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THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF THE NOVEL "CITADEL" BY A. J. CRONIN INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE  
 А.Ж.КРОНИННИНГ «THE CITADEL» АСАРИНИ ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДАН ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИГА ЎГИРИШ  
 МУАММОЛАРИ  
 ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК РОМАНА "ЦИТАДЕЛЬ"  
 А.КРОНИНА

J.Dilmurodov

## Аннотация

Мақолада А.Крониннинг "Цитадель" ("Қаср") романи орқали феълли ибораларнинг инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига таржима қилишдаги қийинчиликлар ҳақида сўз боради. А.Крониннинг "Қаср" романидан инглиз тилидан ўзбек тилига таржима қилишнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ўрганиш учун фойдаланилган.

## Аннотация

В статье обсуждаются проблемы перевода глагольных фраз в романе «Цитадель» А. Кронина с английского на узбекский язык. В целях изучения переводческих особенностей литературных произведений с английского на узбекский язык использован роман «Цитадель» А.Кронина.

## Annotation

The given article studied the translation problems of phrasal verbs from English into Uzbek in the novel "Citadel" by A.J. Cronin. The novel "The Citadel" by A.J.Cronin was taken as a source of the article, where translation peculiarities of literary texts were studied.

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** феълли ибора, таржима қийинчиликлари, бадий асарлар, таржима қилинган тил, асл манба тили, таққослашнинг мослиги.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** глагольная фраза, трудности перевода, литературные произведения, язык перевода, язык источника, равноценность сравнения.

**Keywords and expressions:** *phrasal verb, translation difficulties, literary works, target language, source language, equivalency.*

English language is widely used now in the business sphere, in the process of negotiations. That is why it is very important to know masterpieces of the famous writers. Literature, like other aspects of linguistics, has inspired all writers of the world.

Our president SH. M. Mirzoyev paid great attention to developing and promoting Uzbek language and its culture to the world. The document also aims to develop intercultural relationships of Uzbekistan, to study Uzbek language and literature, its historical roots and transmit the masterpieces of Uzbek language to the European countries and vice-versa. [1]

The analysis of the English literature is significant from practical point of view. Training students in the context of professional and specific aspects of the foreign languages, and also studying its genres helps them in the future to establish correct intercultural communication, to be well informed about linguistics and literature, obviously helps to improve literacy skills, to become among colleagues authoritative, stimulates professional growth in the professional environment.

In every period in the history of English literature a diversity of talented writers appear. Likewise, readers always exhibit a vast diversity of taste in what they want to read. We have

investigated one of the world's famous literal works of England written by Archibald Joseph Cronin (1896–1981). Archibald Joseph Cronin was a Scottish novelist, dramatist, and non-fiction writer who was one of the most renowned storytellers of the twentieth century. His best-known works are *The Citadel* and *The Keys of the Kingdom*, both of which were made into Oscar-nominated films. He also created the Dr. Finlay character, the hero of a series of stories that served as the basis for the long-running BBC television and radio series entitled Dr. Finlay's Casebook.

Cronin is a "popular" writer in the sense that his stories are told clearly, using traditional techniques of plot and character development. He wrote for the "ordinary" reader, not the critics. The moral of the books is clear, there is no ambiguity.

It is, perhaps, a typical tale of the era in which it was written there were many novels about coal mining, But Cronin, a doctor turned author, had a gift for storytelling, and in his time wrote several very popular and successful novels.

*The Citadel* was controversial among the British medical community due to its examination of the conflict between medical ethics and what must be done to survive in a competitive field.

Many Uzbek writers translated famous masterpieces of the world whose works contributed to the development of the Uzbek literature. In my opinion, every reader can

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## ИЛМИЙ АХБОРОТ

appreciate Uzbek version of "The Citadel" by A.J. Cronin. We tried to transfer the scene, the spirit, and the images of the characters into Uzbek language professionally. We hoped to contribute to our literature with translating "The Citadel" and to make beloved novel of every Uzbek reader.

Translation is a complicated phenomenon involving linguistic, psychological, cultural, literary, ergonomical and other factors. Different aspects of translation can be studied with the methods of the respective sciences. Up to date most of theoretical research of translation has been done within the framework of linguistics.

The observation of translation issues of phrasal verbs in the novel "Citadel" by A.J.Cronin became the object of the given article.

The analyses of translation of phrasal verbs used in the story showed that, some phrasal verbs do not correspond with the one in original text. For example, **to keep— сақламоқ**. "I am sorry, Mrs Howells" Andrew said to the boy's mother, "But you must keep Idris home from school. [2, 15]

– Кечирасиз, Хоуэллс Хоним, – Эндрю боланинг ойисига гапирди

– Лекин сиз Идрисни мактабга юбормаслигингиз керак. [3, 13]

**To give way - .... йўл бермоқ**. "This morning your wife was going over the bridge and of the rotten planks gave away" [2, 58] -Эрталаб рафиқангиз кўприқдан ўтаётганида чириган ёғочлардан бири **синиб кетибди**. [3, 54]

**Cut - кесмоқ** Secretly he was cut that Hampton and his friends did not ring him up. [2, 73] Хэмтон ва дўстлари кўнғироқ қилмаётганлари Эндрюнинг **дилини оғритди**. [3, 60]

**Clear – тозаламоқ**. "Please, clear the room" [2.79] Илтмос, **хонани бўшати**нг. [3, 65]

The aspect of these types of phrasal verbs that unifies them under the single banner *phrasal verb* is the fact that their meaning cannot be understood based upon the meaning of their parts taken in isolation. When one picks on someone, one is not selecting that person for something, but rather one is harassing them.

In analysed story, we faced it very often, so Uzbek translation of some phrasal verbs draw our attention to "**do away with**" - **...яқунлаш**: Example: "Look here, Doctor Llwellyn. I want to tell you – All we assistants think it is unfair to

pay a fifth of our salary. We are going **to do away with**" [2, 45.4].

"Менга қаранг доктор Луэллин. Мен барча ёрдамчи шифокорлар сизга ойлик маошимизнинг бешдан бирини тўлашимизни ноҳақлик деб ўйлашимизни билишингизни хоҳлардим. Биз бунга **чек қўймоқчимиз**" [3, 37].

One of the characteristic features of the fiction, from other products of the book is a word. Its semantic capacity is distinguishing. It is shown in ability of the writer to tell more, than speaks direct sense of words in their set, in its skill to force to work both ideas, and feelings, and imagination of the reader. The semantic capacity of a literary work is shown or in forms of realistic typification, in allegorical meaning, or in the general diversity of art speech.

While analyzing translation materials we observe semantic changes in translation:

**To run into – югурмоқ**. Example: "It is so bad that we have lose touch with Freddie". Andrew said: "I have a feeling we shall **run into** him". [2, 27. 4] — "Энг ёмони, Фрэдди билан алоқамиз узилиб қолди, – деди Эндрю. – У билан қайта **кўришимизни** кўнглим сезяпти". [3, 19]

One more characteristic feature of the fiction is a strongly pronounced national painting of the maintenance and the form. It is important as well close communication between historical conditions and images of product reflecting it. On all these features, characteristic for fiction, also the individual manner of the writer comes to light.

However, proper combination of these means makes it possible to translate any literary text rendering all the necessary information. When choosing the means of translating it is also important to keep in view stylistic characteristics of the text itself and of different words in both the languages.

It is much more difficult to translate those words of source language, which are characterized by partial correspondence to the words of target language. Such words are mostly polysemantic.

That is why in order to translate them correctly it is necessary first of all to state which particular meaning of such a word is realized in the utterance. The most reliable indicator in this case is the context in which the word is used.

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(Recenzent H.Jurayev – doctor of philology)