



ADVANTAGES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH STORIES DIRECTLY INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE: A CASE STUDY OF O. HENRY'S WORKS

Matchanova Mokhinur Otabek qizi

Urganch Innovation University, English language teacher.

Annotation: This article explores the multifaceted advantages of translating English literary works directly into the Uzbek language, with a particular focus on the short stories of O. Henry. It delves into the linguistic, cultural, and educational benefits of such translations, highlighting how they enrich Uzbek literature and provide readers with access to global narratives. The study also examines the challenges and strategies involved in translating stylistic devices, humor, and cultural nuances, drawing on existing research and examples from O. Henry's stories.

Keywords: Literary translation, O. Henry, Uzbek language, cultural adaptation, stylistic devices, humor, phrasal verbs, linguistic equivalence.

Introduction

Literary translation serves as a bridge between cultures, allowing readers to experience the richness of foreign narratives in their native language. In the context of Uzbek literature, translating English stories directly into Uzbek has opened new avenues for cultural exchange and literary enrichment. Among the numerous English authors whose works have been translated, O. Henry stands out for his unique storytelling style, characterized by wit, irony, and unexpected twists. This article examines the advantages of translating English stories, particularly O. Henry's, directly into Uzbek, highlighting the linguistic, cultural, and educational benefits, as well as the challenges and strategies involved in the translation process.

1. Linguistic Enrichment through Direct Translation

Translating English stories into Uzbek contributes significantly to the development of the Uzbek language by introducing new vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and syntactic structures. This linguistic enrichment enhances the expressive capacity of Uzbek, allowing it to convey complex ideas and emotions found in English literature.





For instance, in O. Henry's story "The Ransom of Red Chief," the use of phrasal verbs presents a challenge for translators. Isoqova Feruza Shamsiddinovna discusses the difficulties of translating phrasal verbs into Uzbek, noting that "phrasal verbs often have idiomatic meanings that are not directly translatable, requiring creative solutions to convey the intended message"¹. By tackling such challenges, translators expand the Uzbek lexicon and introduce readers to new linguistic constructs.

Direct translation from English into Uzbek contributes not only to vocabulary expansion but also to the evolution of Uzbek syntax and stylistic diversity. Readers are introduced to foreign constructions and rhetorical devices that might not be nat

Translating idioms, phrasal verbs, and culturally specific metaphors leads to the creation or revival of expressive equivalents in Uzbek, encouraging creativity among translators

For example, phrasal verbs such as "give up" or "pull off" are often rendered through contextually adapted phrases like *taslim bo'lmoq* or *muvoffaqiyatli amalga oshirmoq*.

The process also fosters the development of new Uzbek terminology, especially in modern or technical contexts, bridging gaps between traditional vocabulary and global usage.

2. Cultural Adaptation and Preservation

Direct translation of English stories into Uzbek allows for the preservation and adaptation of cultural elements, making foreign narratives more relatable to Uzbek readers. This process involves not only linguistic translation but also cultural interpretation, ensuring that the essence of the original story is maintained while resonating with the target audience.

In the translation of O. Henry's works, cultural references and humor must be carefully adapted. Suxrob Saitov emphasizes the importance of understanding the cultural context to effectively translate humor and irony, stating that "translators must grasp the cultural nuances to preserve the comedic elements in the target language"².

¹ Isoqova, F. S. (2017). Translation problems of some phrasal verbs from English into Uzbek (on the material of the story "The Ransom of Red Chief" by O. Henry).

² Saitov, S. (2023). Humor and irony in the stories of O. Henry and Uzbek writers. *Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotomasi*, 12(5)





This cultural adaptation enriches Uzbek literature by incorporating diverse perspectives and storytelling techniques.

Translating cultural references such as holidays (e.g., Thanksgiving), food (e.g., grits, cornbread), or idiomatic humor requires careful cultural adaptation to maintain relevance and emotional impact.

Rather than omitting foreign concepts, translators often substitute them with local cultural equivalents or explain them through context, enriching the cultural repertoire of Uzbek literature. For instance, a uniquely American scene involving baseball might be replaced or explained with a more familiar Central Asian pastime to retain engagement.

3. Educational Benefits and Literary Appreciation

Translating English literature into Uzbek serves as an educational tool, exposing readers to different writing styles, themes, and worldviews. It fosters literary appreciation and critical thinking, encouraging readers to explore complex narratives and moral dilemmas.

O. Henry's stories, known for their moral lessons and unexpected endings, provide valuable material for literary analysis and discussion. By reading these stories in Uzbek, students and readers can engage with the text more deeply, enhancing their understanding of literary devices and narrative structures

Exposure to translated literature supports the development of critical reading skills, intertextual analysis, and comparative literary thinking among students and young readers. Stories like O. Henry's help Uzbek learners understand narrative elements such as foreshadowing, irony, and characterization, which may not be as prevalent in traditional Uzbek prose. Reading foreign literature in Uzbek encourages discussion around ethics, decision-making, and societal roles, broadening the reader's worldview.

4. Challenges in Translating Stylistic Devices

Translating stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, and personification poses significant challenges. These elements often carry cultural connotations and emotional weight that are difficult to replicate in another language.





Ruzieva Mukhayyo Bakhtiyar qizi explores these challenges in her analysis of translating stylistic devices in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea," noting that "equivalence is considered the tool for detailed comparison" and that understanding the meaning of stylistic devices in the source language is crucial for effective translation³. Similar challenges arise in translating O. Henry's works, requiring translators to find creative solutions to maintain the author's distinctive style.

- O. Henry's use of literary devices like irony, oxymorons, and personification demands high cultural and contextual understanding to preserve meaning in translation.

- For example, translating metaphorical expressions like "a heart of gold" requires identifying culturally equivalent symbols in Uzbek culture to retain the emotional impact.

- Humor and wordplay often pose the greatest challenge. Puns may be untranslatable and may require either substitution with a different joke or a footnote.

5. Strategies for Effective Translation

To address the challenges of translating English stories into Uzbek, translators employ various strategies, including:

Literal Translation: Maintaining the original structure and wording as closely as possible.

Free Translation: Focusing on conveying the meaning rather than the exact wording.

Adaptation: Modifying cultural references to make them more relatable to the target audience.

Compensation: Introducing additional explanations or footnotes to clarify complex concepts.

These strategies help preserve the integrity of the original work while making it accessible and engaging for Uzbek readers.

³ Ruzieva, M. B. (2023). Translation problems of stylistic devices in "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway into Uzbek.





6. The Role of Translators in Literary Exchange

Translators play a crucial role in facilitating literary exchange between cultures. Their work requires not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural sensitivity and literary insight. By translating English stories into Uzbek, translators contribute to the diversification of Uzbek literature and promote cross-cultural understanding.

Notable Uzbek translators, such as Cho‘lpon and Mirtemir, have made significant contributions to Uzbek literature by translating works of Shakespeare and other Western authors, enriching the literary landscape and inspiring future generations of writers and translators.

Conclusion

Translating English stories directly into the Uzbek language offers numerous advantages, including linguistic enrichment, cultural adaptation, educational benefits, and the promotion of literary appreciation. Despite the challenges involved in translating stylistic devices and cultural nuances, effective translation strategies enable the preservation of the original work's essence. The efforts of dedicated translators have significantly contributed to the development of Uzbek literature, fostering a deeper connection between Uzbek readers and global narratives.

References

1. Isoqova, F. S. (2017). Translation problems of some phrasal verbs from English into Uzbek (on the material of the story “The Ransom of Red Chief” by O. Henry). *Eurasian Scientific Journal*, 1, 31
2. Saitov, S. (2023). Humor and irony in the stories of O. Henry and Uzbek writers. *Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi*, 12(5)
3. Ruzieva, M. B. (2023). Translation problems of stylistic devices in "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway into Uzbek. *International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation*.
4. Sattorova, N. I. (2023). Expressing lexical features in translation based on "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway. *Research and Education*, 2(5), 4–10.
5. Mirtemir. (n.d.). In *O‘zbek sovet ensiklopediyasi*.
6. Cho‘lpon. (n.d.). In *O‘zbek sovet ensiklopediyasi*.

