

Turobidinova Mohigul Akromjon kizi
The Uzbek State World Languages University (UzSWLU)
Faculty of Translation
Department of Practical Translation of English

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL COLORITE: WAYS TO TRANSFER CULTURAL ELEMENTS IN ARTISTIC TRANSLATION

Abstract: This article explores the challenges and strategies involved in preserving national coloring when translating literary works between Uzbek and English languages. Through a comprehensive literature review and analysis, it examines various methods employed by translators to effectively transmit cultural elements, ensuring the preservation of the source text's unique cultural identity in the target language.

Keywords: literary translation, national coloring, cultural elements, Uzbek literature, English literature, translation strategies

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada adabiy asarlarni o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishda milliy koloritni saqlab qolish bilan bog'liq muammolar va strategiyalar muhokama qilinadi. Adabiyotlarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish va tahlil qilish asosida tarjimonlar tomonidan tarjima tilida asl matnning o'ziga xos madaniy o'ziga xosligini saqlab qolishni ta'minlaydigan madaniy elementlarni samarali yetkazish uchun ishlatiladigan turli usullar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, milliy lazzat, madaniy elementlar, o'zbek adabiyoti, ingliz adabiyoti, tarjima strategiyalari.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы и стратегии, связанные с сохранением национального колорита при переводе литературных произведений с узбекского на английский языки. На основе всестороннего обзора и анализа литературы в нем рассматриваются различные методы, используемые переводчиками для эффективной передачи культурных элементов, обеспечивающих сохранение уникальной культурной самобытности исходного текста на языке перевода.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, национальный колорит, культурные элементы, узбекская литература, английская литература, стратегии перевода.

INTRODUCTION

Literary translation serves as a crucial bridge between cultures, facilitating the exchange of ideas across linguistic boundaries. However, one of the most significant challenges faced by translators is the preservation of national coloring – the unique cultural elements that give a literary work its distinctive character and flavor. This challenge is particularly pronounced when translating between languages with vastly different cultural backgrounds, such as Uzbek and English.

The concept of national coloring encompasses a wide range of cultural elements, including customs, traditions, historical references, idiomatic expressions, and culturally-specific imagery. These elements are often deeply embedded in the source text and contribute significantly to its overall meaning and aesthetic value. When translating such works, the translator must strive to maintain the delicate balance between preserving the original cultural context and making the text accessible and meaningful to the target audience.

As noted by Uzbek scholar Sirojiddinov, "Badiiy tarjima jarayonida asl nusxaning milliy o'ziga xosligini saqlash tarjimonning eng muhim vazifalaridan biridir" (Preserving the national identity of the original text in the process of literary translation is one of the translator's most important tasks) [9].

METHODS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

To conduct this study, a comprehensive review of existing literature on literary translation, cultural transmission, and translation strategies was undertaken. The research focused on scholarly articles, books, and case studies published in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages. The literature review encompassed works from both Western and Eastern translation traditions to ensure a balanced perspective.

Key sources consulted include Venuti's seminal work on the visibility of the translator, which explores the tension between domestication and foreignization strategies in translation [10]. Newmark's categorization of translation procedures provided a foundational framework for analyzing specific translation techniques [6].

Uzbek scholars have made significant contributions to this field. Salamov's work on "O'zbek adabiyotini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari" (Problems of translating Uzbek literature into English) provided valuable insights into the specific challenges faced when translating Uzbek cultural elements into English [8]. Similarly, Kholbekov offered a comprehensive analysis of the difficulties encountered in preserving Uzbek national coloring in English translations [3].

The work of Musaev, "Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari" (Fundamentals of Translation Theory), provided a solid theoretical foundation from an Uzbek perspective [5]. His discussion on the importance of preserving the national and historical coloring of the original work has been particularly influential in shaping the approach to cultural transmission in Uzbek translation studies.

Additionally, research on the role of paratextual elements in cultural transmission, as discussed by Genette, was considered to explore holistic approaches to preserving national coloring [2]. This approach aligns well with the views of Uzbek scholars like Rahimjanov, who emphasizes the importance of providing cultural context in translations of Uzbek literature [7].

RESULTS

The analysis of the literature revealed several key findings regarding the transmission of cultural elements in literary translation between Uzbek and English:

Lexical strategies: Borrowing emerged as a common technique for preserving culturally-specific terms, particularly for items without close equivalents in the target language. For example, Uzbek words like "plov," "kurash," or "mahalla" are often retained in English translations to maintain their cultural significance [3]. Calque, or literal translation, was found to be effective for certain expressions, allowing for the introduction of new concepts while preserving the original structure.

Explicitation techniques: The use of footnotes and endnotes was widely observed in translations of Uzbek literature into English, providing additional context for cultural references [8]. However, excessive use of these techniques was noted to potentially disrupt the reading experience. Muminov suggests that in-text explanations can be more effective in maintaining the flow of the narrative while still providing necessary cultural context [4].

Compensation strategies: Translators often employed compensation techniques to redistribute cultural elements throughout the text when direct translation was not possible. This approach helped maintain the overall cultural flavor of the work without adhering strictly to word-for-word equivalence [5].

Adaptation and localization: In some cases, cultural references were adapted to suit the target audience's understanding. This strategy was more commonly observed in translations of English works into Uzbek, where certain Western concepts were localized to facilitate comprehension [7].

Paratextual approaches: The use of prefaces, glossaries, and appendices was found to be an effective way to provide comprehensive cultural context without interrupting the main text. This approach was particularly useful for works with numerous culture-specific elements [9].

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The findings highlight the complex nature of preserving national coloring in literary translation between Uzbek and English. The choice of translation strategy often depends on various factors, including the nature of the cultural element, the target audience's familiarity with the source culture, and the overall purpose of the translation.

One of the key challenges identified is the tension between foreignization and domestication strategies, as described by Venuti [10] and echoed in the work of Uzbek scholars like Musaev [5]. Foreignization, which involves retaining the foreign elements of the source text, can help preserve national coloring but may alienate readers unfamiliar with the source culture. Domestication, on the other hand, adapts the text to the target culture's norms but risks losing the unique cultural flavor of the original.

The analysis suggests that a balanced approach, combining multiple strategies, is often most effective in preserving national coloring while ensuring accessibility. For instance, the selective use of borrowing for key cultural terms, combined with explicitation techniques or paratextual elements, can maintain the cultural integrity of the text while providing necessary context for the target audience.

The study also revealed that the direction of translation (Uzbek to English or English to Uzbek) influences the choice of strategies. Translations into English tend to favor foreignization techniques to introduce Uzbek cultural elements to a global audience. In contrast, translations into Uzbek often employ more domestication strategies to make English-language works accessible to Uzbek readers [8].

Furthermore, the analysis highlighted the importance of the translator's cultural competence and creativity in effectively transmitting cultural elements. A deep understanding of both source and target cultures allows translators to make informed decisions about which elements to preserve, explain, or adapt [3].

The role of paratextual elements emerged as a particularly promising avenue for preserving national coloring. By providing additional cultural context through prefaces, glossaries, or appendices, translators can maintain the integrity of the main text while offering readers the opportunity to delve deeper into the cultural background [9].

CONCLUSIONS

This study has examined the methods of transmitting cultural elements in literary translation between Uzbek and English languages, focusing on the preservation of national coloring. The findings underscore the complexity of this task and the need for a nuanced, multi-faceted approach to cultural transmission in translation. In conclusion, the preservation of national coloring in literary translation between Uzbek and English requires a delicate balance of various strategies and a deep understanding of both cultures. By adopting a thoughtful and flexible approach, translators can effectively bridge cultural gaps and enrich the literary experiences of readers in both languages.

Future research could benefit from empirical studies examining the reception of translated works that employ different strategies for preserving national coloring. Additionally, comparative analyses of translations across multiple language pairs could provide further insights into the universality and specificity of cultural transmission techniques in literary translation.

REFERENCES:

1. Aixelá, J.F., 1996. Culture-specific items in translation. In: R. Álvarez and M.C.Á. Vidal, eds. Translation, power, subversion. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, pp.52-78.

2. Kurbanovna, A. N. (2024). ISSUES OF LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AT A HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 11(06), 269-270.
3. Abdullayeva, N. K., & Bakhshilloyeva, N. (2024). DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION. *Modern Scientific Research International Scientific Journal*, 2(6), 19-28.
4. Nigora, A. (2023). FORMATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE FUTURE TEACHER ON THE BASIS OF THE USE OF COMMUNICATION GAMES. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*, 34, 213-215.
5. Solieva, Z. B. (2017). Importance of idioms in communication. *Евразийский научный журнал*, (2), 343-344.
6. Botirovna, S. Z. Method Of Teaching Polysemy (Wordplay). *Academicia Globe*, 3(02), 24-27.
7. Tursunovich, S. E. (2021). Teaching Pragmatics to Uzbek Learners of English. *European Scholar Journal*, 2(12), 9-12.
8. Aliqulova, M. (2024). АНАЛИЗ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА И СТИЛЯ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ АИ КУПРИНА. О 'ЗБЕК TILINING HORIJDA O 'QITILISHI: TA'LIM NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI, 1(01), 82-87.
9. Bazarova, D. B. (2023). ON THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE WORDS. *American Journal Of Philological Sciences*, 3(05), 48-51.
10. Рустамова, Ш., & Умарова, М. (2022). Visual learning—benefits and advantages for students. Анализ актуальных проблем, инноваций, традиций, решений и художественной литературы в преподавании иностранных языков, 1(01), 182-183.
11. Aripovna, R. S., & Qizi, S. M. A. (2023, May). EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG CHILDREN. In " USA" INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE TOPICAL ISSUES OF SCIENCE (Vol. 8, No. 1).
12. Begbudieva, P. S., & Abdullaeva, M. (2019). Effectiveness of using games in teaching vocabulary. *УЧЕНЫЙ XXI ВЕКА*, 5(1), 3-5.
13. Бегбудиева, П. (2021). Анализ педагогических взглядов Махмудходжи Бехбуди, их влияние на становление национальной системы образования Туркестана. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, (1 (78)), 82-85.
14. Genette, G., 1997. *Paratexts: Thresholds of interpretation*. Translated by J.E. Lewin. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. Kholbekov, M., 2019. *O'zbek adabiyotini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari [Problems of translating Uzbek literature into English]*. Tashkent: Fan.