



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LITERARY WORKS TRANSLATED FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract. This article examines the linguistic characteristics of literary works translated from English into Uzbek within the framework of the IMRAD methodology. The research investigates lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and linguocultural challenges that arise during the translation process. Particular attention is devoted to the structural and semantic differences between English and Uzbek, the issue of equivalence, and the transformational strategies used by translators. The findings indicate that preserving the national and cultural meaning of linguistic units is one of the key factors determining the quality of literary translation. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of pragmatic adaptation and stylistic adequacy in rendering literary texts from one language into another.


Keywords: translation studies, linguistic analysis, literary translation, equivalence, transformation, stylistic devices, linguocultural studies, pragmatics.

Introduction. Translation has always played a crucial role in strengthening cultural, literary, and scientific relations among nations. In the modern era of globalization, literary translation serves not only as a means of communication but also as an instrument for intercultural exchange. Translating literary works from English into Uzbek has become increasingly significant due to the growing interest in world literature among Uzbek readers. Through translation, readers gain access to foreign cultures, traditions, worldviews, and artistic values.

However, literary translation is a highly complex linguistic process. It requires not only transferring the content of the source text but also preserving its stylistic beauty, emotional effect, and cultural specificity. English and Uzbek belong to different language families and possess distinct grammatical structures, lexical systems, and stylistic features. Therefore, translators often encounter numerous difficulties while trying to achieve equivalence between the original and translated texts. The importance of linguistic analysis in translation studies lies in its ability to identify the transformations and strategies applied during translation. Such analysis helps evaluate the adequacy and quality of translated literary works. In addition, it contributes to the development of translation theory and comparative linguistics.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the linguistic aspects of literary works translated from English into Uzbek using the IMRAD research model.

The present research is based on comparative and linguistic analysis of several literary works translated from English into Uzbek. The study mainly focuses on translated versions of *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain, and *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck.



The original English texts and their Uzbek translations were compared at lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels. Special attention was paid to phraseological units, metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and syntactic constructions. The research also considered translation theories proposed by scholars such as Eugene Nida, Peter Newmark, and Vilen Komissarov.

For example, the English sentence:

“He burst into tears”

is translated into Uzbek as:

“U yig‘lab yubordi.”

In this case, the translator uses semantic adaptation rather than word-for-word translation to preserve the pragmatic effect of the original text.

Another important aspect of the research is the analysis of linguocultural elements. Since English and Uzbek cultures differ significantly, many culturally specific concepts cannot be translated directly. Translators therefore use explanatory or adaptive strategies to make the text understandable for Uzbek readers.

The analysis revealed that literary translation from English into Uzbek involves various linguistic transformations. The most common changes occur at lexical and stylistic levels.

One of the major difficulties in literary translation is rendering idiomatic and figurative expressions. English idioms are rarely translated literally because literal translation may distort meaning or sound unnatural in Uzbek.

For example:

“Time is money”

is translated as:

“Vaqt oltindan qimmat.”

Although the literal meaning differs, the pragmatic and semantic equivalence is successfully maintained.

Another example is:

“He has a heart of stone”

which is translated as:

“Uning bag‘ri tosh.”

In this case, the metaphorical expression in English is replaced with an equivalent Uzbek phraseological unit.

The study also showed that translators frequently use lexical substitutions and contextual adaptations in order to preserve meaning and stylistic effect.

Grammatical differences between English and Uzbek often require structural changes during translation. English is primarily an analytical language, while Uzbek is agglutinative and synthetic in nature. Therefore, translators adapt grammatical structures to fit Uzbek linguistic norms.

For instance:

“She had been waiting for hours.”



can be translated into Uzbek as:

“U bir necha soatdan beri kutayotgan edi.”

The English Past Perfect Continuous tense is conveyed through a descriptive grammatical construction in Uzbek.

In addition, articles, auxiliary verbs, and passive constructions often undergo transformation because such forms may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek.

The research demonstrated that preserving the author’s individual style is one of the most difficult tasks in literary translation. Metaphors, irony, epithets, and emotionally colored expressions may partially lose their stylistic effect during translation.

For example, the humorous style characteristic of Mark Twain is sometimes simplified in Uzbek translations, which reduces the emotional and pragmatic impact on readers.

Similarly, poetic imagery and symbolic expressions in English literature often require creative adaptation to preserve artistic value in Uzbek.

Linguocultural units represent another significant challenge. Cultural concepts specific to English-speaking societies may not exist in Uzbek culture. Therefore, translators frequently rely on descriptive translation.

For example:

“Thanksgiving dinner”

is rendered as:

“Shukronalik bayrami dasturxonlari.”

This strategy helps Uzbek readers understand the cultural meaning behind the expression.


The findings indicate that successful literary translation depends not only on linguistic competence but also on cultural awareness and interpretative skills.

The results of the study confirm that literary translation is not merely a linguistic substitution process but also a form of intercultural communication. A translator acts as a mediator between two cultures and literary traditions.

One of the key issues discussed in translation theory is equivalence. Formal equivalence alone cannot ensure successful literary translation because literary texts contain emotional, aesthetic, and cultural meanings. Therefore, translators often prioritize dynamic or functional equivalence.

According to Eugene Nida, the main objective of translation is to produce a similar response in target readers as experienced by source-language readers. This principle is particularly important in literary translation where emotional and artistic effects play a major role.

Another important issue concerns phraseological and idiomatic expressions. Literal translation of such units often results in semantic inaccuracy. Therefore, translators use equivalent phraseological units available in Uzbek or apply contextual adaptation strategies. The study further reveals that linguistic transformations are inevitable due to structural differences between English and Uzbek. Nevertheless, excessive simplification may weaken



the aesthetic quality of literary texts. Consequently, translators should balance accuracy, readability, and artistic expressiveness.

In conclusion, the linguistic analysis of literary works translated from English into Uzbek demonstrates that translation is a complex process involving lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and cultural adaptation. The study revealed that translators actively employ various transformational strategies in order to achieve equivalence and adequacy.

Furthermore, successful translation requires deep knowledge of both languages and cultures. Literary translation should preserve not only the informational content of the original text but also its emotional and aesthetic impact.

The results of this research may contribute to the development of translation studies, comparative linguistics, and linguocultural analysis. Future studies can further explore the role of pragmatics and intercultural communication in literary translation.

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