

THE USE OF SYNONYMY AND VARIATION IN LITERARY TRANSLATION (BASED ON TRANSLATIONS OF J.H. CHASE'S WORKS).

Botirova Sojida¹, Zakirova Mukhlisakhon², Jumanazarova Feroza³

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov, Tashkent Uzbekistan

Abstract: In the world literature and translation studies, special attention is paid to the problem of checking translation works in a comparative aspect, expressing attitudes towards recreating the style, identifying the features of the national mentality, generalizing scientific and theoretical views in the direction of a scientific assessment of modern transformational processes that took place in them. On this basis, it became possible to conduct a number of scientific studies on the peculiarities of the translation of prose works, methods of literary translation, attitudes towards the original and translation, grammatical and stylistic transformations and synonymy.

Currently, research on the problems of translating detective works and recreating the creative style of the author, a holistic consideration of the expression of intercultural differences in translation, the study of individual creative works based on the laws of translation and artistry are of great importance.

Keywords: lexical, grammatical, detective-criminal words, special, style, contextual-situational, contextual-distributive, classification, discursive, linguistic, analytical, descriptive.

Relevance of the topic: In the world literature, research is underway to study the problems of stylistics, creative style and individuality of the author at the same time, artistic language, linguo-stylistic features of translation, lexical, grammatical transformations. In particular, special attention is paid to such issues as the style of a detective work, its re-creation in translation, universal realities in a detective work, the nature of the creation of detective-criminal words, their functions in expressing artistic and philosophical content, the expression of common and divergent aspects of the mentality of the East and worldview.

"Today, following the profound principle "Literary friendship is eternal friendship", we pay very serious attention to the issue of translating and publishing masterpieces of world literature into Uzbek. It should be noted that thousands and thousands of works have been translated in our country, which are an invaluable asset of world literature, which have taken a firm place in the hearts of readers and that a unique creative school of literary translation and translation studies has been formed.

In particular, the translation of the works of modern English writers into Uzbek by national translators gave a powerful impetus to the development of the translation school in a new direction. In this regard, there is a need to further deepen scientific research on the comparative study of the Uzbek translation of the works of the English detective writer James Hadley Chase, as well as to verify the recreation of the author's creative style in translation.

Purpose of the study: The purpose of the study is to use synonymy and variance in the literary translation of the works of the modern English detective writer James Hadley Chase into Russian and Uzbek.

The research aims to:

- reveal the essence of the phenomenon of "recreation of the writer's style";
- coverage of the social factors of J.H. Chase in detective work, ideological and artistic content of the author's works;
- substantiation of specific aspects of direct and indirect translation, expression of human characteristics in a detective work;
- identification of intercultural differences and synonymy in translation;
- verification of its connection with the tasks of the artistic detail and style;
- revealing the artistic functions of detective words in the original and in translation, highlighting the techniques of lexical and grammatical transformation and synonymy;
- definition of lexicographic problems in translation in order to create an English-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of detective-criminal words.

The object of the study were the originals and translations into Russian and Uzbek of the works of the English detective writer J. H. Chase.

The subject of the study is the works in the original and synonyms in the Russian-Uzbek translations of the works of the English detective writer J. H. Chase.

Research methods. The work uses such methods as transformational, comparative-comparative, contextual-situational, contextual-distributive, classification, discursive, linguistic, analytical, descriptive and component analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

- artistic, historical, ideological and social factors in the creation of a detective work in the literary work of J.H. Chase, crimes such as theft, robbery, murder, adultery, slander infringing on the dignity of a person in the creative style of the author;

- it is argued that the strategies of euphemization (mitigation), literal translation, omission, neutralization and dysphemization (rudeness) are of paramount value in translating words expressing cases of regret, oath, surprise, swearing and curses inherent in every nation in ensuring national-cultural, mental harmony realities of east and west;

- it is substantiated that the style of the work is related to the goal of exposing crimes, revealing the appearance, character, inner world, spirituality of the hero through artistic detailing and preservation by means of presentation in the process of restoring integrity

the voices of the author and translator in translation, as well as on the basis of the principle of priority of universal human aspects;

- the functional effectiveness of such lexical techniques as detective-criminal words, ethnographic realities, compensation in translations of everyday realities, omission and lexical-semantic replacement of such morphological techniques as full correspondence, partial correspondence and inconsistency, as well as such methods of syntactic transformation as substitution, addition and omission related to the detective genre and synonymy in translation.

Theoretical significance of the study:

In the world of translation studies, a number of studies have been carried out in this direction. In particular, the works of such researchers as M. Baker, T. Herman, Boes Bier, N. Enquist, N. Erik, G. Leech, M. Short, M. Jeremy, T. Parks, D. Shen, are significant in English translation studies. J. Vinay, J. Darbelnet, M. Winters and G. Saldanha and D.I. Holmes.

In Russian linguistics and translation studies, this issue was studied by B.Sh. Baimusaeva, L.A. Ter-Sarkisyan, N.P. Csepel, A. Popovich, F. Gutinger, L.S. Barkhudarov, V. Humboldt, G.N. Pospelov, G. Gachechiladze, I.A. Kashkin, Ya.I. Retsker, in whose works, along with the theory of translation, attention is paid to recreating the style.

Identical scientific observations in Uzbek translation studies are found in the works of a number of scientists, such as G. Salomov, N. Komilov, R. Shirinova, J. Buranov, N. Nizamiddinova, Ya. Egamova, N. Dosbaeva, K. Musaev, M. Bakoeva, M. Zhuraev, H. Yusupov, R. Kasimov and N. Kosimov.

Practical significance of the study:

- the functions of detective-criminal words in character creation, expression of artistic and philosophical meaning are demonstrated;

- as a practical solution to the lexicographic problems of translation, an English-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of detective-criminal words was created;

- lexical expression (lexico-semantic substitution, omission, introduction, synonymy) and grammatical transformation (full and incomplete, preposition and object, preposition and compound verb, preposition and noun) in the translation are proved on the basis of examples.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results.

The scientific significance of the results of the study lies in the fact that this work, to a certain extent, serves as a scientific source for solving issues related to the reconstruction of the creative style in literary translation, in the formation of synonymy in translation and for research related to the study of the features and leading principles of modern English detective prose.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they can be used to create textbooks, teaching aids in such disciplines "Literature of England", "History of World Literature", "Theory of Translation", "Stylistics", "Theory of Literary Studies" at the faculties of English philology, foreign language and literature of higher educational institutions, when compiling an English-Russian dictionary -Uzbek detective-criminal words, as well as to improve explanatory dictionaries.

Accordingly, "Translation is the art of recreating and reinterpreting the original". The Chinese scholar Libo Huang, confirming this idea, said "The author's style in translation is considered sacred." This means that the transfer of the original meaning through translation imposes a great responsibility on the translator. "In fact, the best translation style is the one that retains the style of the original."

Based on the above theoretical views regarding recreating the style, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. One of the main tasks of synonymy in translation is the preservation of the author's means of expression.
2. In translation, the voices of the author and the translator merge.
3. In literary translation, the main requirement is that the author and translator should correspond spiritually and psychologically to each other.
4. The author and the translator have one object - a literary text. The manifestation of emotionally expressive brilliance in it depends on

the ability to recreate synonymy.

-WITH. 7.; Gachechiladze GG Artistic translation and literary relationships. - M.: "Soviet writer", 1980. -WITH. 83.; Kashkin I.A. False principle and unacceptable results. // Foreign languages At school.No. 2. -M., 1952. -S.22-41.; Retsker Ya.I. Translation theory and translation practice. -M., 1974. - P.93.; Huang L. Style in translation. A Corpus-based perspective. - China, 2015. - P. 212. Salomov G. Tarzhima Nazariyasiga Kirish. -T., 1978. -B.5.; Shirinova R. Olammilliymanzarasinig badiy tarzhimadakaitayaratilishi. philol. fan.dokt (Dsc) diss... author's abstract. - T.: 2017. - 95 b.; Buranov J. B. Comparative typology of English and Turkic languages. -M.: Higher school. 1983. -266s; Nizamiddinova N. Preservation of the originality of the author's style in artistic translation. // Horizhiy philology - Samarkand, 2013. - B.103; Egamova Ya. Recreate the image of the characters in the original in an artistic translation creating issues. philol. science nom.... diss. -T., 1974. -9 b; Dosbaeva N.T. Artistic in direct translation restoration of style (in the example of the translation of American stories). filol.fan.nomz...dis.avtoref. - T., 2004. - 95 p.; Musaev Q. Fundamentals of translation theory. -T., 2005. -B.102.; Bagoeva M.Q. Uzbek from English some issues of poetry translations into the language. -T.: Science, 1994. -B. 49.; Yusupova H.O'. Uzbek folk speech Expression of national color in English translations of prose samples (tales, anecdotes, etc.) example). phil.fan.nomz.diss..authorref. - T.: 2011. -60 p.; Kasimova R. Folklore of Uzbek wedding and mourning ceremony giving ethnographies in English translation of their texts. philol. science nom.... diss. -T., 2018. -169 b.; Kasimova N.F. Linguistic sign asymmetry and its occurrence in interrogative sentence translation. Philol.science name....diss. -T., 2018. -164 p.

5. It is known that detective works go beyond the boundaries of one nation and express the characteristics of several nations. In them, universal aspects prevail. Therefore, in the works of this direction, international realities are used. They do not need translation and are generally understood.

6. And in the text of a detective work, the number of nationally specific words is not much. Only among the detective-crime words there are national words that have equivalents in other languages, with the help of which you can get information about the place where the detective takes place and about the nation.

7. Lexical and phraseological means demonstrate the national character of the work. Therefore, when translating, it will be necessary to preserve the original content or give their equivalents.

8. When using a number of lexical units, expressions, proverbs used in the language of the work, two different cases are observed: 1) their transfer with their equivalents in the target language; 2) transfer of the content of such units. Thanks to this, it will be possible to achieve the expression of the content of the original.

9. The national color, the way of life of the people, the culture of everyday life, expressed in a work of art, is also observed in the dishes mentioned in it. Dishes typical for a given nationality will need to be translated without any changes. Because such units are nationally specific words, that is, realities.

10. Based on the nature of detective works, we can say that they reflect not so much national and cultural, but universal aspects. Therefore, synonymy in such works is easier than in works of other directions.

According to the Russian literary scholar V. McDermid, the formation of the detective direction as a genre was due to evidence-based criminal trials.

Detective literature is a story, a story and a novel describing the process of solving various problems and solving crimes. In literary criticism, the term "detective" is used in relation to works depicting the realities associated with the crime. Milda Dante believes that the broad meaning of the detective as a term includes works related to the crime, and the events in it are focused on solving the crime.

Van Dine in "Twenty Rules for Writing Detective Stories" talks about the 6 basic rules of detective novels by Dante Mila.

In the works of J.H. Chase expressed the following manifestations of the disclosure of the crime:

1. Works exposing the crimes of theft and robbery ("The vulture is a patient bird", "Easy to come - easy to leave");
2. Works exposing the crime of murder (Coffin from Hong Kong", "This wreath is for you, my soul", "Why me?");
3. Works that expose family treason ("False Angel");
4. Works exposing slander aimed at humiliating human dignity ("The Secret Lady", "The Thief");
5. Works that expose mysterious crimes ("Trap", "Death in a luxurious mansion");
6. Works that expose the crime of bribery and bribery ("The Case of Half a Million Dollars").

The main characters of the detective works of J.Kh. Chase are the following:

- 1) detective - faithful to the truth or to the client;
- 2) an attractive woman - pushing the hero to commit a crime, being the cause of the detective's love affair, and in some cases the main villain
- 3) a client - asking for the help of a detective or sending him to solve a crime;
- 4) cunning - a criminal - committing the main murders and crimes.

Some detective stories may have additional characters. This is a friend of a detective, a friend of a criminal, just a fair policeman or vice versa, and in some works the hero himself can be an unofficial detective (for example, the image of Chet from the work "Easy come - easy leave"). However, the above four heroes are found in almost all detective works, which is considered traditional.

James Hadley Chase is the pseudonym of the writer. His more than 90 detective works played a big role in the sustainability of this trend in world literature. To date, the author's works have been translated into more than 10 languages of the world. In particular, he became famous in Europe, Africa and the USA, all his works have been translated into Russian. Interest in Uzbekistan to the works of the author began in the years of independence and the translation of works began. The works of J.H. Chase are translated directly by translators Fathulla Namozov and indirectly by Tulkin Alimov.

The writer became known to Uzbek readers thanks to such works as "Money from the safe", "Coffin from Hong Kong", "This wreath is for you, lady!", "Why me?!", "False angel", "Vulture is a patient bird", "The Mystery Lady", "Ultimate Defense", "The Thief", "The Half Million Dollar Case", "The Trap" and "Death in a Luxurious Mansion".

As noted above, during the years of independence, a wide path was opened for the translation of masterpieces of world literature. In this regard, 11 works of Chase were translated into Uzbek and got to Uzbek readers. The meaning of these works is associated with the image of criminal life and the underworld.

Chase's novels are very popular in Asia and Africa. Many of Chase's novels had previously been published in France by the major Parisian publishing house Gallimard. Only then they are printed in other countries. Many of Chase's novels have been filmed, especially in France. Chase was very popular in the USSR during perestroika and in post-Soviet Russia in the 1990s, when all of his novels were published in Russian.

McDermid W. Anatomy of Crime: What Insects, Fingerprints, and DNA Can Tell. = Val

Mcdermid: "Forensics: The Anatomy of Crime". -M.: Alpina Non-fiction, 2016. -344 p.

Dante M. Introduction to the analysis of crime fiction. -USA: a user-friendly guide, 2011. - P. 298.

Chase has "pure detective" novels, in which private detectives, Vic Mallow or Dave Fanner are investigating the tangled threads of a crime ("Solve it for yourself", "Put it among the lilies", "The Smell of Gold", "This is Serious", "Twelve Chinese and a Girl"/"Bad News from a Doll", "No Orchids for Miss Blandish", "A Souvenir from the Musketeers Club").

Chase also has "police detectives" ("Do me a favor, die", "It's better to remain poor", "When the tape breaks", etc.). There are many adventurous novels ("Stolen treasures", "Why did you choose me?", "What will happen to me?", "You will get yours in full!", "I will pay for everything myself", "Mission to Venice", "Mission to Siena", etc.). There are many novels, the plot of which is based on blackmail ("Goldfish have nowhere to hide", "The Case of the Hitting", "An Extra Trump in the Hole", "You find him, I'll pay off myself", etc.). There are also gangster stories ("This is a man's business", "I myself will bury mythe dead", "The whole world in your pocket", "There will be no witnesses", "The coffin from Hong Kong", etc.). Lots of novels of mixed genre subspecies cleverly put together (Trap, Dead Man's Wig, Dead Man's Trap Worked, Believe It, Believe It All, Evening Out, Rookie's Beat, Requiem for Blondes).

Synonyms of the titles of J.H. Chase's works in literary translation.

"Now he doesn't need it" / "He Wont Need It Now" (also known as "He doesn't need it anymore");

- "That's the way it happens" / "Just the Way It Is" (also known as "The End of the Spade Gang");

- "I'll pay for everything with you!" / "I'll Get You for This" (also known as "The Trap");

- "The Paw in the Bottle" / "The Paw in the Bottle" (also known as "The Hand in the Jug");

- "You Never Know With Women", "Opening the door";

- "You'll be lonely in your grave" / "You're Lonely When You're Dead" (also known as "Everyone Dies Alone");

- "Money Doesn't Smell" / "The Fast Buck" (Also known as "The Secret of the Maharaja's Treasure" and "Easy Money");

- This Way For a Shroud

- "You'll get yours" / "You've Got It Coming" (also known as "He'll get his");

- "Dead Man's Trap" / "There's Always A Price Tag" (also known as "Everything Has a Price");

- "Hit And Run" (also known as "Hit and Run");

- "Easy come - easy go" / "Come Easy - Go Easy" (also known as "Leaving, do not look back");

- "Just Another Sucker" (also known as "The Trap");

- "When the tape breaks" / "The Soft Center" (also known as "The Weak Spot", "Achilles' Heel", "When the Film Breaks");

- "Hippies on the Road" / "There's A Hippie On The Highway" (also known as "Stone Jungle", "Dead Man's Wig", "Dominico");

- "Sniper" / "Like A Hole In The Head" (also known as "Like A Hole In The Head");

- "An Ace Up My Sleeve" / "An Ace Up My Sleeve" (also known as "Ace in the Sleeve");

- "Do you want to stay alive?" / "Want To Stay Alive?" (also known as "If you value life...");

- "And One Day They'll Knock" / "Knock, Knock! Who's There?" (also known as "Knock, knock! - Who's there?");

- "I'll Laugh Last" / "My Laugh Comes Last" (also known as "Who Lives Will Laugh");

- "I have four aces in my hands" / "I Hold The Four Aces" (also known as "Four of aces");

- "Then we will have a double funeral" / "We'll Share a Double Funeral" (also known as "We will be buried together");

- Hit Them Where It Hurts (also known as Hit Them Where It Hurts).

Conclusion

In detective works, a large place is given to international words and realities, detective-criminal words and phrases. In the novels of James Hadley Chase, a large number of everyday realities and universals, or international realities, are used, which are part of ethnographic realities. The nationalization of the text in translation is due to the fact that the translator introduces Uzbek folk proverbs and expressions. Since phraseological units are of the nature of national reality, it must be emphasized that they serve in a work of art to enhance the content and provide emotional coloring

The harmony and discrepancy between the Eastern mentality and the Western worldview in the writer's works are manifested in connection with the interpretation of the image of the vulture. Therefore, according to the Western worldview, the neck is the embodiment of patience, resourcefulness, insight. If you rely on Eastern views, then the vulture is a carrion bird. In this regard, J. H. Chase correctly understood the worldview of the peoples of the East and West and tried to present them in an artistic interpretation.

In the translation of the works of J.Kh. Chase into Russian and Uzbek, there are compensation for lexical transformation, omission, lexico-semantic substitution, anonymous types, the appearance of full correspondence, partial correspondence and inconsistency of morphological transformation. These changes appeared in the system of personal pronoun in the third person and possessive noun, personal pronoun and possessive noun, preposition and auxiliary verb, preposition and

compound verb, article and superlative degree of adjectives, third person personal pronoun and possessive nouns. And syntactic transformations are manifested as replacement, substitution, input, omission. Transformational manifestations serve as a means of conveying the original content.

List of used literature.

1. Baker M. Toward a methodology for investigating the style of a literary translator. - USA: Target, 12 (2), 2000. - P. 241-266.;
2. Hermans Th. The translator's voice translated in narrative. -USA:Target 8(1), -23-48p.;
3. Boase-Beier J. Stylistic approaches to translation. -Manchester: St. Jerome, 2006. -P. 158.;
4. Enkvist N. E. On defining style: An essay in applied linguistics. -London: Oxford University Press, 1996. -P. 115.;
5. Leech G., Mick Sh. Style in fiction: A linguistic introduction to English fictional prose. -London: Longman, 2006. -P. 405.;
6. Munday Parks T. Translating style: The English modernists and their Italian translations. -Manchester: St Jerome, 2007. -P. 300.;
7. Vinay J., Jean D. Comparative stylistics of French and English. A methodology for translation. Trans. and eds. J.C. Sager and M.-J.Hamel. -Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1995. -P. 280.;
8. Winters M. Modal particles explained: How modal particles creep into translations and reveal Translators' styles. -London, 2009. -P. 74-97.;
9. Saldanha G. Translator style: Methodological considerations. The Translator 17(1): 2011. - P. 25-50.;
10. Holmes D. I. The analysis of literary style. A review. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. -USA, 1985. -P. 328-341.
11. Baimusaeva, B. Sh. The problem of recreating the style of the original (on the basis of translations of the works of O. Bokeev, O. Sarsenbaev, S. Elubaev into Russian). -Doc.diss.philol.sciences, 2004. - C. 168.;
12. Ter-Sarkisyan L. A. Armenian historical novel in Russian translations. The problem of restoring the style.-dok.diss.filol.nauk, 2004. - C. 134.;
13. Chepel N.P. Techniques for recreating the national-historical color of the original in translation (based on the translation of the novel by A.N. Tolstoy "Peter the Great" into English) - Volgogr., 2010. - C. 84-93 .;
14. Popovich A. Problems of literary translation. - M., 1980. - S. 99 .;
15. Güttinger. F. Language of translation. Translation skill. - M ., 1970. C. 4.;
16. Barkhudarov L.S. Language and translation (Issues of general and particular theory of translation). - M.: International relations, 1975. -S. 67.;
17. Humboldt V. Language and philosophy of culture. -M., 1985. - S. 373.; Poslesov G.N. Problems of literary style - M. 1970. -S. 7.;

18. Gachechiladze GG Artistic translation and literary relationships. - M.: "Soviet writer", 1980. -WITH. 83.;
19. Kashkin I.A. False principle and unacceptable results. // Foreign languages at school. No. 2. -M., 1952. -S.22-41.;
20. RetskerYa.I. Translation theory and translation practice. -M., 1974. - P.93.;
21. Huang L. Style in translation. A Corpus-based perspective. - China, 2015. - P. 212.
20. RetskerYa.I. Theory perevoda and perevodcheskaya practice. - M., 1974. - S.93.;
21. Huang L. Style in translation. A Corpus-based perspective. - China, 2015. - P. 212
24. BuranovDj. B. Sravnitel'naya typology of English and Turkish languages. - M.: Vysshayashkola. 1983. -266p;
25. Nizamiddinova N. Preservation of the originality of the author's style in literary translation. //Foreign philology. - Samarkand, 2013. - B.103;
26. Bagoeva M.Q. Some issues of poetry translations from English to Uzbek. -T.: Science, 1994. -B. 49.;