



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 02 Issue: 11 | November 2021

Literal Translation – A Means of Literal Communication and Interaction

Mamarizaeva Farangiz Zohidjon kizi

English teacher at the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Kholmuradova Leyla Eshkuvvatovna

Scientific supervisor from Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Khaydarov Sardor Murodkosimovich

Teacher at the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Received 27th Oct 2021, Accepted 5th Nov 2021, Online 20th November 2021

Abstract: Translation accelerates the development of national languages. In its turn, that affects the development of the nations. This article is about literary translation, which explains literary translation as a means of intercultural communication. In particular, the importance of literary translation in the life of society and in the development of mankind was revealed. Especially, the skill of translators who translate literal works should be high in this process. As well as, only high-skilled, knowledgeable translator can "introduce" not only "foreign" text to his or her nation as original, but also the opinion about the whole nation, if we say that it will not be a mistake.

Key words: the art of translation, literary translation, intercultural relationship, the quality of translation, spiritual riches, friendship of nations, the content of the original.

It is well known that translation is one of the most ancient forms of human activity, thanks to which we can clearly imagine all the details of the history of social development. Translation is a powerful means of international friendship, neighbourhood and cooperation, as well as the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between nations. It accelerates the process of interaction

between the literatures of different peoples. "Thanks to the translation works, readers will be able to enjoy the masterpieces of world literature. At the same time, translation is an important tool to accelerate the development of languages, increase and improve the richness of vocabulary" [3, p. 30]. The process of literary translation, which plays a key role in intercultural relations, differs from other types of translation in many cases.

In general, literary translation is a type of translation that includes the translation of prose, poetry, and dramatic works. Each genre requires a different approach from the translator (such as feeling the rhythm, finding the rhyming words, correctly expressing the different omissions, not breaking the coherence between the chapters). The question of why we should study this area is answered by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Today we pay a great attention to the development of reading culture, scientific, artistic and political literature. But we must do it carefully and not allow it to discredit our noble cause." [1, p. 3]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Anyone familiar with the art of translation has the impression that each translation is a product of how

the translator understands the original one. Indeed, each translation of the same work differs significantly from each other. In other words, multiple translations of a particular work can never be absolutely identical. Even when the same person translates a work at different times in his life, his translations may differ from one another. The reader can come to this conclusion only when he reads several copies of the same work or other samples of literature of the period in which the work was written. According to the translator G. Salomov, the main tool for determining the quality of translation is comparison. Using the method of comparison, it is possible to firmly master the art of translation. This article also explains literary translation through the method of comparison is a means of communication not only between languages, but also between cultures.

Theoretical issues of translation, especially literary translation, have been widely studied in Uzbekistan. Including O. Muminov, Q. Musaev, G. Salomov, E. Ochilov's textbooks and articles on the translation and analysis of fiction serve as a guide for all those who are interested and work in the translation process. There are many young researchers working in this field. Analysis of the literature shows that the continuation of research in this area is a topical issue today. "Because we have no right to forget that attention to literature and art, culture is, first of all, attention to our people, attention to our future, as our great poet Cholpon said, if literature and culture lives, the nation can live" [1, 1-b]. Literary translation, which is a link in the development of literature, is also at the forefront of this process.

RESULTS

A translator can create an artistic, true translation only if he knows the reality at the level indicated in the play [4, p. 103].

To translate a work of art, a translator must have the creative ability and understand deeply the art of translation. The translator must be fluent in both the source and the target languages, and must be able to

quickly grasp their subtleties as well as he or she must have a thorough knowledge of the life and way of life of the people he is translating from and into.

Maxim Gorky, a well-known Russian writer, wrote: "Fiction, which is the art of words, helps people to understand each other. People who are united in an alliance need to know their neighbors who speak another language, the unity of purpose, the new way of social life encourages it. The better the people of different tribes know each other's psychology - the "spirit", the more united, powerful and successful they will be in their pursuit of a higher goal" [2, p. 112]. This means that in the current evolving period, as the goal of all peoples is friendship, solidarity and peace, there is a growing emphasis on direct translation services so that states can learn about each other. As a confirmation of the author's opinion, we can say that all nations of the world, large and small, enjoy each other's cultural and spiritual riches through translation.

DISCUSSION

"It is known that fiction provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the spiritual world, life, customs and traditions of each nation, all the good, advanced things in its culture" [4, p. 122]. Thanks to the widespread translation process of our native language into foreign languages and from foreign languages into our native language, samples of world literature and art are becoming an integral part of the spiritual property of our people. The map of the geography of Uzbek translation is rich and colorful. "Literary translation" is no longer just a process of translating a book from a certain "foreign" language into Uzbek, but our literary translations reflect the multifaceted nature of Uzbek literature at the international level, often reflecting the spiritual riches based on mutual exchange. For example, while Shakespeare's Othello is translated into Uzbek, English readers also read Navoi's Hamsa in their own language, or the works of Mark Twain, Jack London, and Edgar Allan Poe are in the hands of Uzbek readers. English translations of the Uzbek writers'

works such as Abdullah Qadiri, Ghafur Ghulam, Said Ahmad can be found not only in foreign countries, but also in the bookshelves of our country also. We can cite unstopping such examples that contribute to the development of literary translation, that is, if we list all the languages, writers, genres, and periods covered by our translation, the list will be enormous. The work of any writer or poet who writes for the common wealth is not only the property of one nation, but also the wealth of all mankind. Consequently, all nations will be able to raise their literature and culture to a certain level only if they establish an integral connection with each other's spiritual wealth, that is, with literature and culture.

From the standpoint of each national literature, literary translation is seen as a factor that facilitates diversity. But on the other hand, translation contributes to the spread of a number of leading prose, poetic, and dramatic styles around the world, and is therefore seen as a unifying factor from the standpoint of world literature. Thus, literary translation can be considered as a driving force in the development of world literature.

The essence of the translation process is to find alternative means of language in order to preserve the unity and integrity of the form and the content reflected in the original. In addition, one of the main requirements of the translation is to choose the most alternative and suitable option among the several options available for the delivery of the original content in a language. The search for these alternative language tools and the selection of the appropriate option are creative and require conscious effort on the part of the translator. The translation of scientific, socio-political literature, which is closely related to the expressiveness of language, also has to deal with certain artistic and creative issues. This requires literary skill from the translator. Indeed, such kind of translation is considered as an art.

CONCLUSION

Literary translation can be compared to the fruit tree. Here is the reason why we think so.

A plant that grows in a proper soil land will sprout and bear fruit when it is transplanted to another fertile field. When the masterpieces of the world literature are translated from one language to another due to the literary translation, they play a special role in developing the national consciousness of the people who speak that language, creating new aesthetic tastes and enlarging their worldview. This means that just as it is the duty of the gardener to make the garden green, so the translator must do his job well and try to preserve the national features of the work he is translating.

Literary translation has educational value. The study of the past, present and future life of our people, their dreams and aspirations, economic living conditions will also be clear to other countries through our national literature which explains all of the above mentioned literally. We will have the opportunity to introduce other nations with the artistic heritage, customs and traditions, history and legends of our people.

From the point of view of our national translation, through artistic translation, word artists - translators express the love and respect of the Uzbek people; They contribute to the strengthening of friendly cooperation between the Uzbek people and other nations, and, finally, to the Uzbek enlightenment, to the enrichment of the Uzbek literary language. As far as literary translation is concerned, we are a steadfast participant in intercultural relations because we know that the British greet guests with milky coffee, drive the car to the right, are very polite in any situation, and being aware of these we rarely experience culture shock when we travel abroad. Likewise, we have our traditions as Uzbeks cook the most delicious dishes for waiting the guests, the table is not touched before adults, and many other similar customs, and when a foreigner visit Uzbekistan, they expect the same treatment from us.

Based on the above, we can say that literary translation as an instrument of social communication and mutual exchange of information is an important literary-analytical process that requires great attention and importance from translators.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. "Speech at a meeting with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of Uzbekistan." T.: People's Word, 2017, 04. 08. 33
2. Gafurov I., Muminov O., Qambarov N. Translation theory. T.: Tafakkur Bostoni, 2012. - 216 p.
3. Musaev Q. Fundamentals of translation theory. T.: Fan, 2005. - 352 p
4. Salomov G'. Fundamentals of Translation Theory, T.: Teacher, 1983. - 320 p.
5. Sharipov J. Literary translations and skilled translators. T.: Fan, 1972. - 260 p.
6. <http://www.tilvaadabiyot.uz/>
7. Xolmurodova L.E; Akhmadova G.Q; Mamarizayeva F.Z. STYLISTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION PROCESS. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. Vol 10, Issue 5, May, 2021
8. Mamarizayeva F.Z. Badiiy asarlar tarjimasi jarayonida realiyalarning ifodalanishi tahlili. Proceedings of the ISPC Different approaches to foreign language teaching: problems and solutions. – Jizzakh. 2021