

## **Comparative-Typological Study of the Gender Aspect in Literary Translation**

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Translation is a general term that refers to the expression of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, so the content of the translation must correspond to the original text. In addition, translating from one language to another facilitates cross-cultural communication, which is necessary in today's society, that is, formal equivalence, translation and dynamic equivalence must pay special attention to the compatibility of the translation with the receptor language and culture. Dynamic equivalent translation conveys the message of the original text, so the response of people who read or heard the translated message is the same as the response of people who read or heard the original text<sup>1</sup>.

Translation includes not only language, but also culture. Translation is not bilingual, but an activity that takes place between two cultures at the same time. A translator creates a connection between two cultures through his translation. A translator is required not only to know two languages, but also to have a good understanding of both cultures. Translation is a tool that serves the interests of friendship, fraternity and cooperation between different peoples, and the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary relations between them.

The translator must have a good understanding of the differences between the source language and the receptor language, so it is very important to find the equivalent of the words in the source language that are compatible and have the same meaning in the receptor language, because the problems encountered in the translation process are ultimately can lead to an incorrect, incomprehensible translation<sup>1</sup>.

During the translation process, the translator works with words, phrases, and sentences expressed in two languages, and searches for equivalent words in the language. That is why the translator faces some difficulties at each stage of the translation process. These are:

1. Difficulties in analyzing and understanding the source language.
2. Difficulties in the translation process and finding equivalents in the receptor language.
3. Difficulties in revising the translated text to achieve the best result in translation. Adequacy of translation is mainly formed on the basis of pragmatic alternation of the text.

The specific features of poetic and prose translation in direct translation, assonance and dissonance in translation, linguistic and cultural problems of translation, pragmatic problems, pragmatic association, translation of realities, providing an adequate translation to the reader are one of the urgent issues of research in translation studies. remains.

Accordingly, the head of our state said: "From now on, priority will be given to the issue of in-depth teaching of English and other foreign languages. At the same time, important tasks such as training in the necessary specialties and setting up the training of personnel on a large scale"

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<sup>1</sup> Lotbinière-Hardwood, S. 1991. *The Body Bilingual: Translation as a Rewriting in the Feminine*. Toronto: The Women's Press.

were defined. Interlingual and intercultural communication is formed through translation, situations of adequacy and interference in the translation process, literal and free translation methods, main types of translation content, acceptance and forms, inconsistency in translation, grammatical difficulties, applied transformations, it is important to use comments, comments, translation editing on foreign special literature.

In the research, the gender category is studied as a phenomenon of language and culture, that is, in the aspect of translation studies.

R. Lakoff's works, which established androcentrism (male orientation) in the linguistic landscape of the world, stimulated the development of gender studies. Among them, the works of E. Baron Dennis, Biemans Monique, Cameron Deborah, Christie Christine, King Ruth, Lakoff George, O'Barr William and Atkins Bowman, S. Romaine, D. Tannen, Thorne Barrie are important.

In the world, a number of scientific researches are being carried out on researching the phenomena of the language system from the point of view of the activation of gender characteristics, including in the following priority directions: integrating the lexical-semantic and thematic classification of gender terms into general linguistics; elucidating the gender factors of speech communication from the psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic point of view; distinguishing the influence of gender in the use of language tools and the norms that represent it; comparative analysis of linguistic and cultural characteristics of groups of units with gender indicators in different languages. Also, it is to determine and observe the characteristics of gender symbols, such as the level of reflection in the stylistic structure of the artistic work, the level of expansion of the English language vocabulary due to new gender-specific professional terms<sup>2</sup>.

Currently, in the leading scientific centers of the world, attention is paid to the phenomenon of gender on a large scale, within the framework of cognitive linguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, intercultural communication directions, the description of the factors manifested in the communicative actions of men and women in different communication environments, the determination of the role of gender relations in human speech activity, the problem of determining the theoretical-methodological principles of the comparative-comparative analysis of gender-indicative units in different languages and the consistent research of the gender phenomenon from the point of view of human linguistic thinking activity and national mentality is becoming more urgent.

One of the important tasks facing world translation studies is to carry out a scientific study of general and national-cultural specific aspects of gender characteristics and gender concepts of translators.

Currently, the concept of "gender" is considered not as a primitive category, but as a socio-cultural, discursive and psycholinguistic phenomenon. A comparative analysis of the originals and translations of the works of writers and poets in the world of literature gives us the opportunity to show gender differences in the translation of works. Based on this, we can determine the main differences between the versions performed by both men and women, as well as how accurately the translator can preserve the original text lexically and syntactically.

Translating a work of art is a complex process, and translators often use different variations. Thus, in some cases, the translation of works has to determine the gender of the translator, to reveal the characteristics of women's and men's translation. In many cases, a work oscillates between two principles of literary translation: a literal but artistically flawed translation and an artistically complete but far from original translation. These two principles are reflected in the definition of translation from linguistic and literary positions.

There is no doubt that translation is based on linguistic materials, literary translation cannot be beyond the translation of words and phrases, and the translation process itself must be based on

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<sup>2</sup> Newmark, P. (1988). *Approaches to Translation*. Prentice Hall International (UK) Ltd. (pp.3-5-10-19-26).

knowledge of the laws of both languages and an understanding of the laws of their relationship. Translation is an important tool of intercultural communication, because it acts as an intermediary link, helping speakers of one language culture to get acquainted with the facts of another language. Cultural factors are a key aspect in translating from a foreign language. Therefore, the process of translation can be called infinite proximity and relativity, because there is no one-to-one direct alternative between the representation of the signs of reality in different languages. The need to preserve the cultural characteristics of the translated language complicates the task of the translator, and forces him to constantly reflect the original and expresses the desire to create a perfect text in the native language. Female translators are more conservative in using vocabulary and some standards, but it should also be noted that women try to preserve the original language<sup>3</sup>.

In the years of independence in our country, special attention is paid to the scientific and practical research of gender characteristics reflected in the world of translation studies. After all, in our country, where the principles of gender equality and freedom of all citizens prevail, the issue of equal and equal role of male and female citizens in society has become a state policy. Relationships between people are realized by means of units of the language system, and are expressed in speech activity. For example, gender indicators are reflected in differences in relationships, and at the same time, they are formed on the basis of national-cultural norms and laws related to gender. The comparative study of the translation system makes it possible to present the masterpieces of our rich national culture based on the Uzbek language, examples of high humanitarianism to the attention of the world. To realize this goal, it is necessary to set the perspective of fundamental research at the level of world science achievements. In this place, the head of our state Sh.M. It is necessary to remember Mirziyoyev's thoughts in the box: "It is no coincidence that the achievements in the field of science in the world were achieved in the direction of fundamental research."

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<sup>3</sup> Miremedi, S. A. Ph.D. (1991). *Theories and Translation and Interpretation*. Published by SAMT.p.23.