important within the framework of literary equivalence. In the process of translation, the author's unique style, methods of expression and artistic images should be preserved, and the spirit and meaning of the original text should be fully conveyed to the reader. This requires an approach to restoring the author's voice, both artistically and aesthetically, rather than giving the translation only literal meaning. The concept of literary equivalence is considered, in principle, as one of the main criteria that determine the quality of translation. It serves to ensure that the translation matches the original text in content, style and aesthetics. And restoring the author's voice in translation is one of the main directions for ensuring this equivalence.

Keywords: translation, author, writer, translator, meaning, literature, literary equivalence.

In order to restore the author's voice in translation, it is necessary first of all to deeply analyze the methodological features of the author. Each writer has a unique style, which determines the way in which he expresses his thoughts, feelings. Stylistic features include word choice, sentence structure, metaphors, and other artistic means. The translator must identify these stylistic elements and try to preserve them in translation. This process is complex and in many cases requires subtlety, since each language has its own means of artistic expression, and it can be difficult to transfer them to another language. A methodological approach to literary equivalence implies the preservation not only of the content of the translation, but also of its artistic and aesthetic aspects. In this approach, the translator sees his work not only as giving a lexical meaning, but as creating a work of art. The task of the translator is to recreate the voice of the author, that is, his way of expressing his opinion, tone and rhythm. This ensures that the translation is as lively and touching as the original text for the reader. A large role in restoring the author's voice is played by the language knowledge and artistic taste of the translator. The translator should not only be fluent in two languages, but also master the art of creating artistic texts. In order to achieve methodological equivalence, the translator employs his artistic creativity, appropriately applying various artistic tools in translation. For example, in order to correctly reflect metaphor, symbolism, irony in translation, the translator demonstrates his creative approach. Also, the translator seeks to fully use the artistic

capabilities of the Uzbek language to restore the author's voice in a clear and touching way.[1]

In translation, it is important to fully understand the context in the process of restoring the author's voice. The author's thoughts, style of expression and artistic images will often depend on a certain cultural and historical context. The translator must deeply understand this context and reflect it in the translation. This ensures that translation is correct not only in terms of language, but also in terms of intercultural communication. A translation that does not take into account the context can spoil the author's voice, lose the true nature of his work. When restoring the author's voice in translation, it is also necessary to take into account the reader's audience. Each language and culture has its own reader expectations. For readers of the Uzbek language, the translator should approach the author's style and voice with delicacy in adaptation. This adaptation ensures that the translation is understandable and impressive to the reader, but at the same time it is important not to lose the author's own unique voice. Restoring the author's voice in translation requires finding this delicate balance.[2]

To achieve stylistic equivalence in translation, the translator uses many strategies. For example, in word competition, methods such as the choice of synonyms and phraseological units corresponding to the author's style, the preservation of the sentence structure or its expression in a close form, the appropriate reflection of artistic means in translation are used. Sometimes the translator can reconstruct parts of the text or adapt it to the artistic traditions of the Uzbek language in order to completely restore the author's voice. All this is aimed at improving the quality of translation. The restoration of the author's voice in translation is important not only in the translation of works of art, but also in the translation of scientific, philosophical and socio-political texts. Any text contains the author's own style of thought and form of expression, the preservation of which determines the overall quality of the translation. Especially in fiction, the restoration of the author's voice enhances the effect of his work on the reader's heart, increasing the level of vitality of the text. The role of the translator in restoring the author's voice combines creativity and responsibility. The translator is not only a substitute for the words of the two languages, but also causes the work of art to come to life in a new language environment. This process in most cases requires the specific creative decisions of the translator. The translator carefully studies every detail of the text to preserve the author's voice, comprehends its meaning, tone and rhythm, and then turns these into a new work of fiction in Uzbek.[3]

In the restoration of the author's voice in translation, the cultural knowledge and artistic taste of the translator are of great importance. Each culture has its own modes of expression and artistic traditions. The translator must have a good knowledge of these traditions and the ability to harmonize them in translation. It acts as an

intercultural bridge and increases the quality of translation. Also, the translator should thoroughly study the artistic possibilities of the Uzbek language and apply them in translation. In the process of restoring the author's voice in translation, the translator often tries to preserve the author's acute style of expression, irony or humor as well. This ensures that the translation is more interesting and lively for the reader. The artistic taste and language knowledge of the translator make it possible to correctly understand such subtleties and reflect them in translation. Restoring the author's voice in translation is also a complex and responsible process in this respect.[4]

Another important aspect of restoring the author's voice in translation is maintaining the rhythm and tone of the text. Each artistic text has its own rhythm and tone, which enhances its artistic influence. The translator tries to preserve this rhythm and melody in translation as well. It takes into account not only the length of words and sentences, but also their tone, intonation. Maintaining the rhythm and tone of the text ensures the artistic equivalence of the translation. In the process of restoring the author's voice in translation, the specific methodological decisions of the translator are also important. Each translator makes his own creative decisions, these decisions affect the methodological features of the translation. Sometimes the translator finds specific methodological solutions to further enrich the author's style or harmonize it with the artistic traditions of the Uzbek language. This increases the quality of the translation and helps to more accurately restore the author's voice. Methodological approaches to the restoration of the author's voice in translation are widely studied in modern interpreting. Researchers are developing new techniques and strategies to ensure the artistic equivalence of translation. The integration of linguistics, literary studies and Translational Sciences is important in this area. To achieve methodological equivalence, the theoretical knowledge and practical experience of the translator are combined.[5]

Restoration of the author's voice in translation requires not only the professional skill of the translator, but also his cultural and artistic taste. The translator should approach his work responsibly, respect the author's work. This increases the quality of the translation and allows the reader to fully convey the spirit and meaning of the original text. The restoration of the author's voice in translation is one of the most important tasks of the methodological approach to literary equivalence.

Conclusion:

Thus, the restoration of the author's voice in translation is an integral part of literary equivalence, a process that requires the translator's language knowledge, artistic taste, cultural knowledge and creative approach. The translator ensures the quality of the translation by preserving the author's own style, form of expression and artistic images. This serves to fully convey to the reader the content and psyche of the original text, and makes the translation a true work of fiction. The issue of restoring

the author's voice in translation remains a relevant topic in modern translation, and it requires a more in-depth study and development.

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