COMPARATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract. The paper analyzes comparative methodological approach of translation the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson. Also examines literary style, the value of maintaining his style in translation, and the characteristics and particularity of literary translation. When translating fiction, it is difficult keeping original idea that is mainly based on cultural, ideological, and literal background. Ernest Seton-Thompson's literal style also bears regional and historical importance for the English literature, with discussing elements such as independence, natural heritage, ecology issues, and wildlife conservation. Also, the paper analyze the translation of his works to Uzbek language, the impact of his literal style to our literature, as well as, to Togay Murad's works.

Keywords: Comparative Methodology, linguistic phenomena, proper communication, literature elements, method of comparison, regional literature, socio-historical conditions.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ПЕРЕВОДУ

Аннотация. В статье анализируется сравнительно-методологический подход перевода произведений Эрнеста Сетона-Томпсона. Также рассматривается литературный стиль, значение сохранения своего стиля при переводе, а также характеристики и особенности художественного перевода. При переводе художественной литературы сложно сохранить оригинальную идею, основанную главным образом на культурной, идеологической и буквальной основе. Буквальный стиль Эрнеста Сетона-Томпсона также имеет региональное и историческое значение для английской литературы, поскольку в нем обсуждаются такие элементы, как независимость, природное наследие, проблемы экологии и сохранение дикой природы. Также в статье анализируются переводы его произведений на узбекский язык, влияние его буквального стиля на нашу литературу, а также на творчество Тогая Мурада.

Ключевые слова: Сравнительная методология, языковые явления, собственно общение, литературные элементы, метод сравнения, краеведческая литература, общественно-исторические условия.

TARJIMANING QIYOSIY USLUBIY YONDASHUVI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Ernest Seton-Tompson asarlarini tarjima qilishda qiyosiy metodologik yondashuv tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, adabiy uslub, tarjimada uning uslubini saqlab qolishning ahamiyati, badiiy tarjimaning o‘ziga xosligi va o‘ziga xosligini o‘rganadi. Badiiy adabiyotni tarjima qilishda, asosan, madaniy, mafkuraviy va tom ma’noga asoslangan asl g‘oyani saqlab qolish qiyin. Ernest Seton-Tompsonning so‘zma-so‘z uslubi ingliz adabiyoti uchun mintaqaviy va tarixiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, mustaqillik, tabiiy meros, ekologiya muammolari va yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish kabi elementlarni muhokama qiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada uning asarlarining o‘zbek tiliga tarjimasi, badiiy uslubining adabiyotimiz, shuningdek, Tog‘ay Murod ijodiga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qiyosiy metodologiya, til hodisalari, to‘g‘ri muloqot, adabiyot elementlari, taqqoslash usuli, hududiy adabiyot, ijtimoiy-tarixiy sharoitlar.

INTRODUCTION

The writer’s translations of the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson consist of twenty-one stories and short stories about animals. These translations brought greater fame to the original author in our country than to the translator. Seton-Thompson’s works included in the literature textbooks for the school education system in Uzbekistan, their individual editions are highly appreciated by most publishers and experts who wrote the introduction and after words to these publications, and in most cases the common reader also agrees with these opinions. In fact, the genius and writing skills of a great creator like Togay Murad caused the works, which have already become famous masterpieces of world literature, to be resounded in our native language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sh. Balli puts forward the idea of studying the methodological features of the mother tongue and the foreign language in a comparative way at the beginning of the last century. He can compare the similarities and differences between languages [1]. The idea of the Swiss scientist was expressed by Russian scientists V.G. Gak in works such as "Comparative Typology of French and Russian Languages", "Comparative Lexicology", Yu.S.Stepanov's "French Stylistics", A.V. Fedorov's "Essays on General and Comparative Stylistics," and a number of other works developed in their work. All these major works on stylistics or methodology are, to one degree or another, inevitably related to translation theory. After all, they cite evidence from translated works to prove their point of view: translated texts serve more as a basis for comparative methodological analysis than the original text. Also, methodological research enriches the theory of translation with scientific information about conflicting aspects that occur in the process of translation from one language to another, specific to one or another situation of speech communication.

DISCUSSION

In the development of theories of translation, such as comparative methodology, the multi-volume “Library of Comparative Methodology,” founded by Alfred Malblanc, plays a very important role. Within the framework of this series, the first works directly devoted to the study of the field of comparative stylistics of different languages are published, in particular Vine and Darbelne’s “Comparative Stylistics of French and English”, Malblanc's “Comparative Stylistics of French and German”, [3] and other works. Malblan focuses all his attention on the importance of the comparative study of languages, not only for the methodology of foreign language learning but also for the development of the theory of linguistics, because it is possible to identify linguistic phenomena that may escape the researcher’s attention through the method of comparison. For this reason, comparative research is both a study and a control method. Malblan created the method of comparative synchronic study of the figurative means of languages that are not genetically related, which has become a method of methodological and comparative study of language pairs belonging to different language families.

However, despite the large and extensive material collected in the field of comparative stylistics, the issue of the systematic device of the whole text, the problem of how the whole speech works, "proper communication" [3], has not been sufficiently covered in the field of comparative literature and linguistics. However, in order to understand the purpose and function of the artistic text and the appropriate linguistic means to use in the field of communication, the translator needs to have such knowledge and skills when using forms specific to other languages.

In determining the development perspectives of comparative stylistics or methodology studies, Malblanc emphasizes that comparative methodology must go through two stages. According to the scientist, at the first stage, the resources of the languages being compared are studied and transferred from one language to another. At the second stage, the genres and styles of languages are compared, and it is determined which element belongs to the language and which one belongs to speech, i.e., individual style. At this stage, the means of each of the compared languages are compared, as are the features of expressing satire, humor, etc. characteristic of the artistic language [3]. This imitation, if purely linguistic tasks are solved at the first stage of comparative-stylistic analysis, then at the second stage, according to Malblan’s concept, as A. V. Fedorov pointed out, “it should be formed in a complex way at the same time as a science related to linguistics and literary studies, in which, as seen from the defined task, for the analysis, it is necessary to involve not only information on the fields of poetics or literary theory, but also extensive literary and historical evidence” [4]. This is why, in the previous chapter of our research, we focused on Ernest Seton-Thomson’s biography and Togay Murad’s views on literary theory.

Comparative studies, which is one of the leading currents in modern literary studies, study intercultural influence and perception. Undoubtedly, the problem of literary translation becomes an urgent issue in this process.

REFERENCES

Togay Murad is an Uzbek writer who has been able to adequately continue the cultural relations started by his predecessors in the last quarter of the last century. As a writer and translator who left a legacy of important works for the history of Uzbek literature, such as "The Fields Left by My Father", (Otamdan qolgan dalalar) "The Song of Momo Land", (Momo yer qo‘shig’i) and "On the Night of Horse Riding" (Ot kishnagan oqshom), he turned around and contributed to the treasure of our national culture. After all, as one of the connoisseurs of literary works noted, “if the work being translated from one language to another is close to him in spirit, has the same idea, and accordingly has enough knowledge and is gifted with literary talent, he will be lucky”. He is not considered a foreigner among the people he went to [5].

In this study, for the first time, a systematic study of Togay Murad’s translation skills and the translation of his work into Russian was carried out on the examples of selected works. In this study, the main focus was on preserving the author’s style in the original work during the translation process.

CONCLUSION

The writer’s translations of the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson consist of twenty-one stories and short stories about animals. These translations brought greater fame to the original author in our country than to the translator. Seton-Thompson’s works are included in literature textbooks for the school education system in Uzbekistan; their separate editions are highly appreciated by most publishers and experts who wrote the introductions and afterwords to these publications, and in most cases, the common reader agrees with these opinions. In fact, the genius and writing skills of a great creator like Togay Murad caused the works, which have already become famous masterpieces of world literature, to resound in our native language. However, in recognition of the great services of our writer, it is worth noting that academic science, and in particular, literary studies, which is the subject of our research, meet several requirements of the theory of methodology that we have listed above, as well as three works that serve as good subjects of analysis for an expert who knows the original language directly and the Russian language from which the works are indirectly translated. When the text of the works of E. Seton-Thompson in the language was carefully studied on a comparative level, it became clear that there are a number of points of discussion and controversy. After all, it seems natural that works originally written in English face certain mistakes and some “losses” when translated into Uzbek through Russian. However, in our opinion, the edited sentences in some places, which we will consider below, have stylistic flaws due to a lack of publishers as well as the translator’s free approach to the text in some places, the original language, and the style of the author. We believe that, in addition to such an assessment of the situation, it is a sign that the writer-translator Togay Murad had a special approach to translation.

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