

**COMPLEXITIES IN TRANSLATION OF CULTURAL NUANCES IN FICTION FROM
UZBEK TO ENGLISH****Anvarjonova Zarifaxon Abrorjon qizi**

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ANNOTATION

Translating cultural nuances in fiction from Uzbek to English presents significant challenges due to the deep cultural context and unique expressions embedded in the original text. Uzbek literature is characterized by rich cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and social norms that do not always have direct equivalents in English. These elements are crucial for conveying the story's full meaning and emotional depth. Translators must adeptly handle differences in cultural contexts, historical references, levels of politeness, and distinctive cultural symbols and metaphors. Additionally, preserving the emotional and psychological nuances of the original language is essential to maintain the narrative's authenticity and impact. Addressing these challenges requires a culturally sensitive and creative approach, ensuring that the essence and richness of Uzbek fiction are effectively conveyed to English-speaking readers.

Key words: cultural references, idiomatic expressions, social norms, formidable challenge, cultural context, historical references, symbol, metaphor, narrative, original text.

INTRODUCTION

Translating fiction from Uzbek to English involves more than just linguistic conversion; it requires a deep understanding of the cultural nuances embedded in the original text. Uzbek literature is rich with cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and social norms that may not have direct equivalents in English. These elements are integral to the storytelling and convey significant meaning and emotional depth. However, capturing these nuances in translation poses a formidable challenge. Translators must navigate differences in cultural contexts, historical references, levels of politeness, and unique cultural symbols and metaphors. Additionally, the emotional and psychological subtleties expressed in the original language need to be preserved in the translation to maintain the authenticity and impact of the narrative. This introduction outlines the complexities of translating cultural nuances from Uzbek to English, highlighting the importance of a nuanced and culturally sensitive approach to ensure that the essence of the

original work is effectively conveyed to English-speaking audiences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The issue of interpretation of cultural nuances in fiction from Uzbek to English were studied in the research of Z.Anvarjonova and Z.Djalolov.

Methods to overcome this problem were studied in the research of R.Jakobson, T. McArthur, E.Sapir, E.Pound, R.Arrojo, E.Nida and C.R.Taber.

RESULTS

Translating fiction from Uzbek to English involves more than just converting words from one language to another; it requires capturing the cultural essence and nuances embedded in the original text. This process presents several significant challenges:

CULTURAL REFERENCES AND IDIOMS

Uzbek fiction is rich with cultural references and idiomatic expressions that are deeply rooted in the country's history, traditions, and social norms. These elements often have no direct equivalents in English, making it challenging for translators to convey the same meaning and impact. For instance, an Uzbek idiom like "ko'ngil ochmoq" (literally "to open one's heart") means to enjoy oneself or relax, but translating it literally into English would confuse readers unfamiliar with the cultural context.

SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Uzbek literature frequently references historical events, social customs, and local traditions that may be unfamiliar to English-speaking readers. Translators must provide enough context to make these references understandable without disrupting the narrative flow. This can involve adding explanatory footnotes or rephrasing passages to include background information, which can be difficult to balance with maintaining the original tone and style of the text.

POLITENESS AND FORMALITY LEVELS

The Uzbek language has various levels of politeness and formality that are expressed through specific vocabulary and verb forms. Translating these nuances into English, which has a more limited system for expressing formality, can be challenging. For example, the respectful way of addressing someone older or of higher status in Uzbek may not have a direct equivalent in English, leading to potential loss of the intended respect or politeness.

CULTURAL SYMBOLS AND METAPHORS

Uzbek fiction often uses symbols and metaphors that are unique to Uzbek culture. These literary devices can be difficult to translate accurately because their meanings are closely tied to the cultural context. For instance, a metaphor involving the mulberry tree, which is significant in

Uzbek culture, might not resonate with English-speaking readers unless its cultural significance is explained.

EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NUANCES

Uzbek fiction can express emotions and psychological states in ways that are unique to the cultural context. Translating these subtleties requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures to ensure that the emotional impact is preserved. This can be particularly challenging with emotions or states of mind that are described differently in Uzbek compared to English.

HUMOR AND WORDPLAY

Humor and wordplay are often culturally specific and can be especially difficult to translate. Jokes, puns, and humorous expressions in Uzbek may rely on cultural knowledge, language-specific wordplay, or social nuances that do not have direct parallels in English. Translators must find creative ways to convey the humor in a way that makes sense to English-speaking readers while maintaining the original tone and intent. For example,

Original Uzbek Text:

In Uzbek, there is a humorous idiom: "Karnay karnayning tilini tushunmaydi," which literally translates to "The trumpet doesn't understand the language of the trumpet."

Literal Translation:

"The trumpet doesn't understand the language of the trumpet."

Explanation:

This idiom is used humorously to describe a situation where two people, who are supposed to understand each other well (like two trumpets in an orchestra), completely fail to communicate. The humor comes from the absurdity of the idea that two identical instruments cannot understand each other.

Translated into English with Cultural Adaptation:

"Two peas in a pod, but still can't see eye to eye."

To convey the humor and meaning behind the idiom, a culturally adapted phrase is used. "Two peas in a pod" is an English idiom that means two people who are very similar. Adding "but still can't see eye to eye" introduces the element of failed communication, preserving both the humor and the meaning of the original Uzbek idiom. This adaptation keeps the spirit of the original humor intact while making sense in the cultural context of the English-speaking audience.

DISCUSSION

How to overcome cultural nuance translation challenges

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

One approach to overcoming these challenges is cultural adaptation, where the translator modifies references and idiomatic expressions to fit the cultural context of the target audience. This involves finding equivalent expressions in English that carry a similar meaning or emotional weight, even if they are not direct translations.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Adding explanatory notes or glossaries can help readers understand cultural references and idiomatic expressions. This method allows translators to provide the necessary context without altering the original text significantly. However, it requires a careful balance to avoid overwhelming the reader with too much additional information.

COLLABORATION WITH CULTURAL EXPERTS

Collaborating with cultural experts and native speakers can enhance the accuracy and depth of the translation. These experts can provide insights into the cultural nuances and suggest appropriate ways to convey them in English. This collaboration ensures that the translation captures the essence of the original work while making it accessible to a broader audience.

CREATIVE TRANSLATION

Creative translation involves using literary devices and imaginative approaches to convey the original text's spirit and intent. Translators might use metaphors, similes, or other figurative language to capture the cultural nuances and emotional impact of the original work. This approach requires a high level of linguistic skill and creativity to ensure that the translation resonates with English-speaking readers.

CONCLUSION

Translating the cultural nuances in fiction from Uzbek to English is a complex endeavor that requires more than linguistic proficiency; it demands a profound understanding of both cultures and their unique expressions. The challenges range from translating idiomatic expressions and cultural references to conveying the appropriate levels of politeness and formality, and preserving the emotional and psychological depth of the original text. Furthermore, cultural symbols, metaphors, humor, and wordplay present additional layers of difficulty.

To effectively bridge these cultural and linguistic gaps, translators must employ a combination of strategies. Cultural adaptation allows for the modification of references and idiomatic expressions to resonate with English-speaking readers. Explanatory notes provide

necessary context without significantly altering the original text. Collaboration with cultural experts ensures a deeper, more accurate translation. Creative translation, using figurative language and imaginative approaches, helps capture the original work's spirit and emotional impact.

In conclusion, the translation of Uzbek fiction into English is not just a technical task but an art form that requires creativity, cultural sensitivity, and an in-depth understanding of both languages. By addressing the challenges and employing effective strategies, translators can preserve the richness and beauty of Uzbek literature, making it accessible and engaging for a global audience.

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