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# TRANSLATION OF HUMAN IMAGE AND CHARACTER ON THE BASIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF EQUIVALENCE

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**Abstract:** This article focuses on the history of the development of the Uzbek school of translation has its own specificity and originality. It is revealed that peculiarity of translations is characterized by the wide development already in the Middle Ages, from Eastern languages, mainly from Arabic, the presence of bilingual dictionaries; started from the second half of the XIX translations directly from Western languages, and finally, wide development of translations of artistic and scientific literature from the Russian language, including translations from other world literature languages, through the Russian language. The researcher introduced the role of these translations of Russian literature, or through the Russian language, world literature, was very influential on the development of Uzbek culture in general.

**Keywords:** translation, equivalence, distinguish, encyclopedist, metaphorical, linguaculturema, nominations, character, human image.

## **INTRODUCTION.**

The peculiarities of the Uzbek school of translations today is the emerged tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from all world languages, including English. Moreover, translations are mostly in one direction - translated into Uzbek. But there is no active movement from Uzbek to English. In this cultural-literary interchange and interpenetration, the Russian language played the role of a bridge connecting the Uzbek reader with world culture and literature. The Uzbek school of translation of the last century was actually based on translations from

Russian in its basic composition and practice. Consequently, English language literature was also translated by means of the Russian language. Practically there was no school of translation directly from English. [7, 68] The above specifics of the Uzbek school of translation is based on the following factors: First, the Uzbek school of translation was formed in the Middle Ages and was one of the possibilities for the wide development of Islamic religion and culture. Subsequently, many representatives of the School of Science and Literature made a great contribution to the formation and development of Islamic civilization in many sciences. The work of the great encyclopedists of the time is a clear indication of this. One of the characteristics of that time was the availability of translators and bilingual, as well as explanatory dictionaries. Secondly, the development process of the Uzbek translation school has always been associated with the growth of national self-awareness and the manifestation of the ideas of the revival of national greatness, with the growth of the educational movement. Uzbek enlighteners sought to acquaint the reader with the greatest and immortal works that are included in the golden fund of world literature<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it is during the period of enlightenment that the first attempts of translations from Russian and other languages, including from English, appear. Thirdly, the most developed period of the Uzbek school of translations falls on the second half of the last century. It was during this period that the main principles, methodology, main directions of the Uzbek translation school and Uzbek transleology were formed as a scientific discipline. A number of transleologists and translators entered the literary scene. Also, many poets and writers engaged in translation activities. During this period, research was carried out on the peculiarities of literary translation, such transleologists as G.Salamov, S.Mamadzhanov, G.Hodjaev, M.Xolbekov, N.Vladimirova, K.Juraev, N.Kamilov, S.Meliev, S.Azimov, Sh.Atabaev, S.Achilov, B.Ermatov, H.Ismailov, M. Bakaeva, N.Atajanov, K.Musaev. It was during this period that hundreds of translations of

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<sup>1</sup> Morokhovskiy A.N. and others. The Stylistics of the English Language - Higher School, 1984. -P.49

world literary works by dozens of translators, writers and poets, such as Usman Nasyr, Sanjar Syddyk, Jumaniyaz Sharipov, Ninel Vladimirova, Mirzakalon Ismaili (more than 200 works of classics of Russian and Western literature), Gulnara Gafurova, Askad Mukhtar, Gafur Ghulam (Shakespeare, “Othello”), M. Sheikhzade (Shakespeare, “Hamlet”, “Romeo and Juliet”, “King Lear”), Uygun (Shakespeare, “Julius Caesar”), Komil Yashen (Shakespeare, “ Anthony and Cleopatra ”), Jamal Kamal (Shakespeare,“ Richard III”), Kadir Mirmukhamedov (J. Bokacho, “Decameron”), Erkin Vakhidov (Goethe, “Faust”), Abdulla Aripov (Dante, “The Divine Comedy”), Sh.Shamuhamedov (Firdousi, “Shahname” and Classics Persian literature). The works of English poets Robert Burns and Byron, sonnets of Shakespeare, works of Charles Dickens, Jonathan Swift, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway and other authors were translated into Uzbek in the same period, the tragedy of Christopher Marlo “Sahibkiran Timur” was translated into Uzbek. [8, 22-24] In the same period, more than thirty representatives of English and American literature, writers and poets were translated into Uzbek.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS.**

However, the main feature of these translations was that they were not direct translations from English, but were translations mediated through Russian. During the years of independence (after 1991), significant changes took place in the Uzbek school of translations [1]. The practice of direct translations of world literature has increased. The Russian language began to lose the experienced role of the language of the mediator. Fourth, the peculiarities of the Uzbek school of translations today is the emerged tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from all world languages, including English. Moreover, translations are mostly in one direction - translated into Uzbek. But there is no active movement from Uzbek to English. Another feature of today's practice is the development, along with fiction, of translations that are globally significant and recognized by readers in the world literature on social, political, historical, philosophical, scientific, technical and

natural disciplines, including direct translation film materials. Today, there are all possibilities for the broad development of the school of translation into and from the Uzbek language, and most importantly, there is no difficulty in acquiring original works of art. At the same time, in Uzbekistan, the activity on the publication of language dictionaries is developing rapidly, which is a convenient opportunity for transleology. The tradition of direct translations from English into Uzbek begins with the 30s of the last century. Then, in the 80s of the last century, the tradition of direct translations into Uzbek from English was resumed. Thus, the history of translation from English into Uzbek revealed the peculiar aspects of the Uzbek national tradition of language translations. Today, a new, promising, full of opportunities period has begun in Uzbek transleology. The main features of this period are determined by such factors as the expansion of literary, cultural, scientific communication with foreign countries, wide opportunities for learning foreign languages, the opportunity for many people to travel to foreign countries to improve their language skills, especially English, the abundance of necessary school supplies and dictionaries, the ability to use the Internet and telecommunications, the organization in many universities of live communication with native speakers and many and others. However, these opportunities are not enough. Until work on the training of specialists aimed at literary and scientific translation is carried out effectively in the higher education system, flaws in the translations from Uzbek into English and from English to Uzbek will continue to be felt [5,192]. Therefore, among the urgent tasks of the current period related to the field of transleology, we can point out such problems as targeted education of highly qualified personnel, providing them with translation activities, attracting modern poets and writers to translation activities, organizing special courses on translation skills. History of the development of direct translations from English into Uzbek can be divided into the following stages:

1. The first translation stage in the period of national enlightenment (the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century). Translations from the

English language during this period are based on the desire to acquaint with progressive and educational ideas, the desire to promote the most famous works of world literature.

2. Mediated and direct translations from English, carried out in the former Soviet period. (1924-1991). During this period, the most famous works of English-language literature were translated. Behind this activity lies the desire, first of all, to familiarize the reader with progressive literature. It was supported and encouraged financially. But this movement did not develop naturally, but was carried out on the basis of the specific intentions of the national policy of the Soviet period of the country's development.

This was a difficult period in the development of a translation school. Along with the large scale of translations, there were also repressions against translators, lack of freedom for translators when choosing literature for translation, making translations of works approved “from above,” that is, by party organs. Along with this period, properties were inherent, such as censoring the original work, making the necessary changes to it, in some cases a distortion of the original. In most cases, the Russian-language version was first prepared, then it was translated into Uzbek. As a result, the number of direct translations from English is a minority, and in the end, a school of translators capable of direct translations is not created. Translation of works of English literature in the years of independence (1991-2011). A feature of this period is the increased social need for direct translation of works from the English language. But in these translations changes were made in matters of objective preservation of the essence of the original work. At the same time, the question of revising translations saturated with the ideology of a totalitarian system is at the core, that is, they must be freed from censorship amendments and gross interventions in the text. Step by step, the national translation school is starting to recover. However, transleology directly begins to manifest itself not through the translation of works of art, but through dubbing of movies. Another feature of this period is that in the first years of independence,

after the economic and political crisis, transleology as an independent direction of the cultural life of society stops in its development, but then gradually begins to recover.

Above, we purposefully used such a term as English-language literature. Because English-language literature covers literary works of the countries of England, the USA, Australia and other countries, including India. Thus, on the basis of a scientific study of the main features of works translated from English into Uzbek, one can come to the following conclusions: First, the creation of an Uzbek school of translations of a national character became possible only during the period of independence. Therefore, during this period, instead of indirect translations through the Russian language, it was difficult, but still a tradition of direct translations from foreign languages was established. Secondly, in the period of independence, through the activities of the national school of translations, an opportunity has been created to free translations from ideological requirements and censorship. Thirdly, it was during these years that a creative environment and opportunities were created for the restructuring of Uzbek transleology on a national basis and the formation of transleology criteria based on modern requirements.

The words “culture” and “intercultural communication” are broad concepts that even a simple word can indicate that language is inextricably linked with culture. «ST» (“Source translation – original text”) and the words “culture” and “intercultural communication” are broad concepts that even a simple word can indicate that language is inextricably linked with culture.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is important to be aware of the problems of semantic alternatives that determine the degree of similarity between "TG" ("Target translation") [8,22]. If you compare “TT” with “ST”, you can learn to distinguish the degree of semantic similarity between the two texts in the translation process. Many types of translation equivalents differ from each other. Compare:

*Maybe there is some chemistry between us that doesn't mix – Xarakterimiz to'g'ri kelmasligi mumkin.*

*A rolling stone gathers no mass /kim uyida o'tirolmasa, uni mehribonlik kutm aydi.*

*That's a pretty thing to say – uyalsang bo'lardi!*

1) The different features of words in English and other languages are:

- word form, semantic structure of interconnected words and their use in speech;

- In English and Uzbek, interconnected words form different artificial words;

- the semantic structure of the word in the Uzbek language has a definite formal meaning that does not exist in the English word representing the meaning of the word;

the level of lexical valence of a word in English is not the same as a word in Uzbek;

- translate several synonymous words of the same type in English into a single word in Uzbek;

- A comparative study of the structure of words in English and Uzbek, the fact that several simple, artificial and compound words are almost identical;

- age, gender and cognitive factors influencing word choice in translation;

- a definite action that is symbolic in every culture;

- difficulty in translating a definite action if the action form is associated with another form in the host language.

- There are two main types of semantic relationship between English and Uzbek words: equivalent and compatible variants. The fact that the meaning of an English word corresponds exactly to the meaning of an Uzbek word is called the equivalent. For example: Uzbek equivalents of the English words *London, Sypress, twenty, Monday, March*: *London, cypress / cypress, twenty, Monday, March*. Matching variants - a word in one language is translated into another language not by a free, independent word, but by several word combinations, a variant in which



the components and meaning are replaced by corresponding components and meaning in another language [7].

- Famous name, place name, number, days of the week and names of months are equivalent in other languages. Words that have many equivalents in the language are called polesemantic words. There are several equivalents of the polesemantic word. The skill of the translator is shown in finding the Uzbek variants of the English word in the text. For example:

*He said they could not afford to let sentiment stand in the way of business.*

- In the dictionary, the word sentiment has 4 different meanings: 1) look, 2) understanding, 3) excessive emotion, 4) emptiness. The first of the four different meanings is the basic meaning. The translation uses a combination of these meanings. The translator who translated this work chose the meaning of ‘over-indulgence’, and this meaning is translated as follows:

- *He said they can't let their feelings get in the way.* - Words of origin and translation, which have the same denotations in their primary names, may not be equivalent in the speech of people of different cultures when subjected to semantic transformation. For example, the word "mol" in the Uzbek language has a certain negative meaning. That is, those who are immoral, ignorant, and have negative attitudes are compared to "goods".

In English and American culture, the word has a neutral meaning. There is no equivalent of the word “goods” in English. The word "mol" in Uzbek means large horned domestic animals (cows, oxen, buffalo, etc.). You have to use the word ‘cow’ when translating this word into English.

- From this point of view, only a certain people's image, character, way of life, worldview, way of thinking, behavior, dress, food, customs, peculiarities and concepts of naming objects differ from those of other peoples. Words expressing concepts arise that the equivalent of the words these words mean does not exist in the language of other peoples. In linguistics, translation, it is accepted to call such words ‘peculiar words’.

- The word "Realias" was originally derived from the Latin plural word "realia", which originally meant "material", "real", and later became a noun, a term expressing a national word. Specific words are one-word words and phrases belonging to a certain people, which represent objects, concepts and names of events, geographical, ethnographic, literary, material and spiritual life, as well as cultural, social, historical and historical concepts.

- In the research, the gender category is studied as a phenomenon of language and culture, i.e. in the linguoculturological aspect, and the main object is lingvokulturema. Linguoculturema is expressed through the use of gender symbols of words. Words denoting gender preserve the culture of the people. The study of gender features of compound words allows to distinguish important units of gender characteristics in English and Uzbek languages, which are distinguished by common and distinctive features that represent the specific features of the appearance and character of men and women.

Metaphor is the most widely used and unique methodological tool in speech. This feature of it is reflected in space and time, in the structure and function of language. In the course of the study, taking into account the specific features of the language material, the leading means of expressing appearance and character were identified using metaphors. An analysis of metaphorical nominations generated using compound words showed that metaphors given with compound words with plant name components in English take the lead in description human image and character:

*wheat-coloured hair, cut short (O'Henry); he has... hay-coloured whiskers and straw-coloured hair (Thackeray); Her corn-coloured ringlets hung gaily about her face (Dreiser); his hair, they say, turned cotton-white one winter afternoon for no good reason at all (Fitzgerald).*

The following examples of description human image and character representing the components of plant names were also considered:

*pumpkin-head – xumkalla, qovoqbosh; wood- legged – yog’och, oyoq; banana-head – uzun boshli odam; wooden-headed – yog’ochkalla; cabbage-head – telbatabiat.*

In the Uzbek language, compound words with components of zoonyms related to the specificity of human image and character, national culture, traditions and customs come first [6,142]:

*takasoqol – Wide also rubs the chin, elongated jaw, chin. (T. Murad, "Stars burn forever", p. 643); dragonfly - (Not only you will give the stone that fell on the head of a dragonfly like Hodja Abdullah Khatib to the kingdom,) said Navoi. (Oybek, «Navoiy», 44-b)).*

Conceptual metaphors were also identified during the material analysis process. This compound word - metaphors - reveals the deep meaning of human appearance and character, as well as creates a linguistic picture of the world. For example:

*qo’yko’z, qirg’iyburun, zag’chako’z, devqomat, supraquloq, echkisoqol, bitko’, qo’chqorpehona, olmayuz, kovushburun, buldoglunj, darveshtabiat, balchiqmiya, gulbadan, parichexra, tovuqmiya, sheryurak, rat-faced, elephant legged, wood-legged, bone-legged, sour- beaked, sheep-forehead, fluid-face, pumpkin-head, goat-forehead, tramp-nature.*

This compound word represents the national characteristics of metaphors.

## **CONCLUSION**

Considering the metaphorical use of compound words in comparable languages leads to the following conclusions: 1) compound words - metaphors are formed by reflecting the names of plants, zoonyms, etc. that are reflected in human existence 2) they helped to distinguish differences in the use of compound words - metaphors: English In the Uzbek language, eye weapons, beauty weapons, birds and plants are compared, and in the Uzbek language, objects of national and cultural character are compared with colors and so on.

One of important features of today's practice is the development, along with fiction, of translations that are globally significant and recognized by readers in the world literature on social, political, historical, philosophical, scientific, technical and natural disciplines, including direct translation film materials. Today, there are all possibilities for the broad development of the school of translation into and from the Uzbek language, and most importantly, there is no difficulty in acquiring original works of art. At the same time, in Uzbekistan, the activity on the publication of language dictionaries is developing rapidly, which is a convenient opportunity for transleology.

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