



REPRODUCTION OF THE AUTHOR'S STYLE IN THE TRANSLATION OF DETECTIVE STORIES

Khakimova Nasiba Khidirovna

1st Year Master's Student of Bukhara State University

Abstract

Translating has always been one of the most responsible jobs since the early ages. Because countries' and people's lives were dependent on translators' and interpreters' works.

Translation is the transmission of the meaning of a text from the source language into the target language by using its equivalent. The English language contains a terminological distinction between translating and interpreting (Wikipedia).

Introduction

Style is the key aspect of every writing work, the result of the author's personality and his or her emotions at the moment and there is no any piece of writing that can be put together without disclosing some points of writer's personality. It is accepted that every writer's work is effected by his/her personal style. But in literacy translating the style plays a different role. There is an arguable matter in literacy translation whether translator should keep author's style or his own one.

There are translators who think literacy style is impossible to translate but there are some who think it is possible to reproduce the writer's style. People who think it is possible to re-form the style of the original story have reasonable factors. What readers require from translators are not only description of events but also exciting images that attract readers. They must have the same feeling with characters at the certain time, their positive and negative feelings, the mood during every single situation. The main task of literacy translation is delivering the same feeling of inspiration, fun and happiness to readers when they read the original fiction. Although there are challenges in reproducing original style and differences in cultures and language structures, there always interlingual communication exists. Interlingual communication is possible due to the semantic and syntactic similarities in language features which are results of common human experience and basic common syntactic language structure.

According to Song Xiaoshu (2003), translators who wish their works would be evaluated as an excellent one should always remember these things: firstly, translator should own a macroscopic (total) point of view, should remember the work, he or she is doing, originally belongs to someone else, to do his best to make his own work somebody's, deliver original literacy style. This helps translator's work to make





enjoyable for readers. Secondly, translator should have a microscopic point of view in another words we can name it a linguistic point of view. In this he must study each sentence, word structure, idioms and phrases of original literature and try to find the best equivalent of these words that can express writer's style, feelings, emotions. Therefore, even if some individual sentences or words were not translated well, they would not affect the style of the work as a whole (Song Xiaoshu 2003).

As Koliassa O (2019) stated, all know that stories about crime and investigations are detective stories. In these stories violation of the law, moral and criminal life in society, reason and circumstances of this crime, how the case is solved are the basic topics. Detective stories describe the motive and committing a crime and this leads to study of characteristics, psychological motivation and facts of daily life, which provide detectives with clues, evidences to divert from what is supposed as ordinary case. Crimes and criminals are indicators of the correctness and legitimacy of the laws and decisions established in society, is a barometer of social values and morals that reflects and interrogates what is recorded as a crime in society. The engagement concerning why a particular behavior or action is considered correct gives an insight into structures and ideologies of power and points to society anxieties at a particular time in a specific culture.

When evaluating the quality of translation, the original version of the story doesn't matter at all, so the main aspect here depends on translator's theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Translating is considered not only as a science but also it is an art of recreation and reproduction. The idea, emotions and style will be reformed in sentences and paragraphs in the source language are accessed according their satisfactorily, adaptively delivered to the target language.

The procedure of translation includes two main steps. First, translator must be very attentive while delivering the spirit and feeling of the original work. He or she must concern about its literacy and linguistic style and in translation of detective works he or she must be aware of the time, society, legitimate life given in the stories. From the beginning till the end of the translation original style must be kept. The next step is the aspects of utterance must be considered important. The aspects are: verbal, syntactic and semantic.

Translatability of the literary style of original works has been approved. Literary translators must consider the reproduction of the original style as their common goal and aspire for it in their work.





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