

LITERARY TRANSLATIONS : MEANING AND TYPES

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ANNOTATION: *This article talks about literary translation, where many mistakes and shortcomings are made nowadays. The shortcomings that arise in the field of literary translation, the researches in the field, and the achievements achieved in the field of literary translation until now are analyzed. The norms and principles of creating the linguistic teaching of the translator program translating English texts into Uzbek are shown.*

Key words: *literary translation, literary text, translation, principles, technologies, linguistics, translation history, technical translation, plays, script, poem, style, prose.*

INTRODUCTION : Style is the important part of every piece of writing, the outcome of the writer's personality and his emotions at the moment; a single paragraph can't be put together without revealing to some degree the personality of the author. Every writer has a literary style and his style is reflected in his writing. Some authors say that a translation should reflect the style of the original text while others say that a translation should possess the style of the translator. A good translator should have a thorough knowledge of the source and target languages, be able to identify with the author of the book or poem, understand his culture and country, and employ a good method for translating literary texts.[1,2,3] Literary translation refers to the rendering of originals in which translators are expected to preserve or recreate "the aesthetic intentions or effects that may be perceived in the source text" (Delabastita 2011: 69). This wide-ranging definition places the emphasis on a translation modality that calls for the maintenance of not only the contents and plot of the source (which may embrace narrative fiction, children's literature, poetry, theatre and graphic novels, among others) but also of its artistic and creative value. Literary translation encompasses a series of text-

subtypes that demand specific training and skills: thus, performability and speakability are fundamental to the translation of stage texts, while when rendering poetry, it is crucial to bear in mind rhyme, rhythm and sound; language creation and cultural issues are critical in children's stories; and with other literary forms, such as music in in-text songs, or graphic conventions in comics, non-verbal factors can impose constraints.

MATERIAL AND METHODS : Literary translators translate literary texts (prose or verse). This is a tricky type of translation because, although it is not always technical, it must faithfully convey the source text's meaning, figures of speech, rhythm, and style. What, do we mean by literary translation? As we mentioned above literary translators translate literary texts such as novels, fiction, prose, poetry, books, plays, and scripts. Literary translators have the ambitious task of conveying the emotions, nuances messages and writing style of the author in the target language. The process essentially involves constant meditation between the translator and the author.

Examples of literary works:

- fiction.
- nonfiction.
- manuscripts.
- poetry.
- contributions to collective works.
- compilations of data or other literary subject matter.
- dissertations.
- theses.

Let's talk about some difficulties that appear in literary translation. The main difficulties literary translators face involve finding a balance between respecting and recreating the original text. Professional literary translators know that target texts can differ from the original work but should not deviate to the extent that they become unrecognisable or 'betray' the source text. To produce these types of translations, literary translators train for many years and

possess advanced writing skills. When it comes to types of literary translation, it consistent from: Poems, Prose, Plays and scripts.[7,8]. When translating poems, translators need to pay close attention to the value and meaning of the original text. Translations can deviate significantly from the source text to convey the original meaning. It is common to come across translated prose in the literary world as it is the most popular form of literature. In poetry, form is as essential to preserve as contents. If the form is not preserved then neither is the poetry. Susan Bassnett-McGuire says: “The degree to which the translator reproduces the form, metre, rhythm, tone, register, etc. of the SOURCE LANGUAGE text, will be as much determined by the TARGET LANGUAGE system and will also depend on the function of the translation. One of the more difficult things to translate is poetry. It is essential to maintain the flavor of the original text.” A good translation discovers the “dynamics” of poetry, if not necessarily its “mechanics” (Kopp, 1998). As Newmark says, “Translation of poetry is an acid test showing the challenging nature of translating.” In the translation of poetry, puns, allusions, analogies, alliterations, figures of speech, and metaphors are always common. When it comes to translating plays, however, translators need to be aware of the historical and social context of the original work and the era in which it was written. In addition, they also need to be familiar with other works written by the same playwright and their cultural references. Creating a literary translation is a highly delicate task. It is probably one of the biggest challenges a translator can face. To produce a quality translation, translators need to develop their aesthetic sensitivities, pick up on the shades of meaning, and convey the expressive and communicative power of the original work. Knowledge of an author’s previous works undoubtedly facilitates translators as it allows them to make reference to other works or recurring themes. [4,5,6].

CONCLUSION : The process of literary translation is considered so important that it is not only translation, but also the science of the nation. If the work to be translated is based on the information given above, if it confronts the problems given above, then it is considered a literal translation. In conclusion,

above you have understood what literary translation is, its types and problems. Some of the given examples will help you to understand more clearly the direction of translation of the literal translation.

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