

THE IMPORTANCE OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Annotatsiya: *adabiy tarjima, madaniyatlararo muloqotni ta'minlaydigan va asarlarning ma'naviy boyligini saqlab qolishga yordam beradigan muhim jarayon hisoblanadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda adabiy tarjimaning ahamiyati, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va o'zaro madaniy ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Tarjima jarayonida muallifning niyatini, asar mazmunini va tilning nozikligini saqlab qolish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *adabiy tarjima, madaniyatlararo muloqat, tarjima jarayoni, muallif niyati, asar mazmuni, til nozikligi.*

Аннотация: *литературный перевод является важным процессом, который обеспечивает межкультурное взаимодействие и помогает сохранить духовное богатство произведений. В данном исследовании рассматривается значение литературного перевода, его особенности и взаимное культурное влияние. Подчеркивается необходимость сохранения намерений автора, содержания произведения и тонкостей языка в процессе перевода.*

Ключевые слова: *литературный перевод, межкультурное взаимодействие, процесс перевода, намерение автора, содержание произведения, тонкость языка.*

Annotation: *literary translation is an important process that ensures intercultural communication and helps preserve the spiritual richness of works. This study examines the significance of literary translation, its unique characteristics, and its intercultural impact. The necessity of preserving the author's intention, the content of the work, and the subtleties of language during the translation process is emphasized.*

Key words: *literary translation, intercultural communication, translation*

process, author's intention, content of the work, linguistic subtleties.

Translation is a document in a specific language. This field, which has been constantly needed and developed throughout the past, began to gain importance in the 20th century. In particular, these years saw a major change in Uzbek literature - translation studies began to be implemented as a special discipline. It was this period that was the most prosperous period for translation studies. From the very beginning, translation processes were divided into groups based on different areas: scientific, artistic, professional, etc. Since the field of translation has certain urgent problems, many experts have expressed their views on the need to divide translation into areas. For example, as linguist Abbos Iriskulov noted in one of the "Davra Ushtab" sessions, it is impossible to develop a "universal translator who knows all genres equally well and can translate works of this genre professionally." Therefore, attention should be paid to training translators and translation specialists in two main areas: literary and professional translation (scientific and technical texts, simultaneous translation, etc.). Translation — Translation is the process of expressing a text, word, or speech belonging to one language accurately and precisely in another language. Translation serves as a means of communication between two languages and enables the exchange of cultures, knowledge, and literature. The biggest challenge in translation is distinguishing the differences between cultures. People belonging to a particular culture view things from their own worldview. Words that seem equivalent may actually not be equivalent. For example, the word "cho'chqa" in Uzbek carries a somewhat negative connotation. But in America the word "pig" is used in a neutral sense. In such cases, the translator's skill becomes evident. A translator is a person who translates information from one language into another accurately and correctly. Translators know two or more languages well and, taking cultural differences into account, facilitate communication. Each issue is easier and quicker to reach the reader through examples. Translation is an important tool in the cultural and scientific progress of humanity. Through language it transfers knowledge, culture, literature,

and scientific achievements from one society to another. There are many types of translation, the main ones being "literary and scientific translation." Literary translation is the process of translating literary works (novel, story, poem, drama, etc.) from one language into another. This type of translation not only translates words but also strives as much as possible to preserve the spirit, style, characters, and emotions of the work. For example: when translating the sentence from Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "O'tgan kunlar" — "Shuhrat yurakka yetmaydi, yurak bo'sh bo'lsa" into English, one should not simply render it as "Fame does not reach the heart if the heart is empty," but rather translate it in a literary and more meaningful style, such as "Glory cannot touch an empty heart"; Even when a word is addressed to a person, there will be differences in emotional coloring among them, i.e., the lexical units "father", "daddy", "dad", "pop" all refer to an elder relative from a previous generation. "Ota" — "father" denotes formality, "adajon" — "daddy" — expresses closeness. People often pay attention only to the denotative meaning of words, but it is also important to consider their emotional coloring. Based on the literary translation examples given above, we can outline its main features as follows

1. Fidelity to the original text — The translation should be close in meaning to the original text.
2. Creative approach — The translator must recreate literary expressions in the target language naturally and effectively.
3. Preservation of artistry — The beauty of the work, images, descriptions, and literary style should also be reflected in the translation.
4. Conveying the author's style — The author's distinctive writing style, tone, and mood are preserved.
5. Use of linguistic richness — The translator enriches the work artistically by using the rich resources of their language.
6. Cultural appropriateness — Cultural realities, customs, and national concepts are translated accurately and in an understandable manner.
7. Correct interpretation of images and symbols — Symbols, emblems, and

metaphors in the work are translated without distorting their meaning.

8. Contextual fidelity — Each word, phrase, or sentence is translated according to the meaning it carries in its context.

9. Preservation of emotional impact — The emotional effect the work intends to convey to the reader is reflected in the translation.

10. Accessibility for the reader — The translation language should be clear, fluent, and easy to read while retaining the work's artistic quality.

Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other categories. This is because the main principle of literary translation is the dominance of poetic communicative function. It means that in addition to rendering information to the reader, literary translation also has aesthetic functions. The artistic image created in the particular literary work (be it the image of a character or nature) will certainly have an impact on the reader. For this reason the literary translator should take into account specific features of the text. It is the poetic focus of the text that makes this type of translation different from, say, texts of an informative type. When reading a story, poem or any other type of literary work translated from a foreign language, we perceive the text itself with its meaning, emotions and characters. It is quite a challenging task to achieve the main goal of the translation - creating a particular image for the reader. Therefore, literary translation might involve some deviations from the standard rules. A literal translation cannot reflect the depth and meaning of the literary work. A literary translator reproduces a non-literal rendition of the original text. It is all about how the translator perceives it. He/she rewrites the text from the beginning to the very end. This applies, for example, when an obvious expression is replaced by synonyms or the structure of sentences is changed. Literary translation requires a lot of skill. We should not forget that the translation of a book or a poem, perhaps, will be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text needs to be adequate and moreover - we need to focus on the fact that the translated document should create the same image as the original. Perfectly executed work often makes the translator famous. The guild of masters of literary translation determines the best translators of the year.

Through the translation of literary works, readers gain access to diverse voices and narratives that reflect the richness of different cultures. Here are some key points highlighting the importance of literary translation. Cultural exchange: literary translation bridges cultural gaps, allowing readers to experience stories from different backgrounds. This fosters understanding and appreciation of diverse traditions and values. Preservation of heritage: translating literary works helps preserve the original language and its nuances, ensuring that cultural heritage is maintained for future generations. Broadening perspectives: translated literature offers insights into the human experience, encouraging empathy and a broader worldview. Readers can connect with characters and situations vastly different from their own. Promoting literature: Literary translation introduces new authors to international audiences, promoting their work and contributing to their global recognition. Artistic expression: translators are often seen as co-creators, as they must convey not just the words but the style, tone, and emotional depth of the original text. This artistic endeavor enriches the literary landscape. Language learning: translated works can aid in language education by providing context and cultural references, making language learning more engaging and meaningful. Economic impact: the translation industry contributes significantly to the economy, creating jobs and facilitating international trade in literature and related fields. In conclusion, literary translation is essential for fostering cultural understanding, preserving heritage, and promoting artistic expression. It enhances our connection to the world and enriches our literary experiences.

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