

LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *This article discusses the significance of translation studies, particularly literary translation, the challenges faced in the process of translating texts or works from one language to another, and the aspects of translation and language that translation scholars and writers should focus on. It emphasizes the need for translators to possess the knowledge and skills required to accurately convey the artistic images and literary metaphors depicted by the author, ensuring that they remain as meaningful as in the original.*

Keywords: *Literary Translation, Translation Terminology, World Translators, Translators in Uzbek Literature, and Translation Traditions*

Introduction. Literary translation is an essential aspect of cross-cultural communication, enabling the exchange of literary works across languages and providing a gateway for readers to explore the rich diversity of global literature. Unlike other types of translation, literary translation goes beyond the mere transfer of meaning from one language to another; it involves capturing the essence, style, and artistic elements of the original work. The translators task is to preserve not only the meaning of the text but also its nuances, metaphors, emotions, and the unique voice of the author.

The significance of literary translation lies in its ability to bridge cultural divides, fostering mutual understanding between different communities. Through translation, works of literature that may otherwise remain confined to one language group become accessible to readers worldwide, allowing them to gain insight into different cultures, histories, and worldviews.

However, literary translation is not without its challenges. The process often requires a delicate balance between staying faithful to the original text and making necessary adjustments to ensure that the work resonates with the target audience. Translators must navigate the intricacies of language, culture, and context to recreate the originals impact, all while considering the target language's unique features. This makes literary translation both an art and a science, requiring linguistic expertise, cultural sensitivity, and creative interpretation.

In the realm of translation, scholars and translators alike have long debated the best approaches to translating literary works, with discussions ranging from the ethics of translation to the role of the translator as a cultural mediator. Literary translation plays a crucial role not only in the transmission of knowledge and ideas but also in preserving

and enriching the literary heritage of both the source and target languages. As such, the importance of this field continues to grow in our increasingly globalized world.

In this article, we will explore the various facets of literary translation, its challenges, the contributions of notable translators, and the significance of translation traditions in the development of world literature.

Role Literary Translation and the Translator's e

In order to translate a literary work effectively, the translator must have a deep understanding of the richness and complexity of the language. This includes a strong command of vocabulary such as synonyms, antonyms, professional terminology, dialect-specific words, obsolete and historical terms, proverbs, sayings, idiomatic expressions, and the nuances of word usage. The translator must also be familiar with the tonal qualities of words, their multiple meanings, and stylistic features such as exaggeration and mitigation, which often play a crucial role in the richness of the original text.

Unlike other types of translation, literary translation is not merely a word-for-word transfer of meaning. It requires the translator to convey not just the literal meaning of words, but the essence, imagery, and emotions behind them. This is why literary translation can be considered an art form. The translator must transform the meaning of the original work into another language, maintaining its emotional and artistic impact, as well as its humor and tone.

The key difference between literary translation and other forms of translation is that it is not sufficient to simply translate a word, sentence, or even an entire text. The translator must also be an artist. Literary translation goes beyond linguistic accuracy; it requires functional and communicative equivalence between the two languages, ensuring that the translated work retains its original intent and effect.

In the translation process, it is not just the lexical compatibility of two language units that matters; what is crucial is the functional and communicative alignment within the context of the text. If the translator focuses solely on the lexical meaning of the original text, the stylistic and communicative meaning in the target language can be distorted. As a result, the sentence may sound awkward and confusing in the target language, deviating from the literary norms. Moreover, translating words and phrases with expressions that are not accepted in the common literary language can degrade the quality of the translation, negatively impacting its artistic value. When translating a literary text, attention must also be paid to the unique characteristics of the realities in the original text, without distorting the meaning. The creative interpretation of the linguistic tools used in the original text is essential, especially when conveying images and emotional expressions. The translator must ensure that the idiomatic and figurative language of the original work is accurately represented, capturing the nuances and emotional impact of the source text. One of the next features of literary translation is its connection to the nuances of the original work, such as idiomatic expressions, phraseological units, words, and other fixed expressions. A word-for-word translation of these elements may not fully or partially reflect the semantic weight of the original text. The translator works with words, applying various transformations, and this is not an easy task in literary

translation. In literary translation, the use of translation transformations is essential for re-expressing national-cultural linguistic units in the target language. These transformations help convey the culture-specific concepts from the source language into the target language in a way that is effective and accurate. Linguistic units that represent cultural elements typically have national-cultural specificity. As U. Yo'ldoshev points out, terms like "national-cultural essence," "national distinctiveness," "national culture's features," "national color," "national-cultural semantics, ethnosemantics, and socio-cultural meanings," "national-specific meaning," "national relational semantics," and "regional-cultural components" are used in linguistic literature. Among these, the term "national-cultural distinctiveness" is considered a linguistic unit that fully expresses the semantic meaning of national distinctiveness. Through this concept, one can understand the national uniqueness reflected in semantic-lexical units, the social-historical and economic development characteristics of different peoples, and certain features of their traditions, rituals, and cultural heritage.

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