

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 21.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Dilafuz Olimova

Uzbekistan State World Languages University,  
Teacher

## TRANSLATION ISSUES OF LEXEMES EXPRESSING PERSONALITY IN THE NOVEL “THE DAYS GONE BY” BY ABDULLA KODIRI

**Abstract:** The article is devoted issues of utilizing equivalency and adequacy of lexemes expressing human personality in Uzbek and English in translation of “O’tkan kunlar” by Abdulla Qodiriy (“The days gone by”). It also shows how well translators manage to get originality and adequacy in translation using equivalents with the help of clear examples from the novel.

**Key words:** translation, adequacy, equivalency, originality, pragmatics.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Olimova, D. (2019). Translation issues of lexemes expressing personality in the novel “the days gone by” by Abdulla Kodiri. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 169-171.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-32> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.32>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

The translation is considered as a main factor accelerating the relations and interactions of various folk literature. Through the translation work, the readers can see the pearls of the world literature, they mature their aesthetic feelings, their tastes, and their concepts about beautiful things. In turn, it is significant to remark that translation is the type of creation, which is to compose the same text in another target language. Translation is also reckoned as the most important form of interethnic communication. For a more complete description of the translation, the term includes the process of transforming a work in a particular language to the second language; it should be highlighted that the meaning of speech in this process cannot be changed at all.

In the procedure of translating each work, the term "adequacy" is utilized a lot. An adequate translation means that the content of the original text is accurate and explicit in the translation language, it is, thus, a relation between means and purpose viewing as process-oriented. It is impossible to get an adequacy via word-for-word translations. As an example it can be mentioned that How are you? can not be translated as "Qanday bo'lasiz siz?" into Uzbek. Instead, depending on contextual meaning, it sounds like:

Axvollarigiz qalay? (How about your stuff?)

Sog'lingiz yaxshimi? (Are you healthy?)

Ishlaringiz yaxshimi? (How is it going?)

The choice of any of these alternatives depends on the knowledge and skills of the interpreter. The interpreter is limited to the text in which he or she is decoding who cannot go out, cannot continue the idea that author has propagated, and it is impossible to reduce the work. In short, the interpreter only translates what exists. But even though the translation is so limited in terms of the stated above, it is viewed as a word art. The reason of this is that the interpreter works in the field of language. Certainly, it is apparent that the basic unit of the language is a word. Scientists claims that the most important indicators for literary work - artistry, image, imagery, symbolism and meticulousness - all are hidden, expressed in the word, and carried out by them. Hence, the choice of words is of paramount importance in literary translation. Translation of lexical units with the help of equivalents into the second language is commonly the most effective way of getting adequate translation and ensures that their stylistic function is in line with each other. Experienced translators, therefore, try to use this method more often during their deciphering process.

However, in the process of translating through equivalents, the meaning of both the original and the translated language cannot be equal as content and the

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

stylistic functions are not comprehended deeply by the translators. Below, it is classified the degree of equivalence of lexical units representing human character in the initial novel of Uzbek literature by Abdulla Qadiriyy's "The days gone by":

...o'zga hujralarda yengil ta'biatlik, serchaqchaq kishilar bo'lg'anida bu hujraning egasi boshqacha yaratilishda: og'ir tabiatlik, ulug' gavalik, ko'rkam...

...while there were light-minded, tiresome, not serious people in those rooms, here was a smart man looking totally different: quiet, strong and tall in his stature...

In the example above, there are significant dissimilarities in the equivalence of the lexical units. In accordance with Kudrat Musaev, 5 types of equivalence in terms of degree of correspondence, are described in the book "Fundamentals of Translation Theory". The abovementioned example is related to the third type of equivalence that the following features between the original and the translation texts can be clearly seen: the equivalent means of the two languages do not fit into the lexical context. The translation of such partial non-coincidence in the creation does not cause misrepresentation, it creates the meaningful conformity. When some of the characters are explicitly stated in detail in a language statement, the such features is kept indefinable in the second language, but its details are slightly clearer. The foregoing "boshqacha yaratilishda" phrase in Uzbek is interpreted in English as: here was a smart man looking totally different. Through this, the interpreter tried to maintain pragmatic adequacy. The equivalence of the words in the English translation of the novels is highly evident and the lexical composition of the two languages is more similar. The exact equivalence of the lexical units occurs.

...Yuzidan muloyimlik, eriga itoat va to'g'rilik ma'nolari tomib turg'an bu xotin qutidorning rafiqasi – Oftob oyim.

... stately, beautiful, open, friendly and gentle with an expressive of absolute obedience to her husband, a qutidor's wife – Oftob oyim.

Also, as a result of the study, it became clear that there was not enough adequate translation in the translation due to the lack of English equivalence of certain units representing the character of the person in Uzbek:

...so'ng chekda xo'rlangan va favqulodda xo'rlangan yuragi bilan ixtiyorsiz "makkor,

insofsiz!" dedi. ... Yana "Yaxshiliqni bilmagan haromzoda" deb qo'ydi.

He nearly lost his conciseness, he only said: "Insidious". He stood for some minutes and then added: "...the deceiver".

It is evident that the lexical units, such as insofsiz, haromzoda, have no analogues in English, thus, words deceiving and insidious are taken to clarify the meaning. Hence, the pragmatic demand in the translation necessitates the accuracy of the translation text at the level of the original text. The problem of translation is eliminated by the choice of pragmatics, in other words, stylistic equivalent units. In some cases, the translation is not always a matter of linguistic equivalence, in which words or sentences can be considered natural compatibility, that is, the contextual compatibility of the meaning, style and tone of the character being described. An example of this is the following extract from the novel "The days gone by":

...Biz hozir andishaning bandasi, men emas onang biravni ishondirib qo'ygan: bizning oiladan lafzsizlik chiqishi menga ma'qul ko'rilmaydur.

...The only thing that keeps us doing that, is your mother convinced them and promised to hold a wedding party; there was no mendacity in our family, I can't afford.

In the translation above, the translator partially uses word by word translation, but he achieves originality and adequacy by approaching creatively. In the process of translation, "andisha" (shyness) is not expressed as the word shyness cannot fully substitute the meaning. Thus, the word is clarified in a syntactic way. Moreover, the word "lafzsizlik" is translated as a mendacity, and adequacy is achieved with a partial equivalency.

The pragmatic relationship between the language signs and those who use them is that these characters, that is precisely their meanings, are clear and understandable to the same people and should be influenced by them a certain extent. This interpretation of the information only preserves the communicative sensitivity of the original work.

Pragmatic factors are a constituent element of equivalence, and their rebuilding creates a communicative consistency of the translation. As a result, the translation will have an alternative methodological character, and the reader will be impressed by the impression that the workman will have. The problem of pragmatics in the field of interpersonal communication is the task of the interpreter to re-establish the language translation requirement, with the correct understanding of the translation process.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 3.117</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

## References:

1. Musayev, Q. (2005). *Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari*. "Fan" nashriyoti.
2. Salomov, G'. (1983). *Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari*. Toshkent: «O'qituvchi».
3. Salomov G'. *Tarjima tashvishlari*. Toshkent: G'. G'ulom nashriyoti.
4. Qodiriy, A. (2012). *O'tkan kunlar*. Toshkent: Sharq nashriyot matbaa.
5. Tukhtasinov, I. M., Muminov, O. M., & Khamidov, A. A. (2017). *The days gone by. Novel by Abdulla Qodiriy*. Toshkent.
6. Barkhudarov, L. S. (1975). *Yazyk i perevod*. (p.240). Moscow.
7. Komissarov, V. (1990). *Teoriya perevoda*. (p.71). Moscow., IV glava.
8. Newmark, P. (1988a). *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall.
9. Loescher, W. (1991). *Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies*. Tuebingen: Guten Narr.
10. Seguinot, C. (1989). *The translation process*. Toronto: H.G. Publications.