TRANSLATION ISSUES OF LEXEMES EXPRESSING PERSONALITY IN THE NOVEL “THE DAYS GONE BY” BY ABDULLA KODIRI

Abstract: The article is devoted issues of utilizing equivalency and adequacy of lexemes expressing human personality in Uzbek and English in translation of “O‘tkan kunlar” by Abdulla Kodiri (“The days gone by”). It also shows how well translators manage to get originality and adequacy in translation using equivalents with the help of clear examples from the novel.

Key words: translation, adequacy, equivalency, originality, pragmatics.

Language: English

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Introduction

The translation is considered as a main factor accelerating the relations and interactions of various folk literature. Through the translation work, the readers can see the pearls of the world literature, they mature their aesthetic feelings, their tastes, and their concepts about beautiful things. In turn, it is significant to remark that translation is the type of creation, which is to compose the same text in another target language. Translation is also reckoned as the most important form of interethnic communication. For a more complete description of the translation, the term includes the process of transforming a work in a particular language to the second language; it should be highlighted that the meaning of speech in this process cannot be changed at all.

In the procedure of translating each work, the term “adequacy” is utilized a lot. An adequate translation means that the content of the original text is accurate and explicit in the translation language, it is, thus, a relation between means and purpose viewing as process-oriented. It is impossible to get an adequacy via word-for-word translations. As an example it can be mentioned that How are you? can not be translated as “Qanday bo‘lasiz siz?” into Uzbek. Instead, depending on contextual meaning, it sounds like:

Axvollaringiz qalay? (How about your stuff?)

Sog’lingiz yaxshimi? (Are you healthy?)

Ishlaringiz yaxshimi? (How is it going?)

The choice of any of these alternatives depends on the knowledge and skills of the interpreter. The interpreter is limited to the text in which he or she is decoding who cannot go out, cannot continue the idea that author has propagated, and it is impossible to reduce the work. In short, the interpreter only translates what exists. But even though the translation is so limited in terms of the stated above, it is viewed as a word art. The reason of this is that the interpreter works in the field of language. Certainly, it is apparent that the basic unit of the language is a word. Scientists claims that the most important indicators for literary work - artistry, image, imagery, symbolism and meticulousness - all are hidden, expressed in the word, and carried out by them. Hence, the choice of words is of paramount importance in literary translation. Translation of lexical units with the help of equivalents into the second language is commonly the most effective way of getting adequate translation and ensures that their stylistic function is in line with each other. Experienced translators, therefore, try to use this method more often during their deciphering process.

However, in the process of translating through equivalents, the meaning of both the original and the translated language cannot be equal as content and the
The pragmatic relationship between the language signs and those who use them is that these characters, that is precisely their meanings, are clear and understandable to the same people and should be influenced by them a certain extent. This interpretation of the translation only preserves the communicative sensitivity of the original work.

Pragmatic factors are a constituent element of equivalence, and their rebuilding creates a communicative consistency of the translation. As a result, the translation will have an alternative methodological character, and the reader will be impressed by the impression that the workman will have. The problem of pragmatics in the field of interpersonal communication is the task of the interpreter to re-establish the language translation requirement, with the correct understanding of the translation process.
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