

ARTISTIC TRANSLATION METHOD AND THE PROBLEMS DURING
TRANSLATING ARTISTIC TEXTS

Aliboyeva Nigina Alisher qizi

Doctor of Philosophy In Philological Sciences(PhD), Termiz state university

Ochilova Shakhnoza Mamarajabovna

The student of Termiz state university

bintumamarajab@gmail.com

Abdullayeva Sevinch Akbarovna

The student of Termiz state university

sevinch01102004@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article focuses on the problems of translating literature is dedicated and reveals some relevant solutions, as well as in translation studies it also reflects the views of scientists about the main translation methods used.*

Key words: *translation, artistic text, translation methods, equivalent translation, culture-specific words, grammatical differences.*

**МЕТОД ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА
ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ**

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена проблемам перевода литературы и раскрывает некоторые актуальные решения, а также в переводоведении отражает взгляды ученых на основные используемые методы перевода.*

Ключевые слова: *перевод, художественный текст, способы перевода, эквивалентный перевод, культурноспецифичные слова, грамматические различия.*

Translation of literary texts, i.e. novels, stories, short stories, requires special attention. It is a type of literary creativity in which the written work of one language is reproduced in another. When the language and the languages being translated belong to different cultural groups, the translator faces the first problem that is to find the terms that best match the meaning of certain words in their own language. Translator need to consider the translation of literary works to be one of the most complex forms, because it is more about content, culture. It is necessary to convey the worldview and way of life, the main idea must be qualified to translate. In fact, translators translate not words, but meaning should be reflected in the translation. Therefore, the text should be considered as a whole. Peter Newmark (1988) defines translation as "the meaning of a text, the author's text render in another language as intended" (p. 5). Each text is crucial, and at the same time, each translated text into another language is also a separate work what text is not entirely original, because language is her/him by its very nature, character. However, a literary text

can be translated without losing any authenticity: it requires ability that must to know nationality and phrases in two language. Walter Benjamin (1996) translation does not represent the original text, it has nothing to do with communication, it represents the idea that its purpose is to convey meaning. Writing is not just imitation or does not copy, but rather extracts and conveys the essence of the previous text strives. Let's consider the translation-equivalence-concept. The idea is the author or for the benefit of the reader, depending on the source or target language of the text, verbatim and free, reliable and varies between beautiful, precise and natural translation (Newmark, 1988). However, the "dynamic equivalent translation" is very important and translators (especially prose translators) are aware of this phenomenon, so they must have imagination. Translation theorists code translation of dynamic equivalence seen as; According to this code, the translator should show the meaning of the original search, which readers of translations usually do by readers of the source text, they will definitely enjoy the text. The form of the original text is often changed if the rules of back-modification in the source language, contextual consistency in transmission, and transformation in the receiver language are followed, the message is preserved and the translation will be reliable. They argue that dynamic equivalence in translation is about correctly conveying information. Nida says that the definition of dynamic equivalent translation is that it is "in the source language "the closest natural equivalent to the message". In other words, we translate texts, sentences, etc., and this process helps us to communicate with other people from different cultural backgrounds. "The sign of translation have often the difference between cultural authority and its enforcement practices narrates time and space". Translation is a complex activity and several difficulties arise in the translation process, because each language describes the world differently and has its own grammatical structure, grammar has rules and syntactic differences. The difficulty in translation is that both the content and the style are already in the original exist and as a result you have to repeat them because they are in a completely different language, you will have to do whatever comes.

The most specific problems faced by translators:

- illegible text,
- missing links,
- several constructions of grammar,
- dialect terms
- neologisms,
- irrational vague terminology,
- incomprehensible abbreviations,
- translating non-existent words,
- deliberate misnomers,
- specific cultural references.

However, there are some theorists who think that a "literal translation" is not possible here. There are three main reasons in support of their position:

1. A certain word in one language often includes several words in another language shows the received meanings;

2. Grammatical concepts (verb tenses, singular/dual/plural, case markers, etc.) because it does not exist in the language;

3. Idioms belonging to one language and culture are from another language and culture can completely surprise the speakers.

Catford (1965) simply defines translation as "the equivalent of textual material in one language in another language replacement with textual material". Snell-Hornby (1988) of Catford says that the definition of textual equivalence is "circular", to the bilingual informants of his hypothesis dependence is "hopelessly inadequate" and its model sentences are "isolated and even absurdly simplified". According to him, the perception of equivalence is nothing more than a "delusion". In fact, the sentence is only does not consist of a statement, but aims at something other than what is said. In the artistic text, sentences always indicate the future, and their specific content reflects the structure. If the translator uses the sentences only for their specific meaning, the element may be lost. However, as for the solutions, prose translators carefully adhere to the following principles should start by doing:

1. With a very good knowledge of the language that he is translating.

2. Perfect control of the target language.

3. Awareness of the topic of the book that being translated;

4. Deep knowledge of etymological and idiomatic connections between two languages.

5. Exact, not spurious, equivalents between source and target language texts to provide when to paraphrase or "literally translate" and to have a general understanding of the need to repeat.

In addition, prose translators are following to effectively solve translation problems can combine some of the methods.

a. Translate elements from the source language to the target language.

b. Free translation of the literary text into the source language.

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