

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION AND THEIR SOLUTION

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Annotation: This scientific article examines the problems and solutions encountered in literary translation in the life of every linguist. In the article, we will read literary translations of foreign literature by foreign language linguists and understand what a wonderful work the author has created. The name of this process is literary translation. Its main task is to recreate the original work of art in the language being studied. Literary translation differs from other types of translation and has features that are not typical of other translation fields.

Key words: literary translation, foreign literature, literary work, translation, translator, classification.

For clarity, let's compare technical translation with literary translation. The first is characterized by high repetition of words, clichés and, as a result, automation of translation. A technical translator has at his disposal translation systems and translation automation tools that remember to repeat parts of the text.

In recent years, the quality of translation of translator programs has also increased significantly. But if it is possible to refer to auxiliary tools with technical texts, only his language ability, knowledge and creativity are in the hands of the literary translator, and the translator searches for new information every time during the translation process and accepts the decision of language systems.

Comparing technical translation with literary translation, literary translation is a type of literary creation that involves the reconstruction of the literary text of a foreign language using another language.

Another fundamental difference between literary translation and other types of translation is the absence of the concept of objective accuracy of translation. If you give the same work to different translators, the result will be a very different interpretation of the original text. This brings us to the next feature of literary translation - the influence of the translator's personality on the translation. In no other type of translation does the person of the translator play such a role as in fiction.

In technical translation, the only task is to correctly translate the text using well-established cliché concepts. The literary translator does not have a fixed vocabulary of phrases that can be trusted: he repeatedly conveys the original text through his own worldview, transferring to it his own style and style.

Another difficulty of literary translation is that the author of the original work and the translator belong to different cultural layers, and it can be said that they look at life from a different point of view, interpret the events that are happening in it based on traditions and social principles.

Literary translation is not just translating a literary work from one language to another. This is the great work of a literary translator, with the help of which we can join other cultures through their literary creations.

In general, literary translation faces the same tasks as other types of translation. Thus, literary translation, like any other translation, consists in reproducing the information transmitted in the source language using the translation language. The features of artistic translation and specific problems related to it are determined, first of all, by the specific features of the artistic text and its significant differences from other types of texts, which was mentioned in the previous paragraph. A literary translation occupies an intermediate position between a translation that is literally correct but artistically inferior and a translation that is artistically complete but far from the original. In theory, it is enough to simply synthesize these two principles and consider as ideal a complete artistic translation that accurately reflects the original text. However, in practice, such a principle cannot be implemented, because different languages use completely different means to express the same idea, and therefore literal accuracy and artistry are in constant conflict.

It is known that the quality of the translation largely depends on the goal of the translator. Translation of literary texts has three purposes. The first is to introduce readers to the work of a writer that they cannot read because of their ignorance of the writer's language. That is, the translator should introduce the reader to the writer's work, his creative style, individual style. The second goal of literary translation is to introduce students to the specific features of other people's cultures and to convey the uniqueness of this culture. The third is to familiarize the reader with the contents of the book.

The translator tries to translate the literary text in such a way as to create the same "atmosphere" and artistic impression for the reader of the translation, with the first goal in mind. For this purpose, the translator should "flatten" certain national and cultural differences, carefully ensure that the translated text is accepted by the reader as naturally as the original text, and not draw the reader's attention to unfamiliar realities. In this case, the reader will have a fairly

complete idea of the writer's creativity, and his individual writing style, but he will not have a complete idea of the culture represented by the author of the literary text.

The translator, who has set himself the second task, strives to keep the correspondence with the original text as much as possible and to explain all the realities encountered while reading the text, the author of the translation tries to convey all the features of the text. From the point of view of country studies, such a translation will be very informative, but it will leave a completely different impression from the original work. In addition, due to the significant departure from the original text, the translator cannot convey the individual style of the author and his main idea.

Trying to solve the third problem, the translator does not try to find functional analogues of certain means of expression used by the original author, ignores the national identity and the main form, and focuses his attention on the content of the artistic work. Perhaps, in certain cases, such a translation can be called reasonable. However, it is difficult to call it artistic. Unfortunately, recently, the non-fiction translation of fiction texts has become widespread, and translators use this method more and more when translating fiction.

It should be noted that the translations of a number of translators are often characterized by literalism, or in other words, literalism. As a rule, a mistake in translation from a foreign language is understood as the fact that the translator uses the main or most popular meaning of a word instead of the appropriate meaning for a given situation. In a broad sense, some attempts are called translator's error, which consists in using the semantic or formal components of a word, phrase or phrase to the detriment of the meaning or certain information given in the original text.

As you know, when evaluating the translation of a literary text, we usually refer to the category of translation quality, the content of which is revealed through two main concepts: adequacy of translation and equivalence of translation. Adequacy of artistic translation means a comprehensive understanding of the author's idea expressed in the original work, conveying the artistic-aesthetic direction of the text of the translated work, evaluating the possible attitude of the reader, reflecting one's own opinion, and who are representatives of the same culture as the author of the work.

In addition to the most correct description of the ideological and thematic direction of the original work, the translator must choose the appropriate means to convey the images conveyed in the original work and convey the specific features of the author's language. In addition, it is very important to preserve the rhythmic organization and rhyme system when translating poems, which is not always possible in practice.

Adequate translation means reproducing the content and form of the original in another language. Adequacy, which is understood as accuracy and equivalence to the original, is, as a rule, carried out through lexical-phraseological, grammatical and stylistic substitutions, which in turn create an equivalent effect. It should be noted that thanks to the substitutions made by the translator, it will be possible to transfer almost all elements of the original. The skill of the translator lies in the skilful use of these substitutions. However, sometimes the translator has to sacrifice certain elements, leave out some details, weaken some sentences or, on the contrary, strengthen them.

Thus, the concept of correct translation is a combination of three components:

1. Correct and complete conveyance of the original text content.
2. Copying the language form of the original text.
3. Correctness of the language to be translated.

All the above components, which are included in the concept of the correct translation, are inseparable units. They are inseparable because the slightest violation of one of them inevitably leads to the violation of the other two.

When talking about translation equivalence, is understood as the maximum possible linguistic similarity between the original translated texts.

Potentially achievable equivalence is the maximum commonality of the content of two multilingual texts, due to the difference between the two languages in which these texts were created, and translation, equivalence, is understood as the real semantic closeness of the original works and the translated texts.

On the other hand, the literary equivalent believes that the main goal of translation is to convey the content, emotional expressiveness and verbal-structural design of the original text. The translation is equivalent, in which the author's intention and idea are conveyed as much as possible, that is, the ideological and emotional impact, all the image tools used by the author, colour and rhythm are observed; however, it should only be considered as a means for general artistic effect. It is known that translating the text of a work of art, as a rule, always involves certain losses, therefore, according to many researchers, the most adequate translations can contain only conditional changes compared to the original. If the main purpose of the translation is to create a unity of form and content similar to the original using another language, then such changes are necessary, but it should not be forgotten that the accuracy of the translation depends on the volume of such a translation, and the changes and equivalent translation imply a minimum of such changes.

A literary equivalent translation must meet the following requirements:

1. Literary equivalent translation should be clear. The translator must convey to the reader the main idea of the author of the work while preserving the main rules and nuances of the statement. In addition, the translator should avoid all kinds of additions and explanations that distort the original text to some extent.

2. Artistic equivalent translation should be concise. The translator should not be detailed, he should convey the main idea of the text in the most concise and concise form.

3. The artistic equivalent translation must be clear. It should be remembered that the brevity and conciseness of the translation should not harm the clarity and ease of understanding of the text. The translated text should be presented in

the simplest and most understandable form of the language. The translator should avoid complex, ambiguous constructions that make the text difficult to read.

4. The artistic equivalent of the translation must be literary. As mentioned above, it fully meets the generally accepted standards of the Russian literary language. Due to significant differences in the syntactic structure of English and Uzbek languages, it is very difficult to preserve the original form of the phrase during translation. In addition, for maximum accuracy in conveying the meaning of the original text, sometimes during translation it is necessary to change the structure of the translated sentence in accordance with the generally accepted standards of the Uzbek literary language, that is, to rearrange or completely replace individual texts. This is related to the differences in the two language systems, which are distinguished by the special structure of speech - the arrangement of words in the sentence, and the vocabulary of the languages.

Thus, we can come to the conclusion that the translation of a literary text requires the translator to take into account all the characteristic features of the text of a literary work, not to be limited to one task, but to use all available methods together.

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