

## TRANSLATION OF LITERARY TEXTS: DIFFICULTIES AND STRATEGIES TO BE USED

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**Abstract:** This article aims to discuss difficulties which may occur while translating literary texts as well as adequate translation strategies that can be used by translators to overcome challenges in translation and to preserve the beauty and elegance of original language

**Key words:** translation, literal translation, adaptation, cultural words, translation strategies

**Аннотация:** В этой статье рассматриваются трудности, которые могут возникнуть при переводе художественных текстов, а также адекватные стратегии перевода, которые могут быть использованы переводчиками для преодоления трудностей при переводе и сохранения красоты и изящества языка оригинала

**Ключевые слова:** художественный перевод, дословный перевод, адаптация, культурные термины, стратегии перевода.

**Annotasiya:** Ushbu maqola badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilishda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarni, shuningdek tarjimonlar tomonidan tarjimadagi qiyinchiliklarni yengish va asl tilning go'zalligi va nafisligini saqlab qolish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan tarjima yo'llarini muhokama qilishga qaratilgan

**Kalit so'zlar:** badiiy tarjima, so'zma-so'z tarjima, moslashish, madaniy so'zlar, tarjima strategiyalari

Since the historical times, translation has been playing a significant role for a number of countries strengthening between them cultural, political and economical relationships. While each type of translation is needed in today's fast-paced world, literary translation is becoming more important bridging the gaps among different civilizations. Translating literary works is a complex process which requires the art of adapting a literary text from one language to another, bonding the cultural gaps between two languages.

The history of literary translation

While the term "translation" was firstly used after 15th century, the concept of transferring a text from one language to another already existed. Greek version of the epic Babylonian poems of Genesis can be referred as early example of literary translation which dates back to the 3rd century BC. From that time, literary translation has been in high demand allowing people from different cultures to access works written in a foreign language.



As literary works mostly rely on subtle world play, idioms, metaphors, symbolism and cultural references, some difficulties may occur while translating including challenges to find lexical equivalents, preservation of literary style and tone.

Each language carries with it a unique cultural baggage, encompassing historical, social, and philosophical nuances. A word or phrase in one language may have multiple meanings or connotations in another, making it challenging to find an exact equivalent. Thus, literary translation goes beyond word-for-word equivalence. It demands imagination and creativity to capture the essence of the original text, making it clear and engaging for the reader. According to Newmark, one of the main figures in the founding of Translation Studies in the English-speaking world in the twentieth century, the greatest obstacle to the achievement of an accurate and decent translation is culture. Besides, he observes that culture-bound terms are readily discernible due to their linguistic specificity and resistance to literal translation. However, many cultural practices are embedded in colloquial language, where literal translation can be problematic. Translators often employ descriptive-functional equivalents to address this challenge and ensure accurate meaning transfer. For example, while translating the sentence:

"Cat". - With that simple word Jean closed the scene" -

translator can use method of linguo cultural adaptation. The English word "cat" carries a negative connotation when used to describe a woman, implying she is mean or grumpy. The Russian word "кошка" (koshka) does not have this component of meaning, therefore, the image must be omitted in translation. And appropriate version of translation is:

“- Злючка, - отпарировала Джин, и это простое слово положило конец сцене.”

On top that, a key aspect of literary translation is capturing the author's individual voice and emotional impact. This requires the translator to pay close attention to the author's writing style, word choices, and use of literary devices to create a translation that feels authentic.

To address the difficulties inherent in literary translation, translators utilize a range of strategies designed to meet the unique requirements of each work. One such method, known as "localisation," involves adapting the text to align with the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience. This approach prioritizes readability and accessibility, occasionally compromising the fidelity to the original text.

Another approach to take into account while translating literary texts is using CAT tools. While technology can't fully replace human translators, it can significantly speed up the process and improve the quality of the work.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools are particularly useful for translating informative texts. They can store key terms and phrases, suggest grammatical and orthographic corrections, and streamline the translation process. However, CAT tools may not be as effective for literary texts, which often require a nuanced understanding of cultural context and creative interpretation.

Modern literary translation emphasizes the importance of cultural context. Translators are encouraged to consider the cultural background of the original text

and adapt it to resonate with the target audience. This involves understanding cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and making necessary adjustments to ensure the translated work maintains its impact. While CAT tools can be used in literary translation, they must be carefully reviewed by a human translator to ensure the accuracy and cultural appropriateness of the translation.

In conclusion, translating literary texts is a demanding task that requires not only linguistic skills but also a profound understanding of the literary work's artistic and cultural value. Although, during the process translators may face some challenges, they can still take an advantage of diverse techniques to effectively convey the beauty and intricacy of literary masterpieces across linguistic borders. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, literary translation plays an increasingly crucial role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation and the role of literary translators here is hard to measure.

**References:**

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