

**CULTURAL SYMBOLS AND METAPHORS IN TRANSLATING FICTION FROM
UZBEK TO ENGLISH****Anvarjonova Zarifaxon Abrorjon qizi**

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ANNOTATION

Translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English requires a nuanced approach to capture the richness and depth of Uzbek literature. These elements carry cultural significance and convey complex ideas, presenting challenges in finding equivalent expressions or conveying the intended meaning to English-speaking readers. Successful translation involves creative adaptation, contextual explanation, and a deep understanding of both cultures to ensure the integrity and impact of the original work are preserved in the translated text.

Key words: creative adaptation, cultural symbols, metaphors, complex ideas, emotions, cultural values, creativity, cultural sensitivity, social contexts, source language.

INTRODUCTION

Translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English is a nuanced and intricate process that goes beyond mere word-for-word translation. In Uzbek literature, symbols and metaphors are often laden with cultural significance, reflecting the values, traditions, and social nuances of Uzbek society. These literary devices play a crucial role in conveying complex ideas and emotions, making them integral to the richness of the original text. However, these same elements can pose significant challenges when translating into English, as their meanings may not always have direct equivalents or may not be immediately understood by English-speaking audiences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

I used several Uzbek words as the bright example to explain this theme ,such as “lola”, “anor”, “yerni haydash”, “paxta”, “oy nurida” and several phrases such as "Uning yuzlari lolalarday chiroyli edi" , "Ular anor bog‘iday farovon hayot kechirishdi", "U yerni haydaganday

qattiq mehnat qildi", "Paxtadek oppoq orzular", "Oy nurida ularning muhabbati yanada yorqinlashdi"

The issue of cultural symbols and metaphors were studied in the research of Shahriyor Zohidjon Ogli Kholmatov, and Yuldosheva Madaminjon Qizi Mushtariybegim, Gibbs, Raymond W, Mithen, Steven, Lakoff, George

RESULTS

Translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English presents a unique set of challenges. These elements are deeply ingrained in the cultural context of the original language and often carry meanings that are not immediately obvious to readers from different cultural backgrounds. In Uzbek literature, symbols and metaphors are used to convey complex ideas, emotions, and cultural values, and translating them accurately requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures.

For example, in Uzbek literature, the "tulip" often symbolizes beauty and love, and the "pomegranate" can represent abundance and fertility. These symbols may not have the same associations in English-speaking cultures, requiring translators to find equivalent symbols that convey similar meanings or to provide additional context to help readers understand the original intent.

Metaphors also pose significant challenges. An Uzbek metaphor that draws on specific cultural experiences or historical events might not resonate with English readers. Translators must decide whether to find an equivalent metaphor in English, explain the original metaphor within the text, or adapt it to something more familiar to the target audience while striving to retain the original's poetic and emotional impact.

Translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English involves a careful balancing act of preserving the original meaning and ensuring that it is accessible and meaningful to English-speaking readers. This requires creativity, cultural sensitivity, and a deep understanding of both cultures to successfully convey the richness and depth of Uzbek literature.

DISCUSSION

Examples of Cultural Symbols and Metaphors in Translating Fiction from Uzbek to English

1. TULIP (LOLA)

Original Uzbek Symbol:

In Uzbek culture, the tulip often symbolizes beauty and love.

Example in Text:

"Uning yuzlari lolalarday chiroyli edi." (Her face was as beautiful as tulips.)

Translation Challenge:

Tulips do not universally symbolize beauty and love in English-speaking cultures.

Possible Translation:

"Her face was as beautiful as a rose." (Using the rose as a more universally recognized symbol of beauty and love.)

2. POMEGRANATE (ANOR)**Original Uzbek Symbol:**

The pomegranate represents abundance and fertility.

Example in Text:

"Ular anor bog'iday farovon hayot kechirishdi." (They lived a prosperous life like a pomegranate orchard.)

Translation Challenge:

The symbolic meaning of pomegranate may not be immediately clear to English readers.

Possible Translation:

"They lived a prosperous life like a flourishing orchard." (Adapting the metaphor to convey prosperity without relying on cultural specificity.)

3. PLOUGHING THE EARTH (YERNI HAYDASH)**Original Uzbek Metaphor:**

Ploughing the earth often symbolizes hard work and preparation.

Example in Text:

"U yerni haydaganday qattiq mehnat qildi." (He worked hard like ploughing the earth.)

Translation Challenge:

The metaphor may not resonate as strongly in English.

Possible Translation:

"He worked hard, laying the groundwork for success." (Using a more universally understood metaphor of laying groundwork.)

4. COTTON (PAXTA)**Original Uzbek Symbol:**

Cotton, a major crop in Uzbekistan, can symbolize purity and economic livelihood.

Example in Text:

"Paxtadek oppoq orzular." (Dreams as white as cotton.)

Translation Challenge:

Cotton might not evoke the same cultural imagery in English.

Possible Translation:

"Dreams as pure as freshly fallen snow." (Using snow to symbolize purity, which is more universally understood.)

5. MOONLIGHT (OYNURIDA)**Original Uzbek Metaphor:**

Moonlight is often used to evoke a sense of calmness and romantic ambiance.

Example in Text:

"Oy nurida ularning muhabbati yanada yorqinlashdi." (In the moonlight, their love shone brighter.)

Translation Challenge:

The metaphor may need contextual adaptation to retain its poetic quality.

Possible Translation:

"Under the gentle glow of the moon, their love grew even brighter." (Maintaining the romantic ambiance while slightly expanding for clarity.)

These examples illustrate the complexity of translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English, requiring careful consideration to maintain the original's meaning and emotional impact while making it accessible to the target audience.

CONCLUSION

Translating cultural symbols and metaphors from Uzbek to English is a challenging yet essential task for conveying the richness and depth of Uzbek literature to a broader audience. These elements are deeply embedded in the cultural and social contexts of the source language, often carrying meanings and connotations that are not immediately apparent to those unfamiliar with the culture. Effective translation requires more than linguistic proficiency; it demands a deep understanding of both cultures and creative adaptation to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience.

By carefully considering each symbol and metaphor, translators can choose the best approach whether finding an equivalent in the target language, providing explanatory context, or creatively adapting the imagery. This process preserves the essence and emotional impact of the

original work, allowing English-speaking readers to appreciate the subtleties and richness of Uzbek fiction. Ultimately, the successful translation of cultural symbols and metaphors enriches the literary experience and fosters greater cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

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