



TRANSLATIONAL SPECIFICITY OF OXYMORON RENDERING IN UZBEK-ENGLISH LITERARY TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this article is to explore and analyze the unique challenges and strategies involved in translating oxymorons from Uzbek into English in literary contexts. This involves a detailed examination of the linguistic, cultural, and literary differences between the two languages, as well as a consideration of the specific oxymorons used in Uzbek literature and their intended effects. To ensure that the intended meaning and effect of the oxymoronic expressions are accurately conveyed in the target language. This involves a detailed analysis of the original text to identify the specific oxymoronic expressions used and their literary context, as well as a careful consideration of the target language and its cultural and historical context.

The concept of translational specificity of oxymoron rendering in Uzbek-English literary translation refers to the challenges and opportunities that arise when translating oxymorons, or contradictory phrases, from Uzbek into English in the context of literature. The common problems of rendering oxymorons are related to the complexity and nuance of these figures of speech, as well as the differences between languages and cultures. Some of the most common problems include:

Finding an equivalent phrase or expression in the target language: Since oxymorons are often unique and creative combinations of contradictory terms, it can be difficult to find an equivalent phrase or expression that conveys the same meaning and impact in the target language.

Maintaining the tone and style of the original text: The use of oxymorons is often tied to the tone and style of the original text, and translating them accurately can be challenging without altering the intended tone or style.

Accounting for cultural differences: The cultural context in which an oxymoron is used can affect its translation, as some oxymorons may not have the same impact or meaning in different cultures.

Capturing the intended effect: Oxymorons are often used to create a specific effect, such as irony, humor, or emphasis, and capturing this effect accurately in translation can be difficult.

Avoiding awkward or forced translations: In some cases, attempting to translate an

oxymoron literally can result in awkward or forced translations that do not convey the intended meaning or impact.

One of the main challenges in translating oxymorons is preserving their intended meaning and impact in the target language. The contradictory nature of oxymorons can make them difficult to translate accurately, as the translator must find a way to convey the intended meaning while also maintaining the contradictory nature of the phrase.

Another challenge is cultural specificity. The cultural context in which the oxymoron is used can greatly affect its meaning and impact. Therefore, the translator must consider not only the literal meaning of the oxymoron but also its cultural connotations in both the source and target languages.

In the case of Uzbek-English literary translation, there may be additional challenges related to differences in syntax, grammar, and vocabulary between the two languages. For example, Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which means that words are formed by adding suffixes to a root word. English, on the other hand, is a more analytical language, which means that words are formed by combining separate words or parts of words.

To overcome these challenges, the translator must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures, as well as the literary traditions and conventions of both languages. They must also have a keen sense of nuance and be able to make creative decisions about how to render the oxymoron in the target language without losing its intended meaning and impact.

In summary, the translational specificity of oxymoron rendering in Uzbek-English literary translation involves navigating the challenges of accurately conveying the intended meaning and impact of oxymorons while also considering the cultural context, linguistic differences, and literary conventions of both languages.

Uzbek poets do use oxymorons in their poetry. In Uzbek poetry, oxymorons are used to convey complex emotions, create striking contrasts, or emphasize a point. Alisher Navoi was a famous Uzbek poet and one of the greatest figures in Central Asian literature. He was known for his skillful use of language and his ability to create powerful imagery through the use of literary devices such as oxymorons. Here are some examples of oxymorons in his poems and an analysis of their significance:

"Pok safar" (Pure Journey) - this phrase combines the idea of a journey, which implies movement and change, with the notion of purity, which suggests stability and constancy. Navoi used this phrase in his poem "Farhad and Shirin", which is a tragic love story that explores themes of devotion, sacrifice, and spiritual transformation. In the context of the poem, the phrase "Pak safar" is used to describe Farhad's spiritual journey as he seeks to purify himself and become worthy of Shirin's love. The use of this oxymoron in the poem helps to convey the idea that spiritual transformation is a journey that requires both movement and stability, as well as the notion that true love can only be attained through a process of inner purification. It can be translated in English "*Pure Journey*". By using this oxymoron, Navoi is able to convey the idea that a spiritual journey can be both transformative and deeply rooted in one's inner nature.

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