

Uzbek to English Based on Jules Verne's "the Fifteen-Year-Old Captain"

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Abstract:

The art of translation acts as a bridge between two languages and cultures. Translation of works of art is the most complex and sensitive part of this process. In this article, we will consider the linguistic problems encountered in the translation of Jules Verne's *The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain* from Uzbek to English.

Keywords: works of art, translation, linguistics, language, translator, idiomatic expressions, and grammar.

INTRODUCTION

"The fifteen-year-old captain" (*Un capitaine de quinze ans*) — an adventure novel written by the French writer Jules Verne. It was first published in 1878. The novel describes the adventures of the passengers of the American whaling ship "Pilgrim", whose entire crew died as a result of a battle with a whale. The novel was translated into Uzbek by the Soviet translator Malik Rahmon from Russian in the 1950s and published in a small number of copies in those years. After the success of the first edition, in 1976, the creative publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam published the work in a 315-page hardcover with 60,000 copies. In 2003, the editor-in-chief of Sharq publishing-printing joint-stock company published 5000 copies of 415-page hardcover. In 2012 and 2017, New Age Publishing House published the work in Latin script in soft cover with 356 pages. [6] The crew of the whaling ship Pilgrim, owned by wealthy American industrialist James Weldon, set sail from New Zealand to return to North America. They are accompanied by the ship owner's wife, Mrs. Weldon, her five-year-old son, Jack, and their entomologist uncle, Benedict. In Oman, they come across a sinking ship. The sailors save one dog and five black people from him. Their names were Bat, Austin, Acteon, Hercules and Tom. Black people tell their stories. As it turns out, they all

turn out to be free men, except for old Tom who says he was once a slave. The dog's name was Dingo. For some reason, the dog begins to show aggression towards Negoro, the ship's cook. On the way, they come across a humpback whale. Passengers, Dick and Negorodam, all the crew members start whaling on the boat. A wounded whale kills all hunters.

Despite Negoro's protests, the ship's captain is Dick Sand, the only person who knows how to steer a ship. The negroes on the ship help him. Dick decides to follow a straight line to South America. He wants to save the passengers. He considers them as his family. James Weldon once raised Dick as his own son.

... After some time, the travelers who met the caravan of merchants get on the ship and return to America. Mr. Weldon buys and frees Bat, Tom, Austin, and Actaeon. Dick Sand, trained in ship management, becomes the real captain of the new ship owned by Mr. Weldon.

In translating works of art, it is important to accurately convey the cultural context and realities. Some cultural realities that exist in Uzbek may not have equivalents in English. For example, the Uzbek word "captain " may have a specific meaning in Uzbek culture , but the meaning of this word in English may be slightly different. Idiomatic expressions that are widely used in Uzbek are not directly translated in English. For example, if the expression " he felt as high as a mountain " is translated in English as " he felt as high as a mountain " , the original meaning may be lost. In such cases, the translator must find an equivalent expression to preserve the meaning of the expression. Uzbek and English have significant differences in syntax and grammar.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

In Uzbek, the sentence structure is more free and the word order can change. English has a strict word order. This can cause difficulties in the translation process. Uzbek and English have some lexemes and semantic differences. For example, the Uzbek word " yurak " is translated as " heart " in English , but the meaning and usage of this word is not the same in both languages. In Uzbek, the word " heart " is used more to express an emotional state, while in English, the word is used in a more anatomical sense . It is important to consider stylistic differences when translating works of art. The style of works written in Uzbek may differ from works in English. For example, Uzbek language uses more poetic and figurative expressions, while English prefers clear and concise expressions. This requires stylistic balance in the translation process.[2]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

Translation of literary works from one language to another is a complex and delicate task, often fraught with linguistic difficulties. When it comes to translating the Uzbek literary work "The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain" into English, the task becomes especially complicated due to the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of both languages. One of the most important challenges in translating The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain is the complex cultural nuances and contextual specificity embedded in the text. The work may contain references to Uzbek traditions, historical events and social customs deeply rooted in the landscape of Uzbek culture. Translating these cultural sources into English while retaining their relevance and resonance for English-speaking readers requires a deep understanding of both cultures and a skillful handling of cultural equivalences. The Uzbek language is rich in idiomatic expressions and linguistic nuances that may not have direct equivalents in English. The translator must contend with the task of conveying the intended meaning and literary style of these idiomatic expressions in order not to lose the essence of the original text in the translation. [2]

This requires a thorough knowledge of the nuances of both languages and mastery of idiomatic usage in Uzbek and English. If The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain contains poetic or rhythmic elements such as rhyme, meter, or alliteration, the translator is faced with the challenge of recreating these

literary effects in English without losing the artistic intent of the original work. To preserve the poetic and rhythmic essence of the text in translating it into English requires a high level of linguistic skill and a deep appreciation of the musicality of the language. The characters in the film "The Captain of Fifteen" may speak in certain sociolects or dialects that reflect their social background and identity. Correctly translating these language changes to convey the characters' voices and social context is a major challenge. [1]

The translator must learn the nuances of these sociolects and dialects to ensure that the authenticity and cultural nuances of the characters are faithfully represented in English. In the prologue of the "Fifteen-year-old captain", a unique tone and style reflecting the essence of Uzbek literature can be seen. Translating this tone and style into English and maintaining the readability and cultural authenticity of the work requires a thorough understanding of the literary traditions and stylistic conventions of both languages. The translation of "The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain" from Uzbek to English poses countless linguistic challenges that require a high level of language skills, cultural acumen, and literary sensitivity. The translator must navigate the complexities of language, culture, and literary expression to ensure that the English interpretation of this Uzbek masterpiece resonates with the richness and subtlety of the original work. By referring to the cultural, idiomatic, poetic and stylistic complexities inherent in the text, the translator can strive to create a translation that embodies the essence of the work "The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain" and conveys its literary brilliance to a wider audience.[4]

CONCLUSION.

"The Fifteen-Year-Old Captain" from Uzbek to English. Factors such as cultural context, idiomatic expressions, syntactic and grammatical differences, lexemes and semantic differences, and stylistic differences should be taken into account in the translation process. To solve these problems, translators need to have a high level of language skills and a deep understanding of both cultures. The art of translation involves not only language but also culture, and the success of this process depends on the skill of the translator.[5]

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