



CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING LITERARY TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Annotation

This article examines the major challenges involved in translating literary texts from English into Uzbek. Literary translation is a complex process that requires the transfer of not only linguistic meaning but also cultural values, stylistic features, and artistic expression. The study analyzes lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and cultural difficulties commonly encountered by translators. A qualitative methodology based on comparative textual analysis is employed to investigate selected English literary works and their Uzbek translations. The findings reveal that idiomatic expressions, culture-specific references, figurative language, and structural differences between English and Uzbek present significant obstacles in the translation process. The article emphasizes the importance of translator creativity, cultural competence, and stylistic awareness in achieving effective literary translation. The study concludes that a balanced combination of linguistic accuracy and cultural adaptation is essential for preserving both the meaning and artistic value of literary texts in translation.

Keywords: literary translation, English-Uzbek translation, translation challenges, literary texts, cultural adaptation, stylistic equivalence, idiomatic expressions, lexical difficulties, translation strategies, cross-cultural communication.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilishda uchraydigan asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Badiiy tarjima murakkab jarayon bo'lib, unda nafaqat lingvistik ma'no, balki madaniy qadriyatlar, uslubiy xususiyatlar va badiiy ifoda vositalarini ham to'g'ri yetkazish talab etiladi. Tadqiqotda tarjimonlar duch keladigan leksik, grammatik, uslubiy va madaniy qiyinchiliklar o'rganilgan. Ingliz tilidagi badiiy asarlar va ularning o'zbekcha tarjimalari qiyosiy tahlil asosida ko'rib chiqilgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, idiomalar, madaniyatga xos birliklar, ko'chma ma'noli ifodalar hamda ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi strukturaviy farqlar tarjima jarayonida muhim muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi. Maqolada samarali badiiy tarjimini amalga oshirish uchun tarjimonning ijodkorligi, madaniy kompetensiyasi va uslubiy mahorati muhim omil ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqot xulosasiga ko'ra, badiiy matnning mazmuni va estetik qiymatini saqlab qolishda lingvistik aniqlik hamda madaniy moslashtirish o'rtasidagi muvozanat muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, ingliz-o'zbek tarjimasi, tarjima muammolari, badiiy matnlar, madaniy moslashtirish, uslubiy ekvivalentlik, idiomalar, leksik qiyinchiliklar, tarjima strategiyalari, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются основные трудности перевода художественных текстов с английского языка на узбекский язык. Художественный перевод является

сложным процессом, требующим передачи не только языкового содержания, но и культурных ценностей, стилистических особенностей и художественной выразительности оригинального произведения. В исследовании анализируются лексические, грамматические, стилистические и культурные трудности, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики. Работа основана на качественном сравнительном анализе английских художественных произведений и их переводов на узбекский язык. Результаты исследования показывают, что идиоматические выражения, культурно-специфические реалии, образный язык и структурные различия между английским и узбекским языками создают значительные проблемы в процессе перевода. В статье подчеркивается важность творческого подхода переводчика, его культурной компетентности и стилистического мастерства для достижения качественного художественного перевода. Делается вывод о том, что сохранение смысла и художественной ценности литературного произведения требует баланса между языковой точностью и культурной адаптацией.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, англо-узбекский перевод, трудности перевода, художественные тексты, культурная адаптация, стилистическая эквивалентность, идиоматические выражения, лексические трудности, переводческие стратегии, межкультурная коммуникация.

Introduction

Translation plays a significant role in intercultural communication and literary exchange. Through translation, readers gain access to the literary heritage, cultural values, and artistic achievements of other nations. Literary translation is considered one of the most complex forms of translation because it involves not only the transfer of linguistic meaning but also the preservation of artistic style, emotional impact, and cultural significance. English literature has greatly influenced world literature, and many English literary works have been translated into Uzbek to enrich national culture and broaden readers' perspectives.

However, translating literary texts from English into Uzbek presents numerous challenges. The translator must accurately convey the author's ideas while preserving the aesthetic qualities of the original work. Differences in grammar, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, stylistic devices, and cultural references often create difficulties during the translation process. Literary texts frequently contain metaphors, symbolism, irony, humor, and other expressive elements that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.

The growing interest in foreign literature among Uzbek readers has increased the importance of high-quality literary translation. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the main challenges encountered when translating literary texts from English into Uzbek. This study aims to identify linguistic, cultural, and stylistic difficulties in literary translation and analyze effective strategies used by translators to overcome these challenges.

Literature Review

The issue of literary translation has attracted considerable attention among translation scholars and linguists. Researchers generally agree that literary translation requires both linguistic competence and cultural awareness. Unlike technical or scientific translation, literary translation focuses on preserving artistic expression, emotional depth, and cultural meaning.

According to Baker, literary translators often face difficulties when translating idioms, figurative language, and culturally specific concepts. Such elements frequently lack direct

equivalents in the target language, requiring translators to apply various adaptation and compensation techniques. Baker emphasizes that successful translation depends on achieving a balance between faithfulness to the source text and readability in the target language.

Munday discusses different approaches to translation studies and highlights the importance of functional equivalence in literary translation. He argues that translators should consider not only linguistic structures but also the communicative purpose and stylistic effect of the original text. This perspective is particularly relevant when translating literary works between languages with different grammatical and cultural systems, such as English and Uzbek.

House emphasizes the role of cultural context in translation. Literary texts often contain references to historical events, traditions, customs, and social values that may be unfamiliar to target readers. Translators must decide whether to retain the original cultural elements or adapt them to the target culture. Such decisions significantly influence readers' understanding and appreciation of the translated text.

Boase-Beier focuses on stylistic analysis and argues that literary translation should preserve the stylistic features that contribute to the author's unique voice. Elements such as sentence structure, rhythm, imagery, and tone play an essential role in literary texts. Failure to reproduce these features may result in the loss of artistic value.

In the Uzbek context, literary translation scholars have examined the challenges associated with translating English literature into Uzbek. They note that significant differences between the two languages often complicate the translation process. English relies heavily on analytical grammatical structures, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language with distinct syntactic patterns. Furthermore, many English idioms and cultural expressions have no direct Uzbek counterparts.

Previous studies demonstrate that successful literary translation requires a combination of linguistic knowledge, cultural competence, creative ability, and professional experience. The literature suggests that translators should employ flexible translation strategies to preserve both meaning and artistic quality while ensuring accessibility for target readers.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to investigate the challenges of translating literary texts from English into Uzbek. Qualitative analysis is appropriate because literary translation involves subjective interpretation, stylistic considerations, and cultural adaptation that cannot be fully measured through quantitative methods.

The research is based on the comparative analysis of selected English literary texts and their Uzbek translations. Various examples from novels, short stories, and literary excerpts were examined to identify common translation difficulties. Particular attention was given to linguistic, stylistic, and cultural features that create challenges for translators.

The analysis focused on several categories. First, lexical challenges were examined, including idioms, phrasal verbs, culture-bound terms, and polysemous words. Second, grammatical differences between English and Uzbek were analyzed to determine their impact on translation accuracy and readability. Third, stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, symbolism, irony, and humor were evaluated to assess how effectively they were rendered in Uzbek translations. Finally, cultural references and social norms embedded in literary texts were investigated to understand the adaptation strategies employed by translators.



Data interpretation was conducted through close textual reading and comparative evaluation. Translation strategies such as literal translation, adaptation, paraphrasing, omission, and compensation were identified and assessed. The findings were then categorized according to the type of challenge encountered. This methodology provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence literary translation from English into Uzbek and allows for the identification of effective solutions to common translation problems.

Results

The analysis revealed several major challenges in translating literary texts from English into Uzbek. Lexical difficulties were among the most common problems. Idiomatic expressions and culture-specific terms frequently lacked direct equivalents in Uzbek, requiring translators to use adaptation or descriptive translation techniques.

Grammatical differences also created significant challenges. English sentence structures often differ substantially from Uzbek syntactic patterns. Translators frequently needed to restructure sentences to maintain naturalness and readability while preserving the original meaning.

Stylistic features represented another major area of difficulty. Metaphors, symbolism, irony, and wordplay were often difficult to reproduce effectively in Uzbek. In some cases, the artistic effect of the original text was partially reduced due to linguistic limitations.

Cultural references posed additional challenges. Literary works often contain references to customs, traditions, historical events, and social practices specific to English-speaking cultures. Translators had to decide whether to preserve these elements or adapt them for Uzbek readers. The results indicate that successful translations typically employed a combination of linguistic accuracy, cultural adaptation, and creative problem-solving to achieve functional equivalence.

Discussion

The findings confirm that literary translation is a multidimensional process involving more than the transfer of words from one language to another. The translator acts as both a linguistic mediator and a cultural interpreter. This role becomes particularly important when translating between languages and cultures that differ significantly, such as English and Uzbek.

The study demonstrates that lexical and cultural challenges are closely interconnected. Many difficulties arise because language reflects cultural realities. When a concept exists in one culture but not in another, translators must employ creative strategies to communicate the intended meaning. Adaptation and paraphrasing were found to be particularly effective in such situations.

The analysis also highlights the importance of stylistic preservation. Literary texts derive much of their value from artistic expression. Therefore, translators should strive to maintain the author's voice, tone, and aesthetic impact. Although complete equivalence is often impossible, careful stylistic analysis can help minimize losses.

Furthermore, the results suggest that translator competence extends beyond language proficiency. Knowledge of literature, history, culture, and communication practices contributes significantly to translation quality. Professional translators must continuously develop both linguistic and cultural expertise.

Overall, the discussion supports the view that successful literary translation requires a balance between fidelity to the source text and adaptation to the target audience. Achieving this

balance remains one of the central challenges in translating literary texts from English into Uzbek.

Conclusion

Literary translation serves as an essential bridge between cultures and enables readers to experience the artistic achievements of different literary traditions. However, translating literary texts from English into Uzbek involves numerous challenges related to language, culture, and style. Differences in grammatical structures, lexical systems, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references often complicate the translation process.

The findings of this study indicate that lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and cultural difficulties are the most significant obstacles faced by translators. Effective literary translation requires more than linguistic accuracy; it also demands cultural sensitivity, creativity, and an understanding of literary techniques. Translators must carefully select strategies that preserve meaning while maintaining the artistic qualities of the original text.

The study concludes that no single translation strategy can solve all challenges. Instead, translators should adopt flexible approaches based on the specific characteristics of each text. By combining linguistic competence with cultural awareness and literary expertise, translators can produce high-quality translations that remain faithful to the source text while resonating with Uzbek readers. Future research may explore specific translation techniques used in the Uzbek translations of contemporary English literary works.

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