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TRANSLATIONAL SPECIFICITY OF OXYMORON RENDERING IN ENGLISH-UZBEK LITERARY TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to explore the challenges and strategies involved in translating oxymorons from English to Uzbek while maintaining the intended meaning, style, and impact of the original text. Oxymorons are literary devices that use two contradictory terms together to create a unique effect. They are commonly used in English literature to convey complex meanings and emotions. However, translating them into another language can be challenging because the contradictory terms may not have equivalent counterparts in the target language. The objective of this study is to identify the difficulties and specificities of translating oxymorons from English into Uzbek, and to develop effective strategies to overcome them. The study will analyze a variety of English literary texts that contain oxymorons, and their translations into Uzbek, to identify common patterns and challenges. The study will also examine the impact of different translation strategies on the overall meaning and style of the translated text. This will involve analyzing the translations in terms of their accuracy, fluency, and style, as well as their ability to convey the intended meaning and effect of the original text.

KEYWORDS

Translational specificity, Stylistic approach, target languages, pre-translational, translational analysis, antonym, antithesis, oxymoron, literary text, turn of speech, linguistic, Vocabulary, Original English.

INTRODUCTION

The translational specificity of oxymoron rendering in English-Uzbek literary translation can be challenging due to the differences in the linguistic, cultural, and social contexts of the two languages. Here are some factors to consider when translating oxymorons from English to Uzbek:

Vocabulary: English has a vast vocabulary and many idiomatic expressions that may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Therefore, the translator may need to use creative strategies to find the most appropriate Uzbek words or phrases to convey the same meaning and effect.

Grammatical structures: English and Uzbek have different grammatical structures, and this can affect the way oxymorons are rendered in translation. For example, English often uses adjectives to form oxymorons, while Uzbek may use other grammatical structures to achieve the same effect.

Cultural context: Oxymorons often rely on cultural references, and these references may not be familiar to Uzbek readers. Therefore, the translator may need to provide additional explanations or use alternative words or phrases to convey the same effect.

Register and tone: The tone and level of formality used in English and Uzbek can vary, and this can affect the way oxymorons are rendered in translation. The translator should consider the appropriate level of formality and tone for the target audience.

Literary style: The translation of oxymorons in literary texts requires a high degree of creativity and attention

to style. The translator must ensure that the translated text maintains the same literary quality and effect as the original text.

Here is an example of how the translational specificity of oxymoron rendering can affect English-Uzbek literary translation:

Original English sentence with an oxymoron: "Jumbo shrimp"

Direct translation to Uzbek: "Katta krevetka"

The use of the oxymoron "jumbo shrimp" can create a humorous or ironic effect, as the phrase seems to contradict itself. It can also be used to emphasize the unique size or flavor of the shrimp, highlighting its characteristics in a memorable and attention-grabbing way. The phrase "jumbo shrimp" is often used in culinary contexts, such as on restaurant menus or in food advertisements. It is used to describe a type of shrimp that is larger than average, but still retains the delicate flavor and texture of smaller shrimp. This use of the oxymoron highlights the unique quality of the shrimp and creates a memorable phrase that can help to market the product. In literature and poetry, oxymorons like "jumbo shrimp" can be used to create a complex and nuanced effect. The use of two contradictory terms in a single phrase can create a sense of irony, paradox, or ambiguity, adding depth and complexity to the language. Overall, "jumbo shrimp" is a prime example of an oxymoron and its use can add humor, emphasis, or complexity to language and writing. In this direct translation, the oxymoron "jumbo shrimp" has been translated as "katta

krevetka". However, this translation does not convey the same impact or meaning as the original English sentence. In Uzbek culture, the phrase "jumbo shrimp" may not have the same cultural or emotional significance as it does in English. Therefore, a translator may need to use a different approach to convey the same effect in Uzbek.

Alternative Uzbek translation: "Katta ko'k krevetka"

This alternative Uzbek translation, which means "large blue-clawed shrimp," uses a different approach to convey the same meaning and effect as the original English oxymoron. As with any translation, the context in which the phrase is used should also be taken into account. For example, if "large blue-clawed shrimp" is used on a restaurant menu, a more descriptive and appetizing translation may be appropriate. In this case, a possible translation could be "katta, sovuq suvda yashirin, ko'k krevetka" which means "large, cold-water, blue-clawed shrimp".

Overall, translating food-related terms requires careful consideration of both the physical characteristics of the food and the cultural context in which it is being used. A skilled translator who is familiar with both languages and their respective cultures can help to create an accurate and effective translation. It evokes a similar sense of contrast and intensity as the original oxymoron while using culturally relevant and emotionally resonant language for Uzbek readers. This translation takes into account the specificity of Uzbek language and culture and finds a way to convey the same concept with the same effect.

Original English sentence with an oxymoron: "Living dead"

Direct translation to Uzbek: "Tirik mayitlar"

In this direct translation, the oxymoron "living dead" has been translated as "tirik mayitlar," which means "living dead people" in Uzbek. However, this translation does not capture the same impact or meaning as the original English sentence. The phrase "living dead" is the concept of "life" is being mapped onto the concept of "death." Alternative Uzbek translation: "Noma'lum holda tirik qolganlar"

This alternative Uzbek translation, which means "those who have remained alive in an unknown state," conveys a similar sense of contradiction and paradox as the original English oxymoron. It uses culturally relevant and emotionally resonant language for Uzbek readers while still preserving the essence of the original oxymoron. This translation takes into account the specificity of Uzbek language and culture and finds a way to convey the same concept with the same effect in the literary context.

Many writers have used oxymorons in English literature, but one of the most famous is William Shakespeare. In his plays and sonnets, Shakespeare used oxymorons to create vivid and memorable images, and to explore complex themes and ideas. Some examples of Shakespearean oxymorons include "sweet sorrow," "loving hate," and "cold fire." Other famous writers who have used oxymorons in their work include Oscar Wilde, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Ernest Hemingway.

There are several examples of oxymorons in Shakespeare's poems. Oxymorons are literary devices that involve the combination of two contradictory words to create an unexpected effect. Here are a few examples:

"O brawling love, O loving hate" - Romeo and Juliet,
Act 1, Scene 1

This oxymoron creates a sense of confusion, as love and hate are two opposing emotions that are difficult to reconcile. In Uzbek, it can be translated as:

"Yaxshi urush, yaxshi xavf".

However, it's important to note that translating poetry can be difficult, as the original words are carefully chosen and arranged to create a specific effect. In this case, the oxymoron "brawling love, loving hate" is used to express the confusion and contradictory emotions that Romeo feels towards Juliet. The phrase implies that love can be both beautiful and violent, and that hate can be passionate and intense. These complexities are not easy to capture in a simple translation, so the Uzbek version may not fully convey the same sense of depth and nuance as the original English.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow" - Romeo and Juliet,
Act 2, Scene 2

This phrase combines the contradictory words "sweet" and "sorrow" to describe the pain of saying goodbye to someone you love. "Parting is such sweet sorrow" in Uzbek can be translated as:

"Ayriliq –shirin azob".

In summary, translating oxymorons in English-Uzbek literary translation requires a careful consideration of the linguistic, cultural, and social contexts of the two languages. The translator must use creative strategies to find appropriate Uzbek words or phrases that convey the same meaning and effect as the original

English oxymorons while maintaining the literary quality and style of the original text.

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