



Ergasheva Munisa Panji qizi

Student of SamSIFL:

E-mail: sanarkand2024262718@gmail.com

Phone: +998 99 190 09 44

Annotatsiya, ushbu maqolada badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida uchraydigan asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, madaniy farqlar, uslubiy xususiyatlar, muallifning individual ohangi hamda obrazli ifodalarni saqlab qolish masalalariga e'tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, tarjimonning roli va uning matn mazmunini to'g'ri yetkazishdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Bundan tashqari, tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan qarorlar matnning umumiy qabul qilinishiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi ham muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada badiiy tarjimaning nafaqat lingvistik, balki ijodiy jarayon ekanligi alohida ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, madaniy farqlar, uslub, obrazlilik, tarjimon roli, matn talqini

Аннотация, в данной статье рассматриваются основные трудности, возникающие при переводе художественных текстов. Особое внимание уделяется культурным различиям, стилистическим особенностям, авторскому стилю и сохранению образности. Также освещается роль переводчика в точной передаче смысла и настроения оригинального текста. Кроме того, в статье анализируется, как переводческие решения влияют на восприятие произведения читателем. Подчеркивается, что художественный перевод является не только языковым, но и творческим процессом, требующим гибкости и аналитического мышления.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, культурные различия, стиль, образность, роль переводчика, интерпретация текста

Abstract, this article examines the main challenges encountered in translating literary texts. It focuses on issues such as cultural differences, stylistic features, the author's unique voice, and the preservation of figurative language. In addition, the role of the translator in accurately conveying the meaning and tone of the original text is discussed. Furthermore, the article highlights how translation choices can influence the reader's perception and interpretation of a literary work. It also emphasizes that literary translation is not only a linguistic task but also a creative process that requires flexibility and critical thinking.

Keywords: literary translation, cultural differences, style, figurative language, translator's role, text interpretation

Introduction

Translation has always been very important for bringing together different cultures, languages, and literary traditions. Literary translation is one of the hardest and most





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complicated types of translation. Literary works are not just a way to share information; they also show the author's creativity, feelings, cultural background, and artistic style. This is different from technical or scientific texts, in order to translate literary texts, you need to be good at languages and have a deep understanding of and respect for other cultures. One of the biggest challenges in translating a literary text is how to maintain the meaning and at the same time preserve the artistic value of the text. In most cases, literary texts are full of metaphors, idioms, and symbolism that may not be easily translated into another language. Therefore, it becomes a challenge for a translator to find a way to translate such texts without losing their meaning. Another major challenge that a translator may face in translating a literary text is cultural differences. In most cases, a literary text is a product of a particular culture and contains a lot of information about that culture. It may include references to traditions and customs that may not be familiar to a reader from another culture. In these situations, the translator is faced with the choice of making the content more understandable or maintaining the original cultural setting. This is a situation that demands critical thought and attention since it affects the reader's understanding and interpretation of the content. Moreover, the writer's personal style and tone create an extra dimension of intricacy. The personal style of a writer is a distinctive feature of how an individual conveys their ideas, uses language, and crafts imagery. Translating the personal style of a writer into another language is one of the most challenging tasks a translator may encounter. The translator must not only understand the source content but also be creative and flexible with the target language. The translator is not only required to be loyal to the source content but also to create a content that is natural and easy to understand. In addition, the role of the translator is not limited to the literal translation of the content. A translator is a bridge between cultures and is expected to create a connection between the source and target cultures. This is a situation that demands a lot of interpretation¹⁷.

One of the major problems that a translator faces while translating literary works is the complexities of language. The language used in literary works is quite different from the language used in our daily life. The language used in literary works is rich in words and grammar. Writers use metaphors, similes, and idioms in their writings to express their ideas in a unique way. However, this is a major problem faced by translators because they cannot simply translate these words and phrases. For example, if an idiom is used in a text in one language, it may not be possible to find an equivalent for it in another language. The translator may have to use another idiom or rephrase the given text. This is a major challenge faced by translators because they have to be creative in their work. Another major challenge faced by translators is the preservation of the stylistic features of the text. The text may have its own tone and rhythm, which is related to the style adopted by the writer. It is important for the translator to preserve these features in the translated text in order to maintain the originality of the text. Another aspect that is considered while translating literature is cultural aspects. Most literature includes certain aspects related to particular

¹⁷ Bassnett, S. *Translation Studies*. London: Routledge, 2014, p. 85





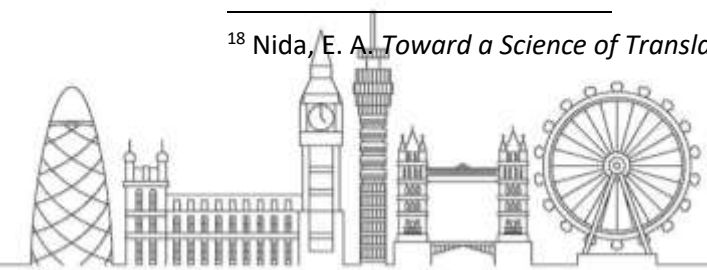
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cultural activities, beliefs, historical events, etc. These aspects may not be easily understandable by a reader belonging to a different culture. Therefore, the translator is put in a dilemma whether to use the original cultural aspects or to adapt them according to the targeted readers. If one uses the original cultural aspects, then there is a possibility of creating confusion, while adapting them would reduce their richness. Thus, one of the main duties of a translator is to strike a balance between these two aspects. Moreover, the author's voice is one aspect that is especially hard to translate. The author's voice is their personality, their view of the world, their emotional content, etc. It is expressed through their use of words, their sentence structures, their writing styles, etc. To translate the author's voice, one needs not only to have linguistic proficiency but also artistic ability. One needs to fully grasp the author's intent, then translate that intent in a way that is natural to the reader. This is especially subjective, which affects how one interprets the text. Another problem is that literary translation is subjective, meaning that, unlike technical translation, where one needs to focus on precision, there is a bit of freedom. Different translators may have different versions of one text, all depending on their own understanding and interpretation. This is especially problematic, especially if one is trying to determine which one is the most accurate, appropriate, etc. However, this is where one can see the artistic side of translation, where one becomes a co-creator¹⁸.

Conclusion

To conclude, the emotional and aesthetic effects must be taken into consideration. It is important to remember that the purpose of a literary work is, in the first place, to produce certain emotions in the reader, as well as a certain atmosphere. The translation of the literal meaning of the words is, as mentioned above, not enough in this case, as the emotional effects, as well as the aesthetic beauty, of the original must be translated as well as possible. The translation of literary pieces is a complex and challenging task that goes beyond the literal translation of the text. It involves an in-depth knowledge of the source and target languages and the context in which the text has been written. Linguistic challenges and the preservation of the unique tone and voice of the writer are just some of the challenges faced by literary translators. The role of the literary translator is also significant as they are the link between the two cultures. Their decisions are vital and play an important role in the interpretation of the text by the reader. The decisions made by the literary translator are not just based on the knowledge of the language but also require creativity and critical thinking. Every move made by the literary translator has an impact on the text and the message it may convey to the reader. Even though the chances of a perfect translation are zero, the objective of the literary translator is to create a text that is accurate and natural. In addition, the growing interaction of cultures in today's world is also raising the demand for literary translations of high quality. This is because people are becoming more interested in reading and exploring literary works from other countries. This, in a way, is emphasizing the importance of literary translations. Therefore, the role of a literary translator is becoming

¹⁸ Nida, E. A. *Toward a Science of Translating*. Leiden: Brill, 1964, p. 159.





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more important than ever before. Thus, it is essential for a literary translator to improve his/her translation skills, develop cultural knowledge, and gain experience in order to play an important role in the preservation of literary heritage.

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