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sacrifice, and a sense of belonging. Whether in the rolling hills of England or the fertile valleys of Uzbekistan, the Motherland remains a timeless and unifying force, binding people to their roots and to one another.

Discussion: The pain of separation from the Homeland is a poignant theme in both English and Uzbek proverbs. English sayings like "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" and "The wanderer longs for home" capture the deep yearning for one's homeland. Uzbek proverbs such as "Vatandan ajralgan kuyikar" (Those separated from the Motherland burn with longing) and "Vatansiz hayot — guldun ajralgan barg" (Life without a Motherland is like a leaf separated from a flower) express a similar sentiment. These proverbs remind us that the bond between individuals and their homeland is unbreakable, even in times of physical separation.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCHING TRANSLATIONS OF UZBEK NOVELS

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Abstract: The paper will attempt to search the theoretical and scientific foundations for the research in Uzbek novel translation. The paper will discuss the predominant theoretical models from translation studies, literary theory, and cultural studies that can be applied to investigate the challenges of translating Uzbek literature into a different language. Furthermore, the paper will discuss methodological solutions suitable for the analysis of various facets of these translations, such as linguistic transfer, cultural adaptation, ideological shifts, and reception of Uzbek literature in other linguistic and cultural contexts. By establishing a solid scientific and theoretical foundation, this paper hopes to provide a model for valid and insightful research in the field of Uzbek novel translations.

Key words: *Uzbek novels, translation studies, literary translation, cultural adaptation, translation theory, postcolonialism, reception studies.*

Abstrakt: Tadqiqotning nazariy-ilmiy asoslarini o'zbek romanlari tarjimasida izlashga harakat qilinadi. Ishda o'zbek adabiyotini boshqa tilga tarjima qilish muammolarini o'rganishda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan tarjimashunoslik, adabiyot nazariyasi va madaniyatshunoslikning ustuvor nazariy modellari muhokama

qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, ishda ushbu tarjimalarning lingvistik ko'chirish, madaniy moslashuv, mafkuraviy o'zgarishlar va o'zbek adabiyotini boshqa lingvomadaniy kontekstlarda qabul qilish kabi turli jihatlarini tahlil qilish uchun mos keladigan uslubiy yechimlar muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu maqola mustahkam ilmiy-nazariy asos yaratib, o'zbek romanlari tarjimasini sohasidagi asosli va chuqur tadqiqotlar uchun namuna bo'lishga umid qiladi.

Tayanch iboralar: *O'zbek romanlari, tarjimashunoslik, badiiy tarjima, madaniylashtirish, tarjima nazariyasi*

Аннотация: В работе будет предпринята попытка найти теоретические и научные основы исследования в узбекском переводе романов. В работе будут обсуждаться преобладающие теоретические модели переводоведения, литературоведения и культурологии, которые могут быть применены для исследования проблем перевода узбекской литературы на другой язык. Кроме того, в работе будут обсуждаться методологические решения, подходящие для анализа различных аспектов этих переводов, таких как лингвистический перенос, культурная адаптация, идеологические сдвиги и восприятие узбекской литературы в других языковых и культурных контекстах. Создавая прочную научно-теоретическую основу, эта работа надеется стать образцом для обоснованных и глубоких исследований в области узбекского романа.

Ключевые слова: *узбекские романы, переводоведение, литературный перевод, культурная адаптация, теория перевода, постколониализм, рецепциоведение.*

1. Introduction: Literary translation is a key mechanism of intercultural communication and introduction of national literatures to the world. Uzbek novels, as they are long-standing, of various themes, and with their own cultural idiosyncrasies, constitute a fascinating topic of translation research. Yet, a systematic and theory-driven effort is needed in order to decipher the complex processes and products of such translations. This article propagates the need for creating a solid scientific and theoretical foundation for the study of the translation of Uzbek novels based on related interdisciplinary approaches.

Translation studies offers a set of theoretical models immediately applicable to the study of Uzbek novel translations. They offer various ways of observing the translation process and product.

The initial theories of translation, like those of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) and Jakobson (2004), were concerned with the linguistic nature of translation, which explained different translation methods and problems of linguistic equivalence. These theories can be used to examine lexical, syntactic, and stylistic decisions of Uzbek novel translators and how far they succeed in linguistic accuracy and naturalness in the target language.

Functionalist theories like Skopostheorie (Vermeer, 1989) and the concept of translation brief (Nord, 1997) focus on the purpose (Skopos) of the translation and on the target audience. These theories require researchers to look at the particular aims of translating Uzbek novels, either to introduce Uzbek culture, to reach a particular readership, or to create a particular literary impact in the target language.

Analyzing the translation strategies employed with reference to the purpose can provide valuable insight into the decisions made by the translator.

Studies (DTS): DTS, as promoted by Toury (1995), is concerned with describing and explaining translation phenomena as they manifest in real-life situations. Theoretical notions like norms, initial norm, and operational norms can be used in Uzbek novel translations to explain existing practices and constraints that affect translators' decisions and the reception of translated texts within the target culture.

Bassnett and Lefevere's (1990) rendering as rewriting and Venuti's (1995) emphasis on invisibility of the translator highlight the cultural and ideological nature of translation. In the case of Uzbek novel translations, these theories are particularly effective in explaining how cultural specificity, historical narrative, and postcolonial perspectives are negotiated and framed in the target language. They can also shed light on the power dynamics involved in the translation process and the potential for translations to affirm or undermine dominant cultural representations. Literary criticism offers helpful resources for studying the aesthetic, thematic, and stylistic features of Uzbek novels and how they are translated.

By comparing the source and target text, researchers can identify shifts in meaning, shifts in style, and shifts in narrative structure. Fidelity and equivalence concepts in comparative literature can be discussed in the context of the particular linguistic and cultural settings of the Uzbek language and the target language.

Analysis of how narrative devices such as point of view, character building, and plot construction are translated can reveal to what extent the translator preserves the original literary skill. Observing instances of narrative adaptation or manipulation can provide insight into the translator's interpretation of the text and his or her strategies for engaging the target audience.

The unique stylistic features of Uzbek authors, for instance, their use of figurative language, idiomatic and folk expressions, and cultural references, pose formidable challenges to translators. Stylistic comparison of the source language and target language can provide insight into the translator's effort to reproduce the voice and artistic sense of the author in the target language.

Cultural Studies Insights

Cultural studies provides a broader context in which to account for the social, political, and cultural circumstances shaping both the reception and production of Uzbek novels as well as their translations.

Translation is cultural transfer, and scholars can apply theories of cultural reception and exchange to study how Uzbek identity and culture are portrayed and understood through translated novels. Studying the paratexts (e.g., translator's notes, afterwords, forewords) can provide valuable insight into the framing and interpretation of Uzbek literature for the target reader.

Translations are never neutral; they are more likely to be influenced by ideological agendas and the power structure. Analysis of translators' and publishers' choices can reveal underlying ideological biases and how translations can help in framing cultural stereotypes or propagating particular political narratives.

Looking into how translated Uzbek novels are received by readers, critics, and the wider cultural environment in the target culture can be of critical importance in assessing the impact and relevance of such translations. This can include looking at book reviews, sales data, and posts in internet forums to see how Uzbek literature is interpreted and perceived in various cultural contexts.

Methodological Approaches

Investigating the translation of Uzbek novels requires both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Close reading and comparative textual analysis of source and target texts are necessary to establish translation strategies, shifts in meaning, and stylistic modifications. Corpus-based methods can also be employed to analyze large corpora of translated text and identify recurring patterns and trends.

Conduct interviews with translators, editors, publishers, and readers to collect useful qualitative data about the translation process, translator challenges, and the reception of translated works. Study archival materials, such as translators' correspondence, editorial notes, and publishing contracts, to gain insights on translations and the historical and institutional contexts of Uzbek novels in translation. Surveys, questionnaires, or analysis of online discussions could collect data on readers' perceptions and interpretations of translated Uzbek novels.

Conclusion: Researching Uzbekistan's novel translation is a sophisticated and interdisciplinary endeavor that necessitates robust theory and science for a solid foundation for grappling with its various meanings. Researchers could leverage some of the core frameworks of translation studies, literary criticism, and cultural studies to develop systematic and sophisticated analyses of the linguistic, cultural, and ideological aspects of translation as they relate to Uzbekistan's novels. Researchers should develop methodological protocols to study a range of methodologies to provide fuller, less normative assessments of the translation process, including its effects on readers' reception of Uzbek literature. A strong theory and methodology, in tandem, would serve to advance neologism studies, and create a greater appreciation for the global reach and significance of the Uzbek literary heritage.

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