

TRANSLATION AS A MEANS OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract:

The article is devoted to the theory and tasks of literary translation. It also reflect on the translation of metaphor in Uzbek and English languages

Key words: translation studies, communication, theory, literary translation, scientific analysis, linguistics, translation problems, metaphor

Among the wide range of means reflecting the mentality, history and culture of the people, having the socio-cultural value, translation is of a great importance. People of one culture get acquainted with the peculiarities of other cultures from literary works and other sources. One of such sources spread widely in modern world is translations from one language into another. Literary translation contains information that reflects, preserves and transmits from generation to generation customs and culture, the history and art of the people, characterizes everyday life and customs, psychological characteristics and temperament - the mentality of the people, in whole [9]. Literary translation is very important, it may be used as a means connecting people of different nationalities, countries and cultures. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev adopted on September 13 in 2017 it is stated that —much attention should be paid to the development and improvement of culture of reading books and love for books, development of the system of publishing and spreading books. It is emphasized the necessity of putting the best works of Uzbek and world literature in Internet with the purpose of delivering them to wide range of book readers|| [1;2]. Following to the principle «Friendship of literature – friendship of peoples», in our country much attention is paid to translation and publication of masterpieces of world classical and modern literature and we have a unique creative school of literary-artistic translation but there are still some problems in this sphere. [2;2]. One of the famous scholars J.Holmes thinks that «...theory of literary translation should be a part of the complex, systematic science about the world literary process» [12]. Today translation is regarded as a kind of intercultural communication in which a translator plays a role of a mediator. N.K. Garbovskiy defines translation as « dynamic bilingualism, in which not only two languages but two cultures are in contact, and a translator is a place of contact of both - two languages and two cultures» [4;316]. G.Gatchechiladze says that «translation is always a reflection of artistic reality of the

original» [3;253-254].. One of the widely-spread lexical stylistic devices based on the principle of identification of two objects is a metaphor. The term metaphor means transference of some quality from one object to another. From the times of ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric the term has been known to denote the transference of meaning from one word to another. Metaphors as an object of investigation have been studied in some Turkic languages: in Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen. The stylistic use of language units in the works of fiction, including the stylistic device metaphor on the material of the Uzbek language has been studied by such scholars as N. Kambarov, L. Abdullaeva, S. Ashirbaev, A. Mamajanov, I.K.Shukurov. The works of such scholars as G.Musabaev, R.Sizdikova, K.Jumaliev are also devoted to the study of metaphor in the belles-lettres style. As for the study of metaphors in the Uzbek language, the following works deserve attention: —Development of the functional styles of the literary language and the vocabulary of the Uzbek language by prof. N.Qambarov [5] and —Stylistics of the Uzbek language by A. Muminov . One of the important works devoted to the study of stylistic use of metaphors in the literary works the famous Uzbek poets is the research of N.Kambarov [3]. Thus, we see that there are few works in which metaphors have been investigated in the literary works of the famous Uzbek poets. Metaphors, like all stylistic devices, can be classified according to their degree of unexpectedness.

The famous Uzbek scholar, professor N.Kambarov distinguishes three types of metaphor:

- 1) language trite metaphors, which are commonly used in speech;
- 2) language figurative metaphors, which are absolutely unexpected, unpredictable and
- 3) individual, genuine metaphors which are subjective, they are usually coined individually by certain writers and poets [5:23].

We can come to the following conclusion: - in the literary translation of poetic works from one language into another there are some changes in versification according to peculiarities of each language, because the versification in poetry of each language has its own specific features; - a lexical stylistic device metaphor was widely used by the poet in his works. He was skill in using different types of metaphor: language trite, figurative and individual, genuine metaphors. The poet enriched the Uzbek poetry by the individual genuine metaphors, which characterize the individual style of the poet; - it should be emphasized, that in translations of the poet's works from Uzbek into English, the interpreter tried to keep his style and also his skill in using the stylistic device metaphor. Translation of the best works of classic and modern Uzbek poetry into English gives wide opportunities to readers of foreign countries to get acquainted with our national literature, including poetry and culture and may serve as a means of intercultural communication. Translations help to discover peculiarities

and variety of cultural values, customs and traditions, they promote to mutual understanding and respect, enriching the culture of the people and contributing much into the development of their language, literature, science and technique, and strengthening intercultural communication in whole. The poet's love to the Motherland, humanistic ideas, subtle lyricism and great poetic skill let him reach to the top of the Uzbek poetry. The heritage of the poet-classic, his well-known epigram —The best creation of the world is a human-being remain valuable today, they play a great role in the education and upbringing of the young generation in our country.

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