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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: 2022 Issue: 07 Volume: 111

Published: 21.07.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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APPROACHES TO THE ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT TRANSLATION IN MODERN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Abstract: This article deals with the problems of translation of children's fiction based on the analysis of foreign works. Scientific works of foreign and our researchers are analyzed.

Key words: translation, fiction, cultural aspect, literature, polysystem, methodological base, various strategies, methodological approach.

Language: English

Citation: Aliboyeva, N. A. (2022). Approaches to the analysis of literary text translation in modern translation studies. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (111), 140-144.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-111-16> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.07.111.16>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

The problem of translating children's literature plays an important role in the socio-cultural education and development of the young generation of any culture and people. It should be noted that studies of the problems of translation of children's fiction appeared not so long ago, which determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

The American poet, translator-scientist J. Holmes first proposed the term "translation studies" (Translation Studies), there was a gradual departure from the purely linguistic concept of translation to the modern interpretation of it as a tool for intercultural communication.

In world translation studies, special attention is paid to the study of the problems of translation of children's literature in various aspects, concretizing in the works of many foreign scientific researchers such as E. Kseni, V. Dukmak, A. Chelalga., H. Z. Hussein, T. Reinbert, Sh Bury, T. V. Gabriele et al.

Special attention is drawn to the scientific work of E. Xeni "Issues of Concern in the Study of Children's Literature Translation" ("Problems of studying the translation of children's literature" [1], which is devoted to issues of concern when studying the translation of children's literature. This work addresses issues such as missionary the role of

translation of children's literature, the theoretical basis of translation, the invisibility of the translator, low status, profile, translatability and untranslatability, ideology, censorship and many other issues related to the problems of translation.

The author of this study states the following, "The directions of research emerging as a result of globalization, as well as new trends in research on translation strategies, will have an impact on the research structure of the translation of children's literature. Turning translation strategies towards new technologies, process research, and new methodologies that can effectively support research into translators' strategies and norms, behaviors, decision-making, and emotions during translation can lead to challenging research directions and shed some light on aspects of fiction (HL) that have not yet been explored.

It should be noted that the epicenter of this scientific work is precisely the child reader and the problems of translation studies precisely from the point of view of this object, which has a different perception of the world around it, specifically different from the adult reader. The materials of this study represent a complex of original resources for the methodological base of new research in the field of translation of children's literature.

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The next dissertation of the Arab researcher V. Dukmak [2] touches upon the problems of the cultural aspect in the translation of children's literature into Arabic. In this work, there are such categories as: cultural references, names and wordplays in the translation of children's literature into Arabic. Based on the analysis of three books from the famous Harry Potter series by the English writer J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone", "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire", "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" and their Arabic translations, the author examines idiosyncratic aspects of the fantasy novel subgenre intended for teen readers.

The author considers children's literature in the Arab world, which occupies a peripheral position in the Arab literary polysystem, as the object of research. According to the author, if we turn to the heritage of Arabic literature, we can clearly see that it was mainly created by men and for them. Arab society was, and to some extent still is, very patriarchal.

Analysis of Subject Matters

The author of this work came to the following conclusions about the norms of translation for children in the Arab world in books about Harry Potter:

"The apparent lack of oversight of the Harry Potter translation project from Russian to Arabic, despite considerable effort in manual analysis, there are always limitations and reference calculations cannot claim full accuracy due to the sheer size of the books being analyzed, as well as that the analysis does not use any electronic auxiliary tools. The use of a machine aid would help, however, to ensure accuracy in the frequency of a single reference throughout the book, and hence consistency in its treatment of a given reference in translation.

In our opinion, the work that deserves attention belongs to Z. Hussein, whose title is as follows: "Strategies and Motivations in Translated Children's Literature: Defoe's Robinson Crusoe as a Case Study" [3]. The work considers the problems of translating children's literature in general and translations of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" in particular, also mistranslations and possible violations caused by cultural and ideological differences between Arab and foreign cultures play a special role in this study. Due to this, the problems of translation are divided into the following: ideological and cultural. The study explored the various strategies that translators have learned when dealing with these issues. The author shows what the translators tried to do to fill the gap that may result from a literal translation.

Moreover, the author emphasizes in the work "The translation of children's literature into Arabic, like adult literature, poses not only linguistic, but also cultural problems regarding cultural references, foreign names and customs, and other cultural, social and ideological aspects, since Arabic and English cultures really differ. For translators, this is even

more difficult because children cannot be expected to accept or understand certain aspects of English culture. Since children are likely to be influenced by what they read, translators must be able to translate foreign elements in a way that does not shock the Arab child reader with harmful aspects such as ideas of violence, racism and ethnicity, and the use of taboos."

In general, the analysis of the work is very original and informative, but at the same time there are some shortcomings: since the work deals with the problems of translating the book "Robinson Crusoe" by Defoe, which is no longer intended for children's literature, but most likely for adults or in extreme case for adolescents.

The work of another Arab researcher A. Chelalga "Investigating Difficulties in Translating Cultural References in Children's Literature. Case study: J. M. Barrie's Peter Pan [4] examines children's literature and its translation with a greater focus on the processing of cultural references. It aims to present the various approaches and procedures used in translating cultural references and thus highlight the difficulties that hinder their processing. This was achieved by analyzing J.M. Barry's book "Peter Pan" published in 1995 and its translation into Arabic, which was made by Kawser Mahmud, published in Egypt by 'Hindawi in 2013.

Research Methodology

In his study, the author comes to the following conclusion:

1. the specificity of each culture and its unique way of perceiving various aspects of life reduces the possibility of conveying a complete message
2. Links with multiple associations create a complication that is difficult to handle.
3. The dissimilarity in the age and understanding of the foster child makes it difficult to decide on the appropriate procedure.
4. The child's background and prior knowledge of the source language and culture, which is for the most part limited, makes it difficult for the interpreter to grasp the approximate meaning.

The rather sufficient amount of work and the extensive material involved in it proves that this work is unique in its kind. In addition, it can be argued that the results of this work are invaluable material in the study of the problems of translating children's literature from English into Arabic, it is this important detail that almost corresponds to the translated language of our choice, since Uzbek and Arabic cultures are related, due to one religion and a similar cultural outlook.

In the next study, conducted by Charlotte Berry, "Publishing, translation, archives" (Nordic children's literature in the United Kingdom, 1950-2000) [5] is also of great interest to researchers of the problems of translation of children's fiction.

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This dissertation takes an interdisciplinary approach, drawing primarily on archival and bibliographic research, as well as the fields of children's literature, book history and translation, to examine British translations of Scandinavian children's literature since the 1950s.

The author of this study uniquely combines the linguistic knowledge of the Scandinavian languages with the professional training of an archivist and informer, which allows him to use an unusual methodological approach that combines a detailed bibliographic study with the complex use of archival primary sources related to major British publishing houses.

This study included the history of Scandinavian children's literature in the UK. First, the boundaries of the corpus of translated Nordic children's literature in the British context were broadly defined as a result of a comprehensive review. Secondly, the issues of choosing the text and the author have been resolved. Along with a third and final focus on editorial and translation leading publishers, both last lines of research are considered, which were explored through extensive use of oral interviews and consultations with accessible and up-to-date publishing collections.

Since this research work includes three academic disciplines: the history of the book and publishing, translation and children's literature, it responds to the trends of new fields, moreover, it relevant theoretical concepts from translation studies are used. Despite the above, the study does not specifically address the problem of translation, but only pays attention to the theoretical framework based on the results of the practice of other researchers.

Another notable work is Thomson-Wohlgemuth's *Children's Literature and its Translation. An Overview* [6], which includes a theoretical framework that focuses on distinguishing the concept of children's literature from the concept of literature written for adults, and depicts the four main actors in the translation process, i.e. author, translator, publisher and critic. Differences between cultures and their consequences are also identified, as well as, in this regard, methods of adaptation. The section on specific translation issues deals with issues such as the translation of names, language, and the role of illustrations.

The paper attempts to discern the processes taking place with children's literature and its translation, analyze them and subsequently identify the main influences of force.

Although the main aim of the dissertation was to cover as many aspects of children's literature and its translations as possible, to give a general idea of the subject and to provide a useful reference work, in the opinion of the author it is impossible to include all aspects of the subject, since the wide variety of factors, elements and views it is beyond the scope of a work of this magnitude. It would seem that the main

question in the genre is "What makes a translation of a children's book "good"?"

For the reasons given in this dissertation, this question is difficult, if not impossible, to answer due to the many conflicting influences and opinions.

This paper also shows that too many changes of this kind are considered unnecessary and even undesirable. Such changes are seen as manipulating the child, who himself is too inexperienced to understand what has been done. Many scholars regard these "change procedures" as negative and regard texts with such unnecessary modifications as second-rate. They argue that it is not right for children to learn about other cultures and their special customs. They acknowledge that this is problematic, since the main goal of translating children's books is to make literature accessible throughout the world, and thereby promote international understanding and empathy among people.

It is precisely the problems of discrepancy between the age and culture of the reader of translated texts that are combined into one expedient system, which adds a huge privilege to this work, the only drawback of which is that the variety of factors, elements and views goes beyond the work of such a volume.

Study of the problems of translation of children's literature on the material of the Uzbek language.

The problems of translating children's literature on the material of the Uzbek language have not been studied quite often, despite this, we have analyzed several of those that deserve worthy attention.

One of these works is the dissertation of M.K. It deals with the issue of observing a poetic text and recreating it in another language, which has long attracted the attention of practitioners and theorists of translation, and different, sometimes completely contradictory, scientific views are expressed on this issue.

In this work, for the first time, general and specific aspects of poetic translation from English and American literature into Uzbek, the possibilities of bringing the translated text closer to the original, achievements and shortcomings in this area, as well as their causes were studied.

Moreover, the current study analyzes the Uzbek translations of Henry Longfellow, Robert Burns, Langston Hughes, compares new direct and previous direct translations of William Shakespeare, George Byron, reconstructs the heroic nature of ideas and objective content.

In conclusion of the scientific research, such important points as the uniqueness of the chosen topic can be noted, which gives the work an even greater status in the world of scientific research. It touches upon those problems of translation that are an integral part of comparative, contrastive linguistics. It was this feature that served as a reason to be among the first dissertations written in the Uzbek language, in which

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two unrelated languages are compared, that is, belonging to different language families, such as English and Uzbek. Moreover, this dissertation deals with the problems of translating not only prose, but also poetry, which will serve as a theoretical basis for our study, since in the following chapters we will analyze translations of poems in the works of Roald Dahl.

Another work that deserves special attention is the study by G. A. Ostonova, on the topic: ““Ming bir kecha” asari uzbekcha tarzhimalarining qiyosiy tadqiqi (davr, services of tarjima anigligi muammolari)”. In it, for the first time, the Uzbek translations of the work “1000 and One Nights” were analyzed as part of a comprehensive study that revealed the specifics of each translation.

The literary value of the Persian source underlying the translations of Sidikiy Khondalikia, Ahror Mahmud and their artistic ideas was studied. The achievements and shortcomings of each translator, the chosen path, the level of skill are revealed, on this basis the principles of freedom and creativity in the history of translation, literalism are determined and the reasons are explained.

In the course of the study, various translations of this work were analyzed, in which translators tried to convey the artistic means and charm of the work in their own way, but in general it was found that the following is necessary: 1) to receive visual means accurately, without changes; 2) apply new alternatives; 3) reduce where necessary; 4) use additional visual aids; 5) add artistic colors.

In addition, translations of "1000 and One Nights" from 1959 to 1966 were examined in the dissertation, their original copy and the Persian translation were intended for comparison.

Having analyzed the above, it can be noted with confidence that this scientific dissertation includes a fairly sufficient amount of information and the extensive material involved in it proves that this work is unsurpassed in its kind and can serve as a methodological basis for our dissertation research. Only the lack of analysis of translations of a work in

English is an unimportant, but still noticeable feature, due to the fact that our dissertation research is devoted to the problems of translation from English into Russian and Uzbek.

Analysis and results

M. A. Kholmatova's research on the topic “Problems of artificial translation of classical lyrics into English and Russian languages” is close, in fact, to our dissertation work. It analyzes the world of the ancient first Turkish written monuments and their place in literature.

The source of the study was the works of Yusuf Khas Hajib "Kutadgu Bilig" and "Devoni Lug'at-it Turk" by Mahmud Kashgari.

In conclusion, it should be noted that classical lyric works and their comprehensive study of interpretations are expanding.

Diverse is only the field of translation of poetry in this area, which can open up a wide range of possibilities for interpretation. Language in the translation of poetic art and, in addition to the problems that are explained by the specifics of cultures, each of the internal capabilities of the language, experience and skills of translators, these are qualities that stem from their personal qualities, their worldview does not play a secondary role. Literary media from one language to another literary translation requires great aesthetic skill from the translator.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that "Devoni lugat-it Turk" and "Kutadgu bilig" are world works that are studied by the public in various fields of science and translated into many languages during the period of world civilization and transformation. Foreign translations of these works provide a stable link between the Uzbek people and the world scientific community. The uniqueness of this study lies precisely in this, and to surpass its predecessors working in this industry. In addition, these works are of great importance for Uzbek translation studies.

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