TRANSLATION TECNIQUES AND EXAMPLES FROM "YADGAR,, STORY TRANSLATION OF O'.O'.QOLDOSHEV

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Abstract

This article examines the major translation techniques used in the Uzbek-English translation of Yodgor. Literary translation requires not only linguistic accuracy but also the preservation of cultural meaning, emotional tone, and artistic style. The study analyzes several translation methods, including idiomatic translation, borrowing, amplification, modulation, adaptation, descriptive translation, communicicative translation, calque, transposition, omission, free translation, and explicitation. Examples from the text demonstrate how translators adapt Uzbek cultural and linguistic elements for English readers while maintaining the original meaning and literary beauty. The research shows that effective literary translation depends on both language proficiency and intercultural competence. The article also highlights the importance of translation strategies in presenting Uzbek national identity and traditions to an international audience.

Keywords: literary translation, translation techniques, Uzbek-English translation, Yodgor, cultural adaptation, idiomatic translation.

Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation occurs when the translator replaces an idiom in the source language with a natural idiom in the target language that expresses the same meaning (Newmark, 1988).

Example

ST

"Bu narsa menga juda yoqib tushdi. Og'zim qulog'imda."

TT

"I really liked that. My smile stretched ear to ear."

In this example, the Uzbek idiom "Og'zim qulog'imda" is not translated literally. Instead, the translator uses the English idiom "ear to ear" to preserve the emotional meaning naturally (Baker, 2018). This makes the translation more understandable and expressive for English readers (Newmark, 1988).

Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique in which a word from the source language is directly transferred into the target language because there is no exact equivalent (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Example

ST:

"Boshimda chust do'ppi..."

TT:

"A chust duppi is on my head..."

The translator keeps the Uzbek cultural word do'ppi as duppi in English (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Since this national hat has no precise English equivalent, borrowing helps preserve the cultural identity of the text (Nida, 1964).

Amplification

Amplification involves adding extra words or explanations to make the meaning clearer or stronger (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Example

ST:

“Pashsha uchmagan tilsiz ko‘chadan ketib bormoqdaman.”

TT:

“I am walking down a street where not even a fly has flown, silent and still.”

The translator adds the phrase “silent and still” to strengthen the literary atmosphere and imagery (Baker, 2018). This additional description helps English readers better imagine the scene (Newmark, 1981).

Modulation

Modulation changes the structure or perspective of the sentence while keeping the original meaning (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Example

ST:

“Yelib-yugurib borib doktordan o‘tdim. Butun a’zoyi badanim po‘latdan quyganday sog‘-salomat bo‘lgani uchun birinchi darajada yaroqli bo‘lib qabul qilindim.”

TT:

“I rushed over and got examined by the doctor. Since every part of my body was as strong as if cast from steel, I was accepted as fully fit for service in the highest category.”

Here, the translator reshapes the sentence into a more natural English structure while preserving the original meaning and tone. The perspective changes slightly to fit English stylistic norms (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Adaptation

Adaptation is used when a cultural expression in the source language would sound unnatural if translated literally (Nida, 1964).

Example

ST:

“Oh, onaginang o‘rgilsin, bolam, sen endi soallotga ketayotibsan...”

TT:

“Oh, may your mother’s heart be your pillow, my child. You’re leaving for the army now...”

The Uzbek blessing is culturally adapted into a poetic English phrase (Nida, 1964). A literal translation would not fully communicate the emotional and cultural depth of the original sentence (Bassnett, 2014).

Descriptive Translation

Descriptive translation explains the meaning of a culturally specific word or object (Newmark, 1981).

Example

ST:

“Bug‘irsoq”

TT:

“Bugirsok is a traditional fried dough food, typically made from flour, eggs, milk, and butter...”

The translator explains the national food item in detail so that international readers can understand its cultural significance. This technique increases cross-cultural understanding (Baker, 2018).

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation focuses on delivering the intended meaning clearly for target readers (Newmark, 1988).

Example

ST:

“— Sister, qachon kelding? Nega ertaga kelmading?”

TT:

“— Sister, when did you come? Why didn’t you come tomorrow?” (meaning “yesterday?”)

The translator adds clarification because the child’s incorrect use of time expressions may confuse English readers (House, 2015). This helps preserve the communicative intention of the dialogue (Newmark, 1988).

Calque

Calque is a direct word-for-word translation from the source language into the target language (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Example

ST:

“Qizil Armiya”

TT:

“Red Army”

The phrase is translated literally while preserving its original structure and meaning (Molina & Albir, 2002). This technique is common in political and historical terminology (Catford, 1965).

Transposition

Transposition changes the grammatical structure of the sentence (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Example

ST:

“Men poyezd derazasidan qarab turaman. Yodgor menga talpinadi.”

TT:

“I looked out of the train window. Yodgor longs for me to take him.”

The translator changes the simple Uzbek verb phrase into a more natural emotional expression in English. This grammatical shift improves fluency in the target language (Catford, 1965).

Omission / Reduction

Omission or reduction removes unnecessary words or expressions to make the translation smoother (Larson, 1998).

Example

ST:

“Voy xudo-ey, bola degan ham otasiga shunchalik o‘xshaydimi?”

TT:

“My goodness, can a child really resemble his father this much?”

The emotional interjection “Voy xudo-ey” is reduced to make the English sentence sound more natural and fluent. This avoids excessive emotional repetition in the target language (Bell, 1991).

Free Translation

Free translation focuses more on conveying the overall meaning than translating every individual word (Bell, 1991).

Example

ST:

“Bundan ortiq oila muhabbatiga ijozat yo‘q edi.”

TT:

“There can’t be any more love for family?”

The translator prioritizes emotional meaning over literal structure This allows the translation to sound more expressive and natural in English

Explicitation

Explicitation adds explanatory information that is implied in the original text (Venuti, 2008).

Example

ST:

“Men o‘g‘lingning otini ehtiyot shartdan Yodgor qo‘ydim. Sendan qoladigan tuyoqqina.”

TT:

“As a precaution, I named your son Yodgor — a small keepsake to remember you by.”

The translator explains the emotional implication of the original phrase to make it clearer for English readers This additional explanation improves cultural comprehension (House, 2015).

Conclusion

The analysis of translation techniques in Yodgor demonstrates that literary translation is a complex process that involves language, culture, and artistic interpretation. The translator successfully uses different methods such as idiomatic translation, borrowing, amplification, modulation, adaptation, descriptive translation, communicative translation, calque, transposition, omission, free translation, and explicitation to preserve the meaning and emotional effect of the original Uzbek text. These techniques help make the translation natural and understandable for English readers while maintaining the cultural identity of the source text.

Furthermore, the study shows that some Uzbek expressions and cultural concepts cannot be translated literally because they may lose their emotional or cultural significance. Therefore, translators often rely on adaptive and explanatory methods to bridge cultural differences. The translation of Yodgor can be considered a successful example of intercultural literary communication because it introduces Uzbek traditions, emotions, and worldview to foreign readers in an accessible and artistic way. Overall, effective literary translation requires not only linguistic knowledge but also creativity, cultural awareness, and sensitivity to the stylistic features of both languages.

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