

PECULIARITIES OF LITERARY TRANSLATION AND USAGE OF THE COGNITIVE CONCEPT

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Annotation: Correct use of linguistic and cultural aspects in translation is one of the urgent problems. We have set ourselves the goal of considering the point of view of this direction in literary translation and how to deliver words and thoughts related to language and culture in the correct form.

A careful study of linguistic units of a foreign language chosen for the implementation of works in the field of translation is of great importance in the process of linguistic and cultural analysis. In addition, understanding and learning the mentality of the original text language is required to perceive the intercultural difference. Being able to use lexical, grammatical, and stylistic methods in accordance with translation norms improves the quality of translation.

Annotatsiya: Tarjimada lingvistik va madaniy jihatlardan to'g'ri foydalanish dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Badiiy tarjimada bu yo'nalish nuqtai nazarini ko'rib chiqish, til va madaniyatga oid so'z va fikrlarni to'g'ri shaklda yetkazishni o'z oldimizga maqsad qilib qo'yganmiz.

Tarjima sohasidagi ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun tanlangan chet tilining lingvistik birliklarini sinchiklab o'rganish lingvistik va madaniy tahlil jarayonida katta ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, madaniyatlararo farqni idrok etish uchun asl matn tilining mentalitetini tushunish va o'rganish talab etiladi. Tarjima me'yorlariga muvofiq leksik, grammatik va stilistik usullardan foydalana bilish tarjima sifatini oshiradi.

Key words: Translation, linguistics, alternative equivalent, literary texts

Translation is a science closely related to linguistics, cultural studies, comparative etymology, computer science, comparative sociology, and other similar disciplines. Especially his relationship with linguistics is incomparable. In fact, the close connection of translation with linguistics has led some to misconceive translation, for example, interpreting it as a part of linguistics. Proponents of this view consider translation to be a part of applied or comparative linguistics. Proponents of this view, influenced by structuralists, try to deny the role of communication, which does not correspond to the out-of-context examples provided by linguists.

In the translation of a work of art, there are many very subtle and painstaking aspects that are not known to the reader. The existing differences in the original and literal translation of words and phrases and their skillful use by the creator in the work

create various complications for the translator who is not intimately familiar with the people who speak the language of the work, its culture, lifestyle, and daily life. release, as a result, the content of the work may reach the reader partially corrupted.

When translating a work of art into another language, it requires great responsibility and effort from the translator to convey it to the reader of a different nation, just as the author described it. In particular, the translator should be very careful when describing words that do not have an exact alternative in another language. Using words that do not fully reveal the situation in their place does not mean that the emotional appeal described by the writer will be lost, and even the whole ideology of the work will be damaged.

This is the reason why literary translations translated into foreign languages by Uzbek translators have been seriously criticized in recent years. Most of them lack artistic means. It is a pity that such translations, made using the usual words given in dictionaries, cannot convey the spirit of the work.

Among the types of artistic creation, translation is the bridge of scientific basis. The history of translation dates back to ancient times. Various representatives of the peoples who speak the languages with each other Interpreter (interpreter) those who feel the need for help. Trade affairs, diplomatic relations all the time during relations and cultural-educational contacts translation is necessary. That's why people's interpreters-who looked at him with deep respect. For long periods of time, the tradition that ruled in oral form the activity of the machik gradually became stronger in the written way. In our country, translated literature is the same as Motherland literature developed in the ranks. became an integral part of it. "Gulistan" by Sheikh Sa'di, "Maxzanul asror". "Khisrov and Shirin", Firdavsi's "Shokhnama"si, "K,obusnama" of Kaikovus, Rubaiyats of Omar Khayyam, Khofiz ghazals, as well as works of Arab creative fantasy such as "One Thousand and One Nights", the Indian fairy tale "Kalila and Dimna", Robin-ranat Tagore's novels, Kyrgyz folk epic "Manas", L. N. Tols-wedding novels, A. S. Poetry of Pushkin, Mukhtar Auezov. The novel "Abay", S. Ainiy and M. Works of Tursunzoda, Turkmen literary figures Makhtumkuli and Kerboboev sulari, T. G. Shevchenko's poetry and hundreds of other works each has a strong place in the structure of Uzbek culture is considered a priceless monument.

Finding an alternative equivalent in translation writes "The language of fiction compared to the language used as a means of everyday communication".

Fyodorov is a language reworked by wordsmiths1. "To translate a work of art, the vocabulary of the language, such as synonyms and homonyms, professional terms, slang, obsolete and vulgar words, caress and diminutives, idioms, proverbs, sayings and expressions, as well as the musicality and melody of words, it is necessary to know polysemy, pronunciation standards of the language, characteristics of exaggeration and reduction, forms of humor. The scientific description of artistic translation consists in

the fact that it is important not to give words with words, but with meaning with meaning, image with image, and humor with humor. The difference between literary translation and other types of translation is that it is not enough to correctly translate a word, a sentence or an entire work. The translator must also be an artist

As for the concept of norm, normative manifestations in the English and Uzbek literary language and artistic works, violations of the norm in the speech process and ways to correct them, the current normative status of the English and Uzbek languages, the cultural criterion of the language is that Norm is the state and possibility of using language units in the speech process, which are accepted, approved and understandable by the members of the society. In this article, we will discuss whether or not language standards were followed in the translation of the great American writer E. Hemingway's work "A Farewell to Arms" and two other literary texts. While thinking about the translation of the American writer E. Hemingway's work "A Farewell to Arms", we found it appropriate to give the Russian versions in the examples, because this work was translated into the Uzbek language indirectly, that is, through the Russian language. It is known that the language and speech culture of the characters in any work reflects the image and character of the heroes of the work. The language of the characters speaking in different speech situations is characterized only by that character's character. Such uniqueness is also reflected in his tone of voice, actions, and mannerisms.

These behaviors are used in the author's statement, characters' sentences through lexical phraseological units, without receiving certain stylistic functions, they are influenced by the units in the original, and are used in abnormal conditions. and sometimes it can lead to completely different interpretations of meaning and function.

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