

Distinctive Features of Today's Translations of Modern American Literature

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Abstract

Of course, the sphere of translation activity is very dynamic, which is why it is necessary to continuously monitor the emergence of new terms and concepts, modifications of pre-existing ones, not to forget about constant communication with the customer, the creator of the source text, as well as specialists and consultants who are direct experts in the field for which a particular translation is carried out.

This work is a general description of the scientific activities of some of the most prominent American linguists of the period and their views on the problems of translation. So, in article examines the main stages of the development of translation studies from a linguistic point of view in the United States, as well as the work of researchers and linguists who influenced this process.

Keywords: USA, interpretation, linguistic theory of translation, translation, translation studies, equivalence, modern literature.

1. INTRODUCTION

First of all, a new communicative concept was developed, according to which the main requirement for translation was not the preservation of the form of utterance, but orientation to the translation receptor, because a message that is not accessible to everyone is absolutely useless. The theory of translation of the twentieth century is characterized by contradictions between specialization, leading to fragmentation and in-depth study of individual aspects, and the desire to include particular problems in a broader cultural context.

Directly in the second half of the twentieth century, a more detailed and systematic study of translation activities was caused by the increased demand for the translation of political, commercial, legal, scientific, technical and other special materials, where the features of the author's style, as a rule, lose priority. In this regard, it has become increasingly clear that the main difficulties of translation and the entire nature of the translation process are caused by discrepancies in the structures and rules of functioning of the languages involved in this process. The need for linguistic study of translation was caused by the increased need to train an increasing number of translators. To this end, it was important to reveal the essence of the translation process, to be able to identify linguistic and extralinguistic factors affecting its course and results. This was the beginning of a new scientific discipline - translation studies.

2. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

The study of translation aims, first of all, to describe real translation facts, i.e. it is descriptive, not prescriptive. Having found out the actual ratio of the units of the two languages that arises in the process of translation, translation theory can then develop recommendations on appropriate translation methods that allow making the right choice in favor of one or another translation option. It was very fruitful for the development of linguistic and translation studies, when numerous theoretical concepts developed by that time were developed and brought together. Undoubtedly, the main linguistic question is the question of what the two languages involved in the translation process have in common and how they differ from each other. This comparative study has been elevated to the highest level thanks to two trends in modern linguistics, on the one hand - to the understanding of linguistic universals, i.e. elements common to all languages, and on the other - to the understanding of how the specific features of the language system form the vision of the world for those who are accustomed to express themselves in this language.

By the XX century, linguistic translation studies began to form in the United States of America, however, its development was hindered by many different factors. In particular, at that time, the Sepir-Whorf hypothesis, or the hypothesis of linguistic relativity, was widespread among American linguists. The idea of this hypothesis is that language creates a certain picture of the world, thereby influencing the consciousness and worldview of native speakers of this language. Edward Sepir and Benjamin Wharf believed that the pictures of the world of different languages are completely different and cannot be compared with each other. Adhering to this theory, American linguists considered translation from one language to another fundamentally impossible, so there was little interest in the linguistic theory of translation in the United States. Despite this, among Western countries in the United States, translation studies from a linguistic point of view began earlier than anyone else. One of the most important works in this field was the article by Roman Jakobson "On linguistic aspects of translation", which still carries scientific value and significance. The main provisions presented by R. Jakobson: The conversion of any signs from one system to another can be considered as a translation.

There are three different ways in which a sign can be interpreted:

1. Renaming (or intra—language translation) - interpretation of signs using signs of the same language;
2. Translation proper (or interlanguage translation) — interpretation of signs of one language with the help of signs of another language;
3. Transmutation (or intersemiotic translation) — interpretation of signs of verbal systems

using signs of non-verbal systems. The concepts of "equivalence" and "identity" are not equal. The equivalence of the translation does not mean that the translation is identical to the original in content. Equivalence in translation is the main problem of linguistics. Interlanguage communication itself, and especially the translation process, should be carefully studied by linguists. Eugene Naida, a translation theorist, played an important role in the development of linguistic translation studies both in the USA and in other countries. Most of his works Naida devoted himself to the problems of Bible translation. Due to this, one of the main problems of his research is the problem of transmitting the communicative effect of the original text in translation. Following the concept of translation equivalence formulated by Y. Found in his book "To the Science of Translating" (1964), two types of equivalence should be distinguished: Formal equivalence, the purpose of which is to focus on the original as much as possible. This kind of equivalence is achieved mainly by refusing to change the arrangement of sentence elements, preserving punctuation marks and parts of speech of the original text. Any changes to the original text during the translation process must be explained and motivated. Dynamic equivalence, the purpose of which is to maximize the focus on the impact on the reader. This kind of equivalence is achieved by selecting such a construction of the text and such vocabulary that would sound most familiar to the translation receptor. Such a translation is communicatively equivalent to the original text. According to Naida during the translation process, the translator should always focus on those who will perceive this translation. It is the "receptor reaction" that has become the main criterion for assessing the quality of the translation made. Although focused on the specifics

of the translation of biblical texts, Naida have made a great contribution to the development of linguistic translation studies in America.

4. RESULT AND ANALYSIS.

By the 80s of the XX century, translation studies in the USA had moved to a new stage of formation as a science. The description of a language was understood as the establishment of a language system, inductively derived from texts and representing a set of some units and rules for their arrangement. The word as the basic unit of the language, as a rule, was not distinguished and was interpreted as a particularly closely soldered chain of morphemes connected within the sentence with other similar chains. Units larger than a sentence, as a rule, were not considered, because they were considered not belonging to the structure of the language. The most widespread in the research of this direction was the method of analysis of the components themselves. As for the American translation studies of the 80s of the twentieth century, it is characterized by an expanded approach to the study of translation problems, based on the experience of translation specialists from other countries, since in recent decades there has been some convergence of views of American and Western European researchers in this field. Among the most prominent representatives of this period are S. Basnet-McGuire and S. Ross. In his works "Translation Studies", "Comparative Literature", "Translation in Global News", etc. Basnet-McGuire focuses on the specifics of literary translation, and also discusses the equivalence of translation, concluding that it is not an identity, but a dialectical relationship between signs and structures in and around texts. Ross, being a supporter of denying the possibility of complete identity even between texts in the same language, in his article "Translation and similarity", published in the USA in the translation collection "Spectrum" (1981), believes that the translation reflects the translator's understanding of the original, and any understanding is one of the possible interpretations of the text based on external factors Therefore, we can only talk about the similarity of the translation to the original.

If earlier research in the field of linguistic theory of translation was carried out without taking into account the achievements of linguists from other countries, by the end of the XX century American linguists began to turn to the works of European researchers. This period opens with a significant work in translation studies by Susan Basnet "Translation studies". In his book, he examines four sections of translation - two of them are aimed at the result of translation activities, the third section is focused on the problem of translatability of the original language units, and the fourth section includes everything related to artistic translation. In her research, S. Basnet refers to the works of famous linguists, she both agrees with them and criticizes them. A characteristic feature of the works of American linguists in the field of linguistic theory of translation of that period is the desire to highlight a large number of problems that arise in the translation process. In 1981, a collection of articles "Translation Spectrum" was published, which examined various aspects of the translation of literary texts, song lyrics, mistakes made in the translation process, etc. Based on the above, it can be concluded that American researchers have had a great influence on the development of translation studies in the field of linguistics not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

Believing that everything that can be said in one language can be conveyed in another language with a certain degree of accuracy if equivalent control points of the receptor language are determined and appropriate structures are selected by reorganizing the constituent elements of the message, from the analysis of formal structures, mainly morphology and syntax, he moved on to the analysis of semantic structures, which has become an almost inevitable result of the increasing interest in the problems of translation equivalence, since interlanguage and intercultural information exchange is the process of equivalent translation of messages into the language of the receptor through appropriate reorganization of formal and semantic structures. In his opinion, the realities affecting intercultural communication can provide invaluable assistance to overcome obstacles to international understanding.

Undoubtedly, the main task of the translator is to convey the meaning of the original, the solution of which is helped by orientation to linguistic structures and semantic analysis. In this regard, Naida identifies the following methods of classifying meanings: chain, hierarchical and component types of

analysis of groups of words, as well as derivational, component and distributive methods of describing the referential meanings of individual words.

He is convinced that adequate semantic analysis should be based on three main prerequisites:

- 1) no word can have exactly the same meaning in two different statements;
- 2) there are no absolute synonyms within one language;
- 3) there is no exact correspondence between related words in different languages.

In other words, absolutely accurate reproduction of information in another language is impossible, it will differ to one degree or another from the original message. Also, the equivalence of translation cannot be absolute. In this case, the translator will have to answer not the question "true or false", but "how true or incorrect". These elements of the basic principles of semantic equivalence should be taken into account when it comes to a broad ethno-linguistic context. Since there is simply no such thing as identical equivalents, it is necessary to look for the closest equivalents when translating.

At the same time, he uses his creative potential, his ability to create an artistic text in a translating language, but, having completely switched to the aesthetic system of the author, attuned to his style, becomes the "envoy" of the creator of the original. The ability to get used to the worldview of a writer from another culture may appear in the translator in two cases.

Firstly, if he, possessing all the variety of expressive means of the translating language, is still not a fully independent artist-creator, i.e. the translator does not have his own creative writing style, and therefore he has a high degree of adaptability.

Secondly, if he translates a writer who is close to him in attitude and creative method. Thus, the reconstruction of the author's image in translation in all its individuality is possible only if the translator is a creative person with a rich personal experience and a high degree of adaptability, and if he creates his translation on the basis of the deepest penetration into the system of ideological, ethical, aesthetic views and artistic method of the author. If we compare several translations of the same work made by different translators, we can find differences in the means of expression used by them; the analysis shows that the translations differ from each other, because each translator reveals the individuality of the author in his own way. The difference lies in the fact that each of them puts something unique into the translation, the subjective expression of which is their own unique selection of visual means. What is common in the creative approach of translators is their desire to meet the requirements imposed on them by society and the spiritual culture of their time, and what is individual is in the originality, in the individual approach of each translator to the original.

Currently, translations in the field of banking and finance, management, marketing, auditing, information and network technologies, mass media, logistics, transport services, as well as translations of various legal documents are particularly in demand. The information boom of the 90s of the last century indicated the importance of languages other than English in the United States, which was the impetus for the development of coordinated directives that have become a common requirement in the field of business and education. At the same time, the question arose of the possibility and methods of switching to a public language of communication, which is the subject of study of the esperantistresearch foundation.

Public languages are giving way to languages of international communication, whose native speakers enjoy undeserved advantages, while learning languages, translating and reproducing texts in two languages entails significant costs and loss of productivity.

5. CONCLUSION

Summing up all of the above, it should be emphasized that the clash of two creative personalities – the author and the translator – is either cooperation or conflict. In order for it to become a collaboration, the translator must not just delve deeply into the author's aesthetics, into his way of thinking and the way of expressing them, he must get used to them, make them his own for a while. To do this, it is not enough to carefully analyze the translated work, it is necessary to read as much as possible from what this writer wrote, get acquainted with his biography, literary criticism, what the author himself said or

wrote about his works. A full-fledged translation requires in-depth knowledge of the entire work of the author and all the circumstances of the creation of the translated work. Only with this approach, the translator will be able to reincarnate into this writer for a while and "speak" with his voice. Consequently, the quality of translations should be judged not so much by the number of successfully transmitted moments of the original, but by how much the translators managed to achieve unity of content and form, objective and subjective. Based on the experience of predecessors and contemporaries, each translator develops his own methodological principles of translation activity. He assimilates this experience in his own way and forms his own individual method of translation work. The task of the translator is to show, not hide or deform the creative originality and creative personality of the author.

At the same time, translation cannot be carried out without an interpreter. Without his emotional participation, empathy, translation cannot be artistically complete. The relationship between the personality of the author and the personality of the translator of fiction, their relationship and interdependence should be sought not in the exclusion of the creative personality of the author and the translator, but in their greater or lesser fusion.

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