

The problems of equivalence in the English Translation the Days Gone by Ilhom Tuxtasinov from Abdulla Kadiri's Uzbek novel Utkan Kunlar

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Annotation: This article examines the problems of translation and equivalence, especially cultural expressions that present national customs and traditions. Cultural terms usually cause fewer problems. This article describes in detail the national and cultural specifics of translating works of Uzbek classical literature into English.

Keywords: Lexical item, equivalence, novel, translation, Uzbek literature, English language.

Introduction:

The translation from the mother tongue into a foreign language must conform to the terminological and pronunciation norms of the language being studied to such an extent that the ideas, intentions, and factual information in the original speech and the speaker's attitude to them are conveyed. A way to avoid communication breakdowns or misunderstandings. In his book *The Last Days*, the novel by Abdullah Qadiri reveals a wide range of human themes and problems. So it is very difficult to define it in a sense. Nevertheless, the author, who laid the foundation for the work as a beautiful love story, was able to address the complex issue between the confrontation between God and the devil, the light and darkness of human destiny.

Literature analysis and methodology:

All grains, seeds and sowing areas were on the enemy's hands, because of the 70 days of battle Tashkent's citizens couldn't manage to harvest. It is also clear from the opinion of the author that the work serves to reveal all the details of the khanate period. Of course, every nation has its own history, its own experiences. In expressing this history, experiences, customs, rituals, of course, the writer-creator shakes the pen, relying on our national traditions. It should be noted that the play uses a lot of national words and phrases, which are a small factor in expressing the identity of the Uzbek people, their special traditions.

We know that the novel "The days gone by" was also recreated in a foreign language in foreign countries, that is, translated into German and English. Of course, translating such an original work from one language to another requires a great deal of knowledge and translation skills from the translator so that the translated work does not lose its charm. This is because many national words used in the play may not have equal equivalents in other languages, but the translator must be able to choose the right way out of this. We also know from the rules of "translation theory" that it is possible to explain non-equivalent terms from one language to another, but devoting oneself to this thing also bores the reader, making it a little difficult to read the work. The solution to such problems can be achieved through a lot of research, which requires real work. The following is an excerpt from the work, which brings to your attention the Uzbek national traditions, national expressions.

Results:

One of the most difficult issues in literary translation is the expression of the features of a living vernacular, namely a vernacular language. Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "The days gone by", one of the rich legacies of the Uzbek people, not only reflects the national traditions of the Uzbek people, but also describes the hardships and injustices experienced by the people at that time. The play vividly

describes the struggle for the throne between the khanates and the lives of ordinary people who suffered as a result of these struggles:

"After 70 days of battle, Nurmuhhammad's 3000 soldiers were diminished for 1500. The lives of military men were sacrificed under the ruins of Tashkent, that's why Nurmuhhammad had to come back without any result. During seventy days of fight, some faithful and true dwellers of Tashkent showed their loyalty to Azizbek and serviced him with ardor and sincerely, that's why he managed to stand against their enemy but now they were in terrible condition as well. During seventy days of war they decisively were pulled apart from the relationship with other villages that's why financial position of their life was under bad situation.

Discussion:

The translation theory classify equivalency types on the type of text in other words each type of text should be matched in proper type of equivalence. For example, poems and verses should be proper translated with equivalence on preserving form of the original text, whereas prose such as story and novel are preferred to translate with equivalence on preservation of content. In the research study, which is related to the lexical items of equivalence, particularly Abdulla Kadyri's book "O'tgan kunlar" (Days gone by), we tried to find the equivalency of lexical items in English version. According to the translation theory principles the prose has content- equivalency type but as the many researches on literary work showed that no unique equivalence could be used and each translator follows own strategies in choosing appropriate type of equivalence. The following study questions are specified the general problem of choosing the proper type of equivalency.

The peculiarity of translation of literary works such as novels, which distinguishes from all other types of literary works, is not full replacement of the original and that the translation indicators are not completely identical to the original text. It is well-known that the absolute identity of the translation to the original is not dogmatic rule and it is no prevention to complete transition of thought and ideas of original text to the translated one. The equivalency approach is bright example of reflecting relationship between the content of the original and the translation due to the lack of identity. The equivalency means general meaning of the content, i.e. the meaningful intimacy of the original and the translated text.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "The days gone by", one of the rich legacies of the Uzbek people, not only fully reflects the national traditions of the Uzbek people, but also describes the hardships and injustices experienced by the people at that time. The play vividly reveals the struggles for the throne between the khanates and the lives of ordinary people who suffered as a result of these struggles. As we know every nation is proud of its history, traditions and it would consider an offence if the translator does not manage to convey the national coloring or if he conveys it wrong. That's why the translator must be very attentive and careful with any kind of literary work.

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