



THE ROLE OF SYNONYMY IN PRESERVING AUTHORIAL STYLE IN THE LITERARY TRANSLATION OF JAMES H. CHASE'S NOVELS

Botirova Sojida Jomurodovna

Docent, Department of Foreign Languages,
Tashkent State Technical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This article explores the pivotal role of synonymy in maintaining the authorial style in the translation of James H. Chase's novels. Translating literary works is more than a literal transformation of words between languages; it requires retaining the tone, style, and essence of the author's writing. This study focuses on how synonymy serves as an essential tool in translating Chase's works from English into other languages, with specific attention to Uzbek. Through the analysis of selected novels, this article demonstrates how effective use of synonymy preserves Chase's distinctive narrative style while accommodating linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek. The findings emphasize the critical function of synonymy in enhancing literary quality and reader engagement in translated texts.

Keywords: Synonymy, literary translation, James H. Chase, authorial style, English-Uzbek translation, translation techniques, stylistic preservation, cultural adaptation.

Introduction

The literary translation of novels requires the preservation of the original text's meaning, tone, and style while adapting it to a new linguistic and cultural context. James H. Chase, a prolific British writer known for his crime thrillers, has been translated into various languages, including Uzbek. The challenge of translating Chase's works lies not only in conveying his intricate plots but also in maintaining his unique authorial style, which combines suspense, rapid dialogue, and vivid characterization.

Synonymy, the use of different words with similar meanings, plays a critical role in preserving the author's style during the translation process. In Chase's novels, synonymy is particularly important in maintaining the tension and pacing of his narrative, as well as the subtle nuances in character development. This article examines the role of synonymy in literary translation, using examples from Chase's works to illustrate how translators balance faithfulness to the source text with the need for linguistic and cultural adaptation in the target language.





The study explores how Uzbek translators use synonymy to recreate the stylistic elements of Chase's novels, focusing on specific challenges such as idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and variations in sentence structure. The analysis reveals that synonymy is not just a linguistic device but a crucial strategy for maintaining the integrity of the author's style in translation.

Main Part

The Importance of Synonymy in Literary Translation

Synonymy involves the substitution of one word for another that has a similar meaning, yet this seemingly simple process is vital in literary translation. When translating Chase's works, the choice of synonyms can affect the emotional impact, the pacing of the narrative, and the clarity of the plot. Chase's crime novels often feature high-stakes situations, rapid dialogue exchanges, and vivid depictions of violence, all of which require precise word choices to maintain the tension and mood of the original text.

For instance, in the novel *No Orchids for Miss Blandish*, the English verb "fix" is frequently used in its idiomatic sense, meaning to deal with or eliminate someone. In translating this verb into Uzbek, several synonyms can be considered, including "hal qilish" (to solve), "yo'q qilish" (to eliminate), or "hal etish" (to resolve). Each synonym carries slightly different connotations, and the translator must carefully choose the one that best preserves the tone and intention of the original dialogue. This choice not only impacts the specific scene but also contributes to the overall atmosphere of suspense and danger that characterizes Chase's writing.

Synonymy and Cultural Adaptation

One of the key challenges in translating literary works is adapting the text to fit the cultural context of the target audience. In the case of translating Chase's novels into Uzbek, cultural differences between English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking audiences must be accounted for without losing the essence of the story. Synonymy becomes an important tool in this adaptation process, allowing translators to find culturally appropriate equivalents for words and phrases that may not have direct translations. For example, the phrase "pulling strings," which refers to using influence to manipulate a situation, does not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A translator might choose to use the phrase "ta'sir o'tkazish" (to exert influence) or "foyda olish uchun harakat qilish" (to act for personal gain). The choice of synonym in this case ensures that the meaning of the original phrase is conveyed, while also making it understandable and relatable to the target audience.





Synonymy also plays a role in translating idiomatic expressions that are unique to English or specific to Chase's writing style. For example, in *You Find Him, I'll Fix Him*, the phrase "I'll fix him" conveys a sense of threat and finality. In Uzbek, this might be translated as "Men uni hal qilaman" (I will solve him) or "Men uni jazolayman" (I will punish him), each of which captures different aspects of the original meaning. The translator's choice of synonym can subtly shift the reader's interpretation of the character's intentions, demonstrating the importance of synonymy in maintaining authorial style.

Stylistic Preservation through Synonymy

Chase's novels are known for their fast-paced plots and terse dialogue, both of which contribute to the overall suspense and excitement of his stories. Translators must preserve this style in the target language, even when linguistic differences make it difficult to replicate the exact structure of the original sentences. Synonymy offers a way to retain the brevity and intensity of Chase's writing while adapting it to the grammatical rules and conventions of Uzbek.

In Chase's *The Vulture is a Patient Bird*, for example, short, sharp sentences are used to build tension in moments of conflict. However, Uzbek grammar tends to favor longer, more complex sentence structures. By using synonyms that are shorter or more direct, translators can approximate the brevity of Chase's sentences without violating the grammatical rules of the target language. This approach allows the translator to preserve the pacing and suspense of the original text, which are essential elements of Chase's narrative style.

Furthermore, synonymy can be used to enhance the stylistic variation in the translation, ensuring that the translated text retains the same level of literary richness as the original. Chase's use of descriptive language, especially in his portrayal of characters and settings, often involves the use of synonyms to avoid repetition and keep the reader engaged. Translators must replicate this stylistic variation in the target language by carefully selecting synonyms that convey the same meaning while maintaining the rhythm and flow of the original text.

Conclusion

The role of synonymy in the literary translation of James H. Chase's novels is fundamental to preserving the author's distinctive style. By carefully selecting synonyms that capture the meaning, tone, and stylistic nuances of the original text, translators can recreate the suspense, tension, and emotional depth that characterize Chase's writing. This study has shown that synonymy is not merely a linguistic tool





but a crucial strategy for maintaining the integrity of the author's voice in translation. Whether adapting idiomatic expressions, conveying cultural references, or preserving the pacing of the narrative, synonymy plays a vital role in ensuring that Chase's works are faithfully and effectively translated into Uzbek.

References

1. Baker, M. (2018). In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. Routledge.
2. Catford, J. C. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Oxford University Press.
3. Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. Prentice-Hall.
4. Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). Translation: An Advanced Resource Book. Routledge.
5. Chase, J. H. (1939). No Orchids for Miss Blandish. Jarrolds.
6. Chase, J. H. (1973). The Vulture is a Patient Bird. Robert Hale.
7. Abdullaev, A. K. THE PECULIARITIES OF THE USE OF THE SPECIAL LEXIS. ТОШКЕНТ-2021, 23.
8. Abdullaev, A. (2017). Transport aspect of cooperation within SCO. International Relations: Politics, Economics, Law, 2017(2), 11.
9. Abdullaev, A. K. (2021). The improvement of transport system leads to economic growth: a myth or a reality?. International Relations: Politics, Economics, Law, 2020(1), 39-47.
10. Abdullaev, A. (2021). SOME ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSPORT SECTOR IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION. In ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В МЕНЕДЖМЕНТЕ: УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТЫ (pp. 296-299).
11. Рашидов, В. А., & Хацкая, С. В. (2024). ВЛИЯНИЕ НЕФТЯНОГО ТЕХНОГЕННОГО ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ НА ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ. Journal of new century innovations, 50(1), 118-123.
12. Rashidov, V., Wook, J., & Kim, K. H. (2023). Evaluation of the effectiveness of the work of the Sanitary-epidemiological welfare and public health service of the Almazar district of Tashkent during the COVID-19 pandemic (" European Journal of Molecular & Clinical MedicineEuropean Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine").
13. Палванова, У., Тургунов, С., & Якубова, А. (2024). АНАЛИЗ ПРОЦЕССОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ НАВЫКАМ ОКАЗАНИЯ ПЕРВОЙ ПОМОЩИ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ. Journal of universal science research, 2(7), 85-94.





14. Палванова, У. Б. (2024). Значение Формирования Навыков Оказания Первой Помощи У Студентов В Не Медицинских Образовательных Учреждениях. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 27, 93-98.
15. Палванова, У., Якубова, А., & Юсупова, Ш. (2023). УЛЬТРАЗВУКОВОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРИ СПЛЕНОМЕГАЛИИ. *Talqin va tadqiqotlar*, 1(21).

