

**THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE NOVEL
“REBECCA” BY DAPHNE DU MAURIER FROM ENGLISH INTO
UZBEK**

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00197.5

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the main problems of the translation of the novel “Rebecca” by Daphne Du Maurier from English into Uzbek with providing some kind of recommendations to a high-quality translation of the literature. The main points of the article are about the process of translation of English literature, translation studies, stylistics and its analyses. Expressive means and stylistic devices as well as their use in Uzbek and English literature are shown by examples in Daphne Du Maurier’s work. During translating the national words which express the colorfulness of the country, phrases, sayings, and proverbs are paid attention and translated by finding the appropriate form in another language. Besides, two languages were compared while analyzing the literary works.

KEYWORDS: *Literal Translation, Comparative Etymology, Semantic Content, National Words.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a scientific process which consists of the complex steps and based on theory practically being formed historically. From ancient time translation played a great role in the life of humans. The translation has been applied as a mean of social, economical, cultural and spiritual communicating among different countries, in other words, it served as a “bridge” among cultures.

Translation has attracted many people since it appeared. A bunch of masterpieces were transformed into different languages. This field is considered as one of the most needed one. It is known that, translation is an art of recreating the speech (oral or written speech, sentence, word or word-combination) from one language into another one. According to a number of scientists, translator is not a reader or just a linguist who transfers the text from one language into second one; s/he is a creator who creates something new courageously in linguistics field. From this point we can know that translation process is an art of recreating.

Translation is connected with linguistics, comparative etymology, informatics, comparative sociology, stylistics, comparative typology, lexicology and other subjects. Especially the role of linguistics is great in translation field. However, some scientists confuse translation with linguistics thinking it as a branch of it. In fact, they are two separate fields.

The theme of this article is about the process of translation of English literature, translation studies, stylistics and its analyses. For the stylistic analyses English author's literary work is taken. Expressive means and stylistic devices as well as their use in Uzbek and English literature are shown by examples in Daphne Du Maurier's work. During translating the national words which express the colorfulness of the country, phrases, sayings, and proverbs are paid attention and translated by finding the appropriate form in another language. Besides, two languages were compared while analyzing the literary works. Stylistic devices and expressive means are important in comparing two languages. [1]

The importance of this issue is that in the process of translation we must give the alternative translation of elements from one language into another, on the contrary, our translation may be accepted as "dry transferring" and marked as unreadable being thrown away. It is impossible to translate the literary work without knowing stylistic devices, so translating the stylistic devices and expressive means is a difficult process which demands special knowledge.

In translation theory and practice, the translators operate with similar concepts, such as equivalence, adequacy and identity. Naturally, equivalence is understood as something equivalent, equivalent to something, adequacy - as something completely equal, identity - as having complete coincidence, similarity with something.

The thought of writing the story came to Daphne's mind after her marriage. Tommi, that Daphne called her husband was engaged to the black hair girl, Jayne Ricardo before their marriage. According to the newspaper "The Telegraph", Daphne was in doubt that Ricardo continued attracting her husband. The idea of new novel was already made. She got 1000 pounds from Gollands publishing house and began writing her new novel. In 1937 the handwriting of the novel was ready. After publishing the book, the author thought that the book would not success. But fortunately, the book became one of the bestsellers. The spirit of the girl was never taken as a main hero in the books before. The novel is often compared with the novel "Jane Eyre" which is written by Charlotte Bronte. The same love can be seen in both novels: love between young girl and older man, and the secret which was kept from girls. In 1977 one American writer asked Daphne permission to write the continuation of her novel "Rebecca." But Daphne rejected. However, in 2001 Daphne's descendant gave permission to American writer Sally Baumann to write the continuation of "Rebecca." The book was published as "Rebecca's Tale." [2]

The best film of Rebecca was made in 1940 by Alfred Hitchcock. The film was awarded with Oscar in two directions as best film in 1941. Also, the novel got the prize Antony and called the best novel of 100 years in 2000.

"Rebecca" was written in crime, gothic, mystery, romance genre. The author's narrative supplies the reader with direct information. In this novel the personages are given characteristics. The main heroes of the book are:

The narrator or later Mrs. de Winter is a main hero of the book "Rebecca" who narrates the whole story. She is a middle-class woman, not so beautiful. She enjoys sketching. When she met

Mr. de Winter she was twenty-year-old girl who was a very shy. Her name never mentioned during the whole text. She was called as “Mrs. de Winter”, “My dear”, “My wife” and so on. In the story her character changes from shyness into strictness.

Maximilian de Winter or Maxim is also main person in the novel who owns beautiful old house, Manderley in which the main actions of the story take part. In the story he is described as rich but unhappy man. He is tall, handsome, black haired man. In the beginning of the story his heart was broken over Rebecca’s death, but in the end the reader discovers that he is very different person. [3]

Mrs. Danvers is a housekeeper of Manderley whose character is very cold and strict. She was very upset from Rebecca’s death as she was a family maid in Rebecca’s house when she was a child. She had known Rebecca for many years. That’s why she hated second Mrs. de Winter and tried to destroy the marriage. But all her actions which were focused destroying the marriage served to close two couple. In the end she burnt the house as she did not want the couple to live there.

Rebecca is the main hero of the book who does not take part as living person in the novel. She had died nearly a year ago. She was described as the most beautiful, charming, wise woman. But she had tormented her husband with her lies and behavior. At first everyone believes that she is really perfect hostess but in the end her real face was opened. [4]

Frank Crawley, Beatrice, Giles Lacy, Frith, Robert, Jack Favell, Colonel Julyan, Dr. Baker are secondary personages.

The author uses the first person point of view, she makes her character speak, and therefore, she uses direct speech. She also gives direct characterization of a person.

The time is not mentioned in the novel. Events of the book take place in Monte Carlo, restaurant and hotel Cote d’Anzur and Manderley. This event could not be take place in any other place.

The novel is written in the genre of crime, gothic, mystery, romance, so we come across the usage of colloquial, neutral and literary words:

“With my straight hair and badly-fitting clothes I looked liked an awkward schoolgirl.”

“There is one well-known person here.”

“The rich sauce ran down Mrs Van Huper’s chin.”

“An exited look come into her small eyes.”

“They say he’s broken hearted.”

While translating the novel I tried to solve the problem of adequate translation by giving equivalent version in the target language. For example, “Now I saw that Manderley was an empty shell.” Here the phrase “an empty shell” was translated as “bo’shmakon” – “Manderleybo’shmakongaaylanganiningguvohibo’ldim.” “They say he’s broken heart,” in this sentence the word “broken heart” is a ready-made phrase and has another meaning. For that reason, the translation was given by its appropriate equivalent and in Uzbek the meaning of the word was expressed as “ko’ngliqolmoq”. If we translated it word by word, we would provide the wrong translation.

“Her fat, heavy body swayed above her short fat legs.”

Uningsemizvaog“irgavdasikaltasemizoyoqlariuzrachayqalardi.

“And Mrs Van Hopper gave de Winter one of her biggest smiles.”

“Van Huperxonimesa de Vintergaqarabyoqimlijilmaydi”.

“His face was pale and his dark eyes had a sad, lost look.”

“Uningyuzioqaribketgan, ko’zlarisamayusvag’amginedi.”

“With my straight hair and badly-fitting clothes I looked like an awkward schoolgirl.”

“Silliqsochimvao’zimgayarashmagankiyimlarimbilano’zimmimaktabo’quvchisideknoqulaysezard im.”

In fact, the word “lost look” should be translated into Uzbek as “manosiz”, but saving the real meaning in target language it was translated as “mayus”. But from the point of the meaning of phrase this word is translated directly into Uzbek as “mayusvag’amgin”. Synonym words as are given as one word in translation for giving the general meaning without any other expressive means, so the word “mayus” served to give the general meaning of “lost look”.

In written and oral speech the practical importance of synonyms are great. Being based on speech impression, synonyms develop the vocabulary of the reader. It requires special knowledge from translator to give the appropriate translation of synonyms into another language. Synonyms are the sign of showing the richness and the colorfulness of the vocabulary of a language. These kinds of words do not allow repeating lexemes in vain, provide the frequency of literary style and help to make clear phrases. And to give the adequate meaning of synonyms in translation gives a chance to save the author’s style in another language.

Synonyms are one of important expressive means in literature; with the help of them the writer can describe the characters, the peculiarities and the features of heroes, events, sceneries and literary descriptions clearly, brightly, distinctly and lively.

All in all, synonyms play great role to show the beauty and the colorfulness of the language.

In order to increase the ability of speech, to enrich the vocabulary and to create the perfect translation, every translator and interpreter should know, study and make good use of the synonyms in their works as well as possible.

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