

Preservation an Individual Style in Literary Translation the Works of Ernest Seton-Thompson

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Abstract: The article contains the originality of literature style of Ernest Seton-Thompson, the importance of the preservation his style in translation, the peculiarities and specificity of literature translation. The specificity of translation, which distinguishes it from all other types of linguistic mediation, lies in the fact that it is intended to fully replace the original and that the translation receptors consider it to be completely identical to the original text. At the same time, it is obvious that the absolute identity of the translation with the original is unattainable and that this by no means hinders the implementation of interlanguage communication.

Keywords: interlanguage communication, folklore, geographical peculiarities, heroic animals, literature elements, naturalist, regional literature, socio-historical conditions.

In world cultural studies, style is an integral part of any remarkable artistic phenomenon, and it has attracted the attention of not only literary critics, but also art critics, historians and philosophers for many centuries as one of the most important issues in the field of fiction. It is observed that most theorists of developed countries have expressed their views on the problem of style in different historical periods. Even in ancient times, translators noticed that for individual fragments the original text (words, phrases and even sentences) there are correspondences in the form of certain words. This is evidenced, for example ancient Sumerian-Akkadian dictionaries (parallel lists of expressions) that were used as aids for translation. However, the first attempts to create a scientific classification of translation correspondences were made only in the XX century.

It is a language developed by masters of the word. To translate a work of art, you need to know the vocabulary of the language, including synonyms and homonyms, professional terms, dialectal, obsolete and vulgar words, pampering and minimization, slang, proverbs, sayings and phrases, as well as the musicality and melody of words, it is necessary to know the ambiguity, the norms of pronunciation of the language, the features of eloquence and diminutive, forms of humor. The scientific description of literary translation is that it is important to convey the meaning, the image with the image, the humor with humor, not the word with the word. Literary translation differs from other types of translation in that it is not enough to translate a word, sentence, or an entire work correctly. An interpreter must also be an artist.¹ The literary translation must be clear, especially if the material contains elements of national, customary, stylistic, and distinctive nature. A relevant example might be the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson. Ernest Seton-Thompson is a Canadian writer, animal artist and British public figure. Seton is an artist, naturalist, writer, storyteller and speaker, author of bestsellers on animal life, an expert on the gestures of American Indians, and a proponent of the political, cultural, and spiritual rights of Native Americans. The savage scientist, naturalist, and artist longed for the discoveries of the wild, and came to the philosophy of nature, and then to the mystical-philosophical doctrine of the place of nature in

¹ Федоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы), 2003

human life. Thompson-Seton, who wrote a number of scientific papers describing Canadian birds and then made his name in stories about "heroic animals," concluded at the end of his life that Western (and any other) civilization was over and that nature and aboriginal North America were a need to learn from America. How to preserve the style in the work of such a unique writer in translation? To answer the question, let us dwell a little on the literature elements and geographical peculiarities that must be taken into account.

Regional literature is local literature with certain geographical boundaries. For example, the literature of the people of Central Asia, European literature, the literature of the Middle East, etc. They are united by stages of historical development, traditions and a certain region. Such a classification helps to identify commonalities in the literature of peoples that are genetically close or have a common historical destiny. For example, "the Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Karakalpak people live not only in a geographically similar region or in a region with common socio-historical conditions, but also in their common language, literature, history and customs. There are many examples of similarities in the history of folklore and written literature. These factors ensure the rapprochement of Central Asian literature, the emergence and successful development of literary ties and influences between them."² "World literature" means works created in one country or another that are in demand worldwide for their aesthetic quality.³

Seton-Thompson's artistic and scientific-creative legacy extremely versatile and huge. During his lifetime, he created about ten thousand scientific and popular science works. As a result, he was awarded the title of Honorary Master of Humanities from Stringfield College, attained the rank of Official Naturalist of the Manitoba government, and remained faithful to this title for the rest of his life.

Seton-Thompson entered the history of world literature, as noted above, as a singer of wildlife, Canadian forests, prairies, and forests, as well as a variety of animals that are "brothers of man" living there. His scientific work is in its own way, but we know and appreciate him as the creator of the wild boar - the mustang, the great wild wolves Lobo and Blanca, the loyal dog Chink, and a number of other motifs and images. The appeal of the Seton-Thompson style is determined by the deep sincerity of the writer's speech, the natural tone, the preservation of the whole play from beginning to end. Seton-Thompson writes simply and passionately, trying to capture and convey to the reader the strong impression he first felt when describing events. Its protagonists-creatures are charming with certain improved abilities, unique, distinctive qualities, powers. The allure of the heroes in Seton-Thompson's interpretation is another reason for their success. This is a unique and constant feature of the writer's individual style. The reason or methodological feature is that the heroism, the courage, in Seton-Thompson's interpretation is rooted in deep humanism. Its protagonists are creatures that are usually neither vindictive nor evil. They are noble, they hate evil and are loyal to good.

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No matter which famous work we take, it is, first of all, the creative heritage of a certain nation, the spiritual wealth of a nation. For example, the works of Alisher Navoi are the spiritual heritage of the Turkic peoples, as well as the intellectual wealth of the peoples of the world. Because it is

² Quramboyev K. Adabiy aloqalar – Milliy adabiyotlar taraqqiyotining qonuniyatlaridan biri // http://uzadab.ndpi.uz/adabiy_aloqalar.html

³ Qosimov A., Hamroqulov A., Xo'jayev S. Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2019. – B.35

⁴ Qosimov A., Hamroqulov A., Xo'jayev S. Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2019. – B.35

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expressed in the works of the poet universal ideas such as humanity, courage, and friendship are equally valuable and important to all people.

N.I. Conrad describes literary relations as the penetration of one folk literature into the world of another folk literature and identifies 5 main types of inter-literary relations:

1. To get acquainted with the original works of art, to study and popularize them among the people. For example, European or Russian orientalists were able to read Alisher Navoi's works in the original, not in translation.
2. Translations are another form of literary communication in which one folk literature enters the world of another folk literature. In this case, the translator acts as a literary mediator;
3. The fact that the same subject is used in the literature of different peoples is also a form of inter-literary communication. For example, the work of Nizami, Dehlavi, Navoi "Khamisa" is an effective result of literary communication.
4. The history of world literary relations is another form in which the literature of one nation enters the world of another folk literature. N.I. Conrad describes this type of literary connection as "national adaptation". For example, Otogi Boko (1666) is a collection of stories about strange events. In many ways, the story is similar to the Chinese story Xiang Xinhua. Influenced by Le Kin Chinese stories, Japanese stories are written for Japanese people and in line with their way of thinking.⁵
5. Stories available in all nations (повесть житие) and their literary connection in all nations. For example, stories about the incomparable in generosity Buddha, the symbol of beauty Joseph, stories about Alexander Nevsky. Stories like this are called narrative prose today. The narrative method (the art of interesting storytelling) is also used effectively in writing fiction.⁶

The list of used literature

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⁵ Gulnoz Xalliyeva «Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik».- «Akademnashr», 2020

⁶ Конрад Н.И. К вопросу о литературных связях // Литература и театр. – М.: Наука, 1978. –Б.49 – 59