

**NAVIGATING CHALLENGES IN THE INTEGRATION OF ENGLISH
LITERATURE INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE: A TRANSLATION
PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the identification and solution of several problems due to the fact that the samples of English literature entered the Uzbek language through direct translations, indirectly given in the translation from the original language.

Keywords: national identity, Anglo-Uzbek literary relations, works of Mark Twain, character, language and style.

Introduction. English-Uzbek literary relations in the history of 30 years’ translation one of the unique features is that, this time, English and American Literature Samples of the above shows, the Turkic languages, but it was translated into Russian. In most cases, there is a tendency to try to translate the work literally. In that period as one of the literary life of the remarkable events that should be noted translations analysis, their high quality, which requires a special literary-critical articles written (Azam Ayub, Sotto Hussein, Nazr Turakulov and others). Not only that, the first theoretical research in the field of Translation Studies was created (Sanjar Siddique, M. Roik, E. Palastrov). However, even during this period, perfect Russian-Uzbek dictionaries were not created, which had a negative impact on the quality of translations.

Literature analysis and methodology. The third period of Anglo-Uzbek

literary translation began with the emergence of poetic translations of the tragedies " Hamlet " and " Othello ". In 1948, " Hamlet" and " Othello" were translated into Uzbek for the second time by Maksud Shaykhzoda and Gafur Ghulam. (" Hamlet" in 1948 and 1938, the Hong Zokhidov Mirzakalon Ismailiy also translated to theater). During this period the five Shakespeare tragedy (" Hamlet," " Othello", " King Liar", " Romeo and Juliet" and "Julius Caesar") and comedy (" Twelfth night", " Veronalik young", "causing her slant") was translated into Uzbek.

Researcher D. Gulyamova in her research work " Shakespeare's dramas in the Uzbek language" makes important and interesting observations on the interpretation of these two great characters in the Uzbek translations of the tragedies " Hamlet" and " Othello". Also, translators E. S Aznaurova, J. Buronov, Yu. Pulatov, K. Musaev h and A. Iminova English, including the history of Uzbek translations of Shakespeare's tragedy English language translations of the properties and methods of scientific work and created a number of literary-critical articles. English-Uzbek translation the third period, " later " was published for the third time in the Uzbek language.

Results. In addition, Arthur Conan Doyle's The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, The Baskerville Dog and Graham Green's The Silent American, as well as a number of other minor literary works, have been translated into Uzbek. Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe have been reprinted three times. A number of shortcomings in the 1934 Uzbek translation of gadfly were corrected in the 1956 edition. These corrections are also explained by the qualitative changes that have taken place in the vocabulary of most of our languages during this period, as well as by the slight change in the approach to the problem of translation. One example is in the 1934 edition: he decided to go home on

Thursday to spend a few days from the last week of fasting. In the 1956 edition: in the last week before Easter, he decided to go home on Thursday and spend the first days of his vacation there. In this short passage, the translator not only eliminates a serious flaw in the work that undermines the national identity of the work (Easter - fasting), but also corrects lexical (last week of fasting - the last week before Easter) and methodological errors (decided - decided). However, in translation, sometimes there are cases of embarrassing translation of the sentence, and sometimes figurative expressions are not given correctly in places:

“Arthur” the low whisper came at last. [1]

"Yes, the water is deep". [2]

- Arthur, - раздался, наконец, тихий шепот.

- Да, вода глубокая, - овод вы вступил вперёд. [3]

" Arthur," came a low whisper at last. [4]

- Yes, deep water (1956,200). [5]

In all three editions of the translation, the reader is confronted with this "deep water", no one understands what it means. In fact, it means disaster.

Not many American writers have translated more into Uzbek than Mark Twain. 1939, 1940, 1948, 1962 years, "Tom Sawyer's experience", "The Prince and tact," 1959 "and the story collection pamphlets". 1963 "written Bessie" collection of short stories, and finally, in 1966, "Jeanne d ' Ark "The historical novel was translated into Uzbek.

Discussion. Jack London, one of America's most progressive writers, was the first to incorporate the spirit of class struggle and mass action into his national literature.

Jack London's work is especially relevant to life in the North. He wrote about 162 stories from the life of the North, criticizing the dictatorship there and

the greed for wealth. Uzbek readers have been acquainted with Jack London's works since 1958. In the same year, a collection of his stories was translated by Fattoh Abdullayev.

As the demand for interest in the author's works increased, his stories were republished. In 1961, a collection of short stories "Love for Life" and in 1962 "A Tale of Winter" were published. In 1968, Jack London's famous novel "Marten Eden" was translated by K. Mirmukhammedov. In this work, the author describes the destiny of man, his way of life, how hard an ordinary worker from among the people rose to the level of a famous writer. Translator K. Mirmukhammedov tried to preserve the character of the images, their speech, movement and position, portraits and landscapes. The translator is very demanding on the word. Its rich and colorful. "Body" of the Russian language the word in the English language creature persons given that, in the Uzbek language, instead of depending on the person, the human figure, and someone synonyms. An English-speaking Portuguese grocer's speech was given in the original: "For you," said the grocer, "you no Catha da work, il lose dam on?"[4]

- Потомучто, - сказаллабочник, - это предмет не работает.

How will you pay me?[5]

"Because," said the grocer, "you have nothing to do." How much do you pay?[6]

Conclisions. The grocer's speech was very well reproduced in both Russian and Uzbek, and the author's message reached the reader. In addition to the above, the works of many progressive American writers have also been translated into Uzbek.

In 1972, the stories of several American writers were translated directly from English into Uzbek. Theodore drainer called " Golden illusions "

with the story collection. The stories were translated from English by Abdukahhar Iminov. The collection includes eleven stories by eight American writers. 1956 Howard Fast and Vantsettin's eight courage ", 1968 Jaul Harrison's " Rimula grandfather Fairy Tales " in 1962, Edgar Poe's "The Call of gold ", 1963, John Steinbeck's " imposing mountains ", 1961, O ' Henry's " leaf " in 1964, "The boys hit the robber," a collection of stories, am Reed " Headless Rider " in 1971, F.Kuiper " Чингачжук - a giant snake " and in 1973 the novel T. Dreiser " wretched Kerry " was published novel.

Thus, in the third period of relations between English, American and Uzbek literature, the scope of literary translations has greatly expanded. The translators began to use the great lexical and stylistic possibilities of the Uzbek language in order to preserve the high artistic value of the work. Now in translation the emphasis is placed on the correct characterization of the characters and the imagery. Most importantly, centuries of gradual translation from English directly into Uzbek began to emerge.

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