

**LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING WORKS OF ART FROM UZBEK TO
ENGLISH BASED ON "THE GODFATHER" BY MARIO PUZO**

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Abstract: A number of linguistic problems may arise during the translation of the work "The Godfather" from Uzbek to English. In this article, we will analyze these problems and consider ways to solve them.

Keywords: art of translation , English language, linguistic problems, translators, lexical and semantic problems.

Аннотация: При переводе произведения «Крестный отец» с узбекского языка на английский может возникнуть ряд лингвистических проблем. В этой статье мы разберем эти проблемы и рассмотрим пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: переводческое искусство, английский язык, лингвистические проблемы, переводчики, лексико-семантические проблемы.

INTRODUCTION

Mario Avellino, son of illiterate and poor immigrant parents in Naples, was born on October 15, 1920, in an area of New York known as Hell's Kitchen. When he was young, his father abandoned him, and the family moved into a housing estate in the Bronx. Although Mario's mother wanted him to become a railroad worker, Mario was interested in spending time in the library and discovering various literary works. After the war, I worked as a civilian liaison officer for the German Air Force. After returning to the United States, Puzo continued to teach literature and creative writing at the New School of Social Research and at Columbia University. The world's most famous novelist, Mario Puzo, was an Italian writer and screenwriter. His fame is associated with crime fiction and stories about the Italian mafia. Although Puzo never met a real gangster in his life, in his books the gangster hero represents a reality that has a profound effect on American society. The Godfather is an American crime film released in 1972 and based on Mario Puzo's 1969 novel of the same name. "The Godfather or Mafia Boss" is a novel written by the Italian-American writer Mario Puzo. First published in 1969 by GP Putnam's Sons. The play tells about the mafia family headed by Don Vito Corleone living in New York City.

The events of the novel take place in 1945-1955. In addition, it also tells about the childhood and adolescence of Don Vito Corleone. A movie was made based on the novel in 1972. Puzo in 1974 and 1990 with his support, the sequel of the film was shot. The first and second films are among the best. The work was translated from Russian into Uzbek by Tursunboy Adashboyev and Muhammadjon Orinboyev. The Uzbek edition was published in Tashkent in 2000 by "Sharq" publishing house. It was republished in 2015 by the New Age Generation publishing house. Art and practice of translation is a multifaceted and complex process, which includes not only linguistic knowledge, but also cultural, historical and stylistic aspects. Especially when translating works of art, these complications increase. Studying the linguistic problems in the translation of "The Godfather" from Uzbek to English helps to better understand the difficulties of this process.

and the tasks faced by the translator. "The Godfather" is distinguished by its rich content, complex characters and deep cultural context. Linguistic problems in the translation of this work appear in various forms. By analyzing these problems, translators and readers can understand what approaches they should use to preserve the original content and style of the work.[5]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

The work in Uzbek language contains many realities specific to Uzbek culture. Problems arise when translating these realities into English because English does not have these concepts or they are used in a different cultural context. For example, the concept of " godfather " in Uzbek is translated as " Godfather " in English , but this concept can have different meanings in Uzbek culture and in English culture. The translator may add comments or additional information to clarify cultural realities . Also, the translator should try to find equivalent concepts to preserve the cultural context.[4]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

Words and phrases in Uzbek may not have direct equivalents in English. This creates lexical and semantic problems. For example, the word " mehmon " in Uzbek is translated as " guest " in English , but the meaning and importance of this word in Uzbek culture may not be fully reflected in English. A translator can use synonyms, antonyms and contextual translations to solve lek sik and semantic problems. Also, the translator must use creative approaches to preserve the content of the work. Uzbek and English have different grammatical structures. This creates grammatical problems. For example, Uzbek has a looser word order, while English has a stricter order. Also, some grammatical forms in Uzbek are not available in English. A translator must follow the rules of English grammar to solve grammatical problems. Also, the translator can use creative approaches to adapt Uzbek grammatical forms to English.[2]

Translation has two contents: the process of translation and the work resulting from the process.Both of these should be kept in balance. Translator writer or it takes time for the author to understand his style. How sharp is the writer's pen if there is, the translator's skills will be so sharp. Now let's look at the themes in the work.

Tom wondered, "Why am I going to California?"

In this sentence, my target is California. California-Southern USA state in the west, located on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The administrative center is the city of Sacramento. Major rivers are Sacramento and San Joaquin. It is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the east, the Mojave Sandy Desert and deep tectonic depressions, the Death Valley, and Salton Lake in the south. The climate is hot in summer and cold in winter.

The style and tone of the work in Uzbek may not be fully reflected in English. This creates stylistic problems. For example, the poetic or emotional style of a work in Uzbek may be lost in English. The translator should try to preserve the style and tone of the work in order to solve stylistic problems. Also, the translator can use creative approaches to reflect the emotional and poetic aspects of the work in English. Uzbek idiomatic expressions may not be directly translated into English. This creates idiomatic problems. For example, the Uzbek phrase "конгли очкен" can be translated as " open-hearted" in English , but this phrase may have a different meaning in English. The translator needs to find equivalent idiomatic expressions to solve idiomatic problems. The translator may also add comments or additional information to clarify idiomatic expressions . [1]

CONCLUSION.

A number of linguistic problems may arise in the process of translating "The Godfather" from Uzbek to English. To solve these problems, the translator must consider the cultural context, lexical and semantic problems, grammatical problems, stylistic problems and idiomatic problems. The translator should try to preserve the content, style and tone of the work using creative approaches. In this way, the translation is closer to the original version of the work and fully conveys the content of the work to the readers.[5]

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