



TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH MYTHONYMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK ON THE MATERIAL OF HARRY POTTER AND SORCERER'S STONE BY J.K ROWLING

Khudoynazarova O'g'Lonoy Allamurodovna
Teacher of Termez State University, PhD

Khaitova Gulhayo Tovasharovna
Master's degree of Termez State University

Annotation

The translation problems of mythonyms are one of the most difficult problems that can be found when translating a literary text. This is due to two reasons. First of all, the philosophy of language does not agree on whether proper names are meaningful or not. Second, there is a lack of consistency in the translation theories proposed.

In this article we will analyse the importance of the translations of proper names in Harry Potter and Sorcerer's stone by J.K Rowling: The Fellowship of the Ring. We have chosen these two literary works because they will show the importance of the meaning of a proper name in literature and because they are both media phenomena.

Keywords: mythonyms, problems of translation, literary, media, phenomena, analyse, literature, proper names, symbolic.

INTRODUCTION

The translation problems of mythonyms shows itself as one of the most complex issues as regards literary translation. This complexity stems from two problems: the lack of a specific theory relative to the translation of names and the trends currently in force. The uncertainty about what to do is based on the different opinions on the meaning of proper names. It may seem that we are not facing an important problem; however, it widens when the names in a literary work have a relevant meaning within that work. In this situation, the translator has many options and in some cases it is nearly impossible to choose one among them [4]

In the following article we are going to deal with this problem: the translation of proper names. First of all, we need to limit the study and thus, we have chosen the proper names in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone and The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring as our corpus under study. There are two main reasons for our choice. Firstly, in both novels most proper names imply a "symbolic" meaning.





Secondly, both novels have been literary phenomena in the last ten years. Thus, their translation is crucial for the spreading of the language [2].

The translation of proper names in literature is immersed in a great doubt. This is the reason why we are going to unite the current trends to delimit which one is more adequate for the translation of our corpus of examples. The aim is to show the need for a consistent theory in the translation of proper names. To reach the aim above we need, first of all, to draw a theoretical framework that allows us to know all the different trends about the translation of proper names. This theoretical framework has two key points: the first one deals with the meaning of proper names and the second one with the delimitation of the different options of translation. Once the theoretical framework is established, we need to work with a group of proper names[11].

Proper names are usually divided into four main groups attending to the literary universe they can create: names of people, places, things and animals. We are going to focus on the names of people and we are going to analyse how a different literary universe is created, depending on the invention of certain names that contribute to make that universe more real. Once we have seen the scope of this phenomenon, we want to emphasize that translators have to face a marketing problem when translating this kind of literary works.

The publishing companies will probably ask them not to change the names of places and characters to make its commercialization easier. Nevertheless, we think this is not the case of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone because we have found that some of the names we are going to analyse have been translated into other languages, such as French. In any case, we think that marketing is not such a great problem if we take into account the success reached by The Lord of the Rings, in which most proper names have been translated [1]. All the aforementioned leads us to wonder what makes a translator transfer a proper name in its SL3 in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, and to translate it into the TL in The Lord of the Rings. One possible answer for the first question lays in the combination of both a wish of keeping the ethnicity and exoticism that adventures abroad have for us and the current translation trends that advocate that proper names should not be translated. On the other hand, the second question shows a wish of approaching the reader of the target language.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The problem of the translation of proper names has its origin in the philosophy of language because we need to elucidate whether proper names have a meaning.





Notwithstanding, we need to know, first of all, what is a proper name and what distinguishes it from a common name. SL stands for “source language” and TL stands for “target language”. ST will stand for “source text” and TT for “target text” to an extralinguistic, specific and unique object which is differentiated from other objects belonging to the same kind by means of its name[9].

Taking this definition as a starting point, we may wonder what distinguishes a proper name (or the object identified by it) from another proper name (or object). We cannot answer this question without looking at the philosophy of language, since it would help us to know whether the proper name has a meaning or not[7].

The first one, stated by Mills, advocates for proper names being denotative, that is, they have a reference value which denotes a singular entity whose individuality is delimited by them. Thus, we can say that, according to Mills, the meaning of a proper name is only and solely to mark or to point at something or someone[8]. The second school, led by Frege and Russell, states that proper names are connotative, i.e., they can be used as synonyms of their defined we can establish that proper names do not only point at the designated object, but they also refer to what is denominated. Taking into account the aforementioned theories about the meaning of proper names, the first part of the analysis presented in this article will involve the application of those theories to the names which appear on the chosen literary works[3]. That is, we will try to elucidate whether the names appearing in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* have a meaning. According to Moya, this is a key issue for literary translators, since they need to know whether the proper names in the literary work entail information about the objects they denominate or identify, whether they are meaningless labels or, far from it, they include some meaning. Having decided on the meaning of proper names, we will try to establish the possible translation techniques which could be applied to proper names[5].

There are several studies about this problem, but most of them defend three main processes: transfer, naturalization and literal translation. We have chosen these three authors because we believe that they are the ones who focus on the problem of the translation of proper names. Before explaining the aforementioned translation processes, we would like to highlight that translation is a technique in which the linguistic and cultural reality of the temporal context are very important. This can be easily observed if we look at the development undergone by the different translation trends.

Not long ago, the most popular process was naturalizing the proper name, whereas nowadays there seems to be a general principle according to which proper names



should not be translated. We would like to highlight now that all the processes can be included under the broad category of “translation”. Nevertheless, we will use the term “translation” to refer to literal. When translating proper names, Moya defends two translation techniques: naturalization and transfer[10]. We shall understand by naturalization the translating process based on transferring proper names and which consists in adapting a word in the SL to the pronunciation and morphology characteristic of the TL. This technique aims at the SL name fulfilling the expectations of the readers of the TL text. The transfer technique is a translation process which consists on passing the SL word on to the TL text. The original word does not undergo any change. We have already mentioned that transfer is the most popular technique among translators nowadays. The transfer technique is believed to have several advantages. First, the TT is meant to be closer to the ST, since it is more precise and exact. Moreover, the TT preserves the original culture and it is more easily located. Nevertheless, we believe that the transfer technique also has some disadvantages. On the one hand, if the proper name entails some meaning, this meaning will be lost by the TL reader. Besides, it will be difficult for some social groups to read the proper names in the SL[6].

Taking into account the disadvantages of the transfer process and the similarities between the transfer and naturalization techniques, we intend to suggest the need of having the possibility of translating proper names in a literary text. On the one hand, we can translate the original name literally, that is, we can change from one language to the other, turning one word into another word, one sentence into another sentence, one clause into another clause or one collocation into another collocation. It is important to highlight the need for the translated term to be natural in the TL.

On the other hand, we could create a “cultural equivalent”, i.e., we can use a culturally neutral word and we may add a specific term. This process neutralizes or generalizes the word in the SL, although occasionally some detail may be added. In any case, we need to emphasize that choosing a “functional synonym” or cultural equivalent may result in losing some meaning which could be compensated by any other means. We have referred several times to the loss of meaning. To avoid such a loss, translation theorists usually suggest two solutions[7]. First, we may be translating an important book. If that is the case, and under the publishing company guidance, we could write a preface in which, among other things, we may explain the translation problems derived from the proper names in the text. Furthermore, we could also think about including the necessary additional information through “appendixes and notes”. When analysing proper names, we will be facing a mixture of cultural and linguistic



problems, and thus, annotations could be helpful. However, we should always include the additional or necessary information within the text, if possible, so that the readers' attention is not interrupted.

REFERENCES

1. Filardo, Laura & Marta M^a Gutiérrez. "La traducción de los nombres propios: The Lord of the Rings y Harry Potter". Unpublished lecture given at the XI Curso Superior de Traducción Inglés / Español, Valladolid, 2003
2. Kabilova Sayyora, & Aminova Zebo Hamrokulovna. (2021). OLD TRADITIONS OF AGRICULTURE OF SURKHAN VALLEY. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 2(04), 43-49.
3. Salomova, G. A., & Khurramov, R. S. (2021). ABBREVIATION IN ENGLISH, UZBEK, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL TYPES. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 2(12), 646-654.
4. SAYYORA, K. Metaphor in Newspapers. JournalNX, 7(1), 210-214.
5. Саломова, Г. А., & Хуррамов, Р. С. (2021). Структура, Семантика И Информационный Потенциал Аббревиатур. Таълим ва Ривожланиш Таълими онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 179-186.
6. Саломова, Г. А., Дустбоева, М., Кулниева, Ш., & Гулбаева, Г. (2018). НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА. Интернаука, (42-2), 8-10.
7. Саломова, Г. А., Маматмуродова, Т., Усарова, Н., & Чориева, Д. Современные методы обучения английскому языку: игротехника как метод обучения английскому языку на начальном этапе.
8. Хидирова, И. (2019). ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ЛЕКСИКЕ УЧАЩИХСЯ. In Молодой исследователь: вызовы и перспективы (pp. 93-96).
9. Хидирова, И. Н. (2019). КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ЦЕЛЬ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ВТОРОМУ ИНОСТРАННОМУ. Интернаука, (19-3), 16-17.
10. Хидирова, И. Н., & Гелдиева, Д. Э. (2020). ФОРМА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГЛАГОЛА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. In КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ, ИСКУССТВОВЕДЕНИЕ И ФИЛОЛОГИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ И НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (pp. 7-11).
11. Хидирова, И., Саттарова, Г. Х., Карабаева, Д. Э., & Рахимов, Н. И. (2018). КАТЕГОРИЯ ВРЕМЕННОЙ ОТНЕСЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА. Студенческий вестник, (24-1), 49-51.