LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL SPECIFICS OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH FAIRY TALES

Akbarova Ruxsorxon Farxodjon qizi*; Pestova Mariya Sergeyevna**

*Teacher,
Kokand University, Kokand, UZBEKISTAN

**Associate Professor,
Supervisor:candidate of philological sciences,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: mokhinurlazizbekovna@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the effect of fairy tales in linguistics and its cultural specifics in translation. Moreover, the article illustrates translational categories and difficulties of translating cultural words from English into native language.

KEYWORDS: *Direct Translation, Reflections, Folktales, Culture, Information, Translational Categories.*

INTRODUCTION

While doing research on this topic, we can see that the scope of the research is very wide and there is a lot of meaning behind it. Because under the theme we must have a research on linguistics, how it plays a role in society, differences as well as similarities of various cultures, translation theories and fairy tales. All of them are connected with each other and they fulfill each other. Linguistics is the scientific study of a languagestructure; moreover, it includes the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Main branches of linguistics are as followings:

- sociolinguistics,
- dialectology,
- psycholinguistics,
- computational linguistics,
- comparative linguistics,
- structural linguistics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The English term translation, first attested in around 1340, [1.2] derives either from Old French translation or more directly from the Latin translatio ('transporting'), itself coming from the participle of the verb transferre ('to carry over'). In the field of languages, translation today has several meanings:

1) the general subject field or phenomenon ('I studied translation at university')

2) the product – that is, the text that has been translated ('they published the Arabic translation of the report')

3) the process of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating ('translation service'). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the changing of an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL): Source text (ST) Target text (TT) in source language (SL) in target language (TL) Thus, when translating a product manual from Uzbek or Russian into English, the ST is Uzbek (or Russian) and the TT is English. This type corresponds to 'interlingual translation' and is one of the three categories of translation described by the Russo-American structuralist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982) in his seminal paper "On linguistic aspects of translation". In his research works, Jakobson's categories are as follows:

1) intralingual translation category, or sometimes is called as 'rewording' – 'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language'

2) interlingual category or "the category of translation proper" – "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language"

3) the category of intersemiotic translation, or "transmutation" – an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems". (Jakobson 1959/2004: 139)

These expressions illustrate as well as draw on semiotics, the general science of communication through signs and sign systems, of which language is but one (Cobley 2001, Malmkjær 2011). It is crucial to use it here, because translation is not always limited to verbal languages. Intersemiotic translation, for example, occurs when a written text is translated into a different mode, such as music, film or painting. Intralingual translation would occur when we produce a summary or otherwise rewrite a text in the same language, say a children's version of an encyclopedia. It also occurs when we rephrase an expression in the same language. In the following example, revenue nearly tripled is a kind of intralingual translation of the first part of the sentence, a fact that is highlighted by the trigger expression in other words.

Fairy tales are fun and everyone is interested in reading the fairy tales among the nations. The interest for the fairy tales and stories have been appeared for centuries. Therefore, many translators try to translate the folktales into their own language. So the translation is crucial for the development of the language as well as culture.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSIONS

Fairy tales are the first and foremost important part of the culture since they show the nation and its history. With the help of fairy tales many spheres of linguistics can be taught for all aged people. However it is considered as the most essential in teaching system of the language. Fairy tales demonstrate culture of the nation and language so by learning a foreign language culture, a new language, morality can be taught in a classroom. Fairy tales teach people lessons, and provide entertainment, through understanding them, people can learn a lot about their meaning, and the human condition. The stories are older than even spoken words, but this does not even remotely detract from their importance

During the translation process, several issues can be found like national items which belong to only the nation. For instance the word "xontaxta" (the word is equal to "table"). There is a bit

difference between "xontaxta" and "table" so translator should be careful to translate the word. Moreover, he should be aware of the culture of the nation in order to translate correctly the fairy tale.

Fairy tales have a common set of language features which are seen to some extent in all fairy tales. They also have a common structure. Fairy tales include good examples of the repetitive, rhythmic and patterned language of traditional stories. Phrases or expressions are repeated for emphasis or to create a magical, theatrical effect (so she went over the gate, across the meadow and down to the stream once more… not once, not twice, but three times…).

Several problems are occurred during the translational period. Here, several problems are given:

- StructureoftheLanguage.
- CulturalDifferences.
- CompoundWords.
- Verbs made up of two words.
- MissingTerms.
- WordswithSeveralMeanings.
- LackofTechnicalKnowledge.
- Limited Time.

English folk tales are part of English folklore which includes English speaking countries' folk tales which consist of myths, legends and fairy tales. They are characterized with two distinctive features. First, they are mostly nautical dealing with everything pertaining to the seas and rivers, gobbling, prince and princesses such as fishermen, fish, crocodiles, mermaids, boats, lakes, fishing nets, water, rocks, flood, currents, bridges, ponds, hooks, water villages, tides, and ebbs. The second, they have different versions. This is may be attributed to the fact that these tales are orally transmitted and hence they are changed either purposely or in purposely by the narrators.

CONCLUSION

All in all, a folk tale is simply a story which is usually easily understood and contains a moral. The characters are not only related to human beings but they could be animals or even objects (Nabila, 1981). It relates ancient events orally transmitted from one generation to another. Folk tales are some of the oldest as well as most popular literary genres in the world literature. World fairy tales are also similar in features and elements. They are product of the average and anonymous folks dealing with significant and historical events and figures. A fairy tale is normally believed by the folks and considered as true and it develops through ages and is orally transmitted. It is related with historical events pertaining to historical heroes. The main concern of the people from which fairy tales emerge is adherence to people, tribe or family unity for the sake of playing an effective role in building a society. Fairy tales constitute an important part in people's heritage.

English folk tales are admirable and well-written literary works. Many of them are considered masterpieces. So teaching English through folktales could absolutely be effective. Solutions for translational problems can be overcome by learning cultural and linguistic features of the language.

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