

## FEATURES OF TRANSLATING UZBEK NOVELS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

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**Abstract:** This article examines the specific features of translating Uzbek novels from the perspective of translation studies. The research focuses on the linguistic, stylistic, and cultural aspects that influence the translation process of Uzbek literary texts into foreign languages. Special attention is paid to the issues of equivalence, adequacy, and preservation of national and cultural elements in translation. Uzbek novels often contain culturally bound units, historical references, and expressive stylistic devices that pose significant challenges for translators. The study analyzes how translators convey the author's artistic intent, emotional tone, and national identity while maintaining the semantic and aesthetic integrity of the original text. The article also discusses theoretical approaches in translation studies and their application to Uzbek literary translation.

**Keywords:** translation studies, Uzbek novels, literary translation, equivalence, adequacy, national identity, translation strategies, literary text, cross-cultural communication

**Introduction:** In the era of globalization, literary translation plays a significant role in promoting national literature beyond its linguistic and cultural boundaries. Uzbek literature, particularly Uzbek novels, represents a rich source of historical, cultural, and artistic heritage. Through translation, Uzbek novels become accessible to international readers, contributing to intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding between nations. From the perspective of translation studies, the translation of Uzbek novels is not merely a linguistic process but a complex activity that involves the transfer of cultural meanings, artistic expressions, and national identity.

Translation studies as an academic discipline provides theoretical frameworks and methodological tools for analyzing the process and outcomes of literary translation. Concepts such as equivalence, adequacy, translatability, and cultural transfer are central to understanding how literary texts are rendered from one language into another. Uzbek novels often contain culture-specific elements, including national traditions, historical realities, idiomatic expressions, and stylistic features that reflect the unique worldview of the Uzbek people. These elements present specific challenges for translators and require the use of appropriate translation strategies.

Furthermore, the artistic nature of novels makes literary translation particularly demanding. Unlike technical or informational texts, literary works aim to create aesthetic and emotional effects on readers. Therefore, translators must preserve not only the semantic content but also the stylistic and expressive qualities of the original text. This requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural and literary contexts in which the texts are produced.

The purpose of this article is to examine the main features of translating Uzbek novels from the perspective of translation studies. The study focuses on identifying linguistic, cultural, and stylistic challenges and analyzing the strategies used by translators to ensure adequacy and

equivalence. By exploring these issues, the article aims to contribute to the theoretical and practical development of literary translation and to promote the international recognition of Uzbek literature.

The translation of Uzbek novels occupies an important place in modern translation studies, as it contributes to the introduction of Uzbek literature to the global literary space. From the perspective of translation studies, translating Uzbek novels involves not only the transfer of linguistic meaning but also the preservation of cultural, stylistic, and aesthetic features of the original text. Uzbek novels reflect the national identity, historical background, traditions, and worldview of the Uzbek people, which makes their translation a complex and multifaceted process.

One of the main features of translating Uzbek novels is the presence of culture-specific elements. These include national customs, traditions, realia, proper names, forms of address, and culturally bound expressions that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. In such cases, translators must apply appropriate translation strategies, such as adaptation, explanation, borrowing, or descriptive translation, in order to convey the original meaning and cultural significance. This requires not only linguistic competence but also deep cultural awareness.

Another important feature is the preservation of artistic style. Uzbek novelists often use expressive stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, idioms, and figurative language to create emotional and aesthetic impact. The translator's task is to reproduce these stylistic features in the target language without distorting the author's intent. Maintaining the author's individual style is essential for achieving adequacy in literary translation.

Equivalence is also a key concept in the translation of Uzbek novels. Translators must ensure semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic equivalence between the source text and the target text. However, absolute equivalence is not always possible due to linguistic and cultural differences. Therefore, translators aim to achieve functional equivalence, ensuring that the translated text produces a similar effect on the target audience as the original text does on its readers.

In addition, Uzbek novels often contain historical and social references that reflect specific periods and cultural contexts. Translators must accurately convey these references while making the text understandable for foreign readers. This may involve the use of commentary, footnotes, or contextual adaptation. From the perspective of translation studies, the translation of Uzbek novels requires the application of various theoretical approaches, including equivalence theory, communicative translation, and functionalist approaches. These theories help translators choose appropriate strategies and achieve a balance between fidelity to the original text and readability in the target language.

**Material and methods:** This study is based on the principles and theoretical frameworks of translation studies, particularly those related to literary translation. The research focuses on analyzing the specific features of translating Uzbek novels into foreign languages, with special attention to linguistic, cultural, and stylistic aspects. The materials for this research include selected Uzbek novels and their translated versions in foreign languages, as well as relevant scholarly works in the field of translation studies.

The research employs a qualitative research approach, which allows for an in-depth analysis of translation phenomena. Comparative analysis is used as the primary method to examine similarities and differences between the source texts and their translated versions. This method helps to identify how linguistic units, stylistic devices, and culture-specific elements are conveyed in translation. Particular attention is paid to the translation of idioms, metaphors, national realia, and culturally bound expressions.

In addition, descriptive and analytical methods are applied to interpret the translation strategies used by translators. These methods help to evaluate the level of equivalence and adequacy achieved in the translated texts. The study also uses elements of functional and communicative approaches in translation studies to assess how effectively the translated text fulfills its communicative purpose for the target audience.

Furthermore, the research is supported by theoretical analysis of key concepts in translation studies, including equivalence, adequacy, translatability, and cultural transfer. Relevant scientific literature, academic articles, and translation theory sources are reviewed to provide a theoretical foundation for the study.

**Result and discussion:** The analysis of Uzbek novels and their translated versions has revealed several important linguistic, cultural, and stylistic features that characterize the process of literary translation from Uzbek into foreign languages. From the perspective of translation studies, the findings confirm that the translation of Uzbek novels involves not only the transfer of semantic meaning but also the preservation of cultural identity, artistic expression, and communicative function.

One of the most significant findings of the study is the presence of culture-specific units, also known as realia, which reflect the national and cultural uniqueness of Uzbek society. These include terms related to traditional clothing, social relationships, customs, food, and forms of address. Such lexical units often do not have direct equivalents in the target language. As a result, translators apply various strategies, including borrowing, transliteration, descriptive translation, and cultural substitution. For example, Uzbek cultural terms such as “mahalla,” “navruz,” and “khan” are frequently preserved in their original form or explained descriptively to retain their cultural significance. This approach helps maintain the authenticity of the original text while ensuring comprehension for the target audience.

Another important result concerns the issue of equivalence. The study shows that achieving absolute linguistic equivalence between Uzbek and foreign languages is often impossible due to structural and cultural differences. Therefore, translators tend to focus on functional and communicative equivalence rather than formal equivalence. This means that the priority is given to preserving the intended meaning, emotional impact, and communicative purpose of the original text rather than reproducing its exact linguistic form. This finding is consistent with modern translation theories, which emphasize the importance of reader response and communicative effectiveness.

The analysis also demonstrates that stylistic features play a crucial role in the translation of Uzbek novels. Uzbek literary texts are rich in expressive means, including metaphors, similes, idiomatic expressions, and emotionally charged vocabulary. These stylistic devices contribute to the aesthetic value of the text and reflect the author’s individual writing style. The results indicate that successful translations are those in which translators carefully reproduce these

stylistic elements using appropriate equivalents in the target language. However, in some cases, stylistic losses occur due to linguistic constraints or differences in literary traditions. Translators may compensate for such losses by using alternative stylistic devices that produce a similar artistic effect.

Furthermore, the study reveals that the translation of dialogue presents specific challenges. Uzbek novels often use informal speech, dialectal elements, and culturally specific forms of politeness and respect. These features reflect social hierarchy, interpersonal relationships, and cultural norms. Translators must carefully select target-language expressions that convey the same social and emotional nuances. Failure to do so may result in the loss of important cultural and pragmatic meanings.

The findings also highlight the importance of the translator's cultural competence. Translation is not a purely linguistic activity but also a cultural act. Translators must possess deep knowledge of both source and target cultures in order to accurately interpret and convey culturally embedded meanings. Cultural competence allows translators to make informed decisions when dealing with culturally specific elements and to avoid misunderstandings or distortions.

In addition, the study confirms the relevance of modern translation theories, such as functionalist and communicative approaches, in the translation of Uzbek novels. These approaches emphasize the importance of the target audience and the communicative purpose of the translation. Translators often adapt certain elements of the original text to make it more accessible and understandable for foreign readers while preserving its essential meaning and artistic value.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the translation of Uzbek novels is a complex and multidimensional process that requires the integration of linguistic knowledge, cultural awareness, and theoretical understanding. The discussion confirms that successful literary translation depends on the translator's ability to achieve a balance between fidelity to the original text and adaptation to the target language and culture. These findings contribute to the development of translation studies and highlight the importance of promoting Uzbek literature through high-quality translation.

**Conclusion:** The present study has examined the main features of translating Uzbek novels from the perspective of translation studies, focusing on linguistic, cultural, and stylistic aspects. The findings demonstrate that literary translation is a complex and multidimensional process that goes beyond the simple transfer of words from one language to another. It involves the accurate representation of cultural meanings, artistic expression, and the author's individual style while ensuring clarity and accessibility for the target audience.

The research confirms that one of the key challenges in translating Uzbek novels is the presence of culture-specific elements, including national realia, traditions, and culturally bound expressions. These elements require the use of appropriate translation strategies such as borrowing, descriptive translation, and adaptation in order to preserve their cultural significance. The study also highlights the importance of achieving functional and communicative equivalence rather than relying solely on formal equivalence, as this approach allows translators to maintain the intended meaning and emotional impact of the original text.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that preserving stylistic features, such as metaphors, idioms, and expressive language, is essential for maintaining the artistic value of literary works. Translators must carefully balance fidelity to the source text with the norms and expectations of the target language and culture. This requires not only linguistic competence but also cultural awareness and familiarity with translation theory.

The study also emphasizes the importance of the translator's role as a cultural mediator who facilitates communication between different linguistic and cultural communities. The successful translation of Uzbek novels contributes to the international recognition of Uzbek literature and promotes intercultural understanding.

In conclusion, the translation of Uzbek novels represents a significant area of research within translation studies. The application of theoretical principles and appropriate translation strategies plays a crucial role in ensuring the quality and adequacy of literary translation. Further research in this field may focus on comparative analysis of specific Uzbek novels and their translations, as well as the development of more effective methods for translating culturally specific elements.

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