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The Problem of Preserving the Author's Style in Translating Classical Russian Literature Into the Uzbek Language

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Annotation: The process of translating classical Russian literature into the Uzbek language involves not only lexical and grammatical difficulties, but also the issue of preserving the author's stylistic originality. Each work reflects the author's writing style, intonation, spiritual mood and methods of artistic depiction. An important task for the translator is to express these elements in a new language environment, but to ensure that the original meaning and aesthetics are not lost.

The results of this study serve to improve the process of translation into Uzbek, provide methodological guidance to translators, and develop practical recommendations for preserving the artistic value of classical works.

Keywords: classical Russian literature, translation, author's style, literary text, Uzbek language, metaphor, idiom, linguistic and cultural competence.

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The art of translation plays an important role in the development of literature and is the main means of intercultural communication. In particular, classical Russian literature is distinguished by its deep philosophical content, artistic style, and psychological means of depiction. Translating these works into Uzbek requires an understanding of not only the language, but also artistic taste, cultural context, and author's style. The translator's task is to achieve expression in another language environment while preserving the main meaning of the text, the author's stylistic features, and artistic expression.

In classical Russian literature, complex linguistic means are used to describe the characters' mental state, emotional experiences, and social environment. Therefore, the biggest challenge for the translator is to preserve the author's style and aesthetic impact in the text. For example, when translating long, complex sentence structures, psychological monologues and internal dialogues in the works of Leo Tolstoy or Fyodor Dostoevsky into Uzbek, literal translation may not give the text a naturalness, and adaptation may change the original meaning. In this regard, the translator is required to have not only linguistic knowledge, but also artistic taste, cultural competence and the ability to deeply understand the context.[4]

Linguistic and cultural differences also pose a problem in the translation process. It may be difficult to fully reflect in Uzbek some words and expressions, idioms and metaphors used in classical Russian literature. For example, in cases where Russian artistic terms, expressions specific to the social context and historical information do not have a clear equivalent in Uzbek, the translator must choose the path of adaptation or interpretation. At the same time, if the aesthetic and psychological characteristics of the author's style are not preserved during the translation process, the reader will not be able to fully feel the artistic impact of the work.

The study shows that the choice of translation methods is very important in order to preserve the author's style. Literal translation only preserves the meaning, but cannot sufficiently convey the artistic expression. Adaptation, on the other hand, makes the text understandable to the reader, but can change the stylistic features. Therefore, translators often use an intersemiotic and combinatorial approach, that is, they try to harmonize the linguistic, artistic and cultural components of the text.

In this sense, the problem of preserving the author's style when translating classical Russian literature into Uzbek depends on the harmonization of linguistic, artistic and cultural aspects. This article is mainly focused on the analysis of the main difficulties faced by translators, translation methods and practical recommendations for preserving the author's style. The results of the research will serve not only to improve the translation process, but also to help Uzbek readers perceive classical Russian literature as a complete and artistically rich experience.

The translation process is a complex intellectual activity that requires the integration of linguistic, artistic and cultural components. Classical Russian literature is particularly complex, in which not only the language, but also the author's individual style, artistic taste and means of psychological depiction are of particular importance. The task of the translator is to express the content, spirit and stylistic originality of the text in a new language environment. This requires the translator to have developed artistic taste, cultural competence and literary thinking, along with linguistic knowledge.

The author's style is a set of elements that express the stylistic, artistic and psychological characteristics of the work, which determines how it affects the reader. In classical Russian literature, for example, in the works of Leo Tolstoy or Fyodor Dostoevsky, complex sentence structures, internal monologues, psychological portraits and detailed images are widely used. The greatest difficulty for the translator is to adapt these elements to the Uzbek language while maintaining the artistic effect.[2]

One of the most common problems in translating classical Russian literature into Uzbek is linguistic differences. The Russian and Uzbek languages differ grammatically, syntactically, and lexically. For example, Russian often uses long, complex sentences, which contain several adverbs, internal connections, and contextual connections. In Uzbek, such long sentences can disrupt the natural flow, so the translator is faced with the need to shorten or rearrange them. At the same time, it is important to preserve the context when choosing synonyms, especially to correctly convey artistic and psychological nuances.[1]

Examples of linguistic difficulties include metaphors and idioms. Artistic expressions in Russian are often specific to the cultural context and do not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. For example, if some metaphors used in Dostoevsky's works are directly translated into Uzbek, the text may lose its naturalness and artistic effect. Therefore, the translator is forced to adapt, comment, or use an intersemiotic approach.

Artistic and psychological features play a special role in preserving the author's style. Classical Russian literature describes in detail the inner world of characters, their emotional experiences, and their relationships with the social environment. The translator must express these psychological layers clearly and naturally for the Uzbek reader. For example, a literal approach in

translating internal monologues sometimes disrupts the rhythm and dramatic effect of the text. Therefore, translators try to use a combinational approach - combining literal and adaptive elements.[2]

Also, to preserve artistic features, the translator must effectively use stylistic means. For example, synonyms, metaphors, repetitions, intonation elements, and the transmission of the tone of speech in dialogues are important. The translator's task is to choose a language and style that allows the reader to feel the original aesthetics of the work.

In addition to linguistic difficulties, cultural differences also pose a problem in the translation process. The social, historical, and cultural elements used in classical Russian literature may not be understandable to the Uzbek reader. Therefore, the translator chooses to explain the context, provide additional explanations, or sometimes adapt the text. However, in this process, it is important to preserve the author's style and artistic effect.[3]

The translator must find a delicate balance between preserving artistic aesthetics and conveying the text to the reader in an interesting, natural, and meaningful way.

The choice of translation methods is very important in preserving the author's style. The study notes three main methods:

Literal translation - word-for-word translation. It accurately conveys the meaning, but does not sufficiently reflect the artistic expression.

Adaptation - bringing the text into a form understandable to the reader. It provides stylistic and cultural adaptation, but may lose some aspects of the original author's style.

Intersemiotic and combinatorial approaches - the combination of linguistic, artistic and cultural components. This method is considered the most effective strategy for preserving the author's style and enriching the reader's experience.[5]

Translators often combine these methods, that is, translating the main text literally and transmitting complex artistic elements through adaptation or interpretation.

The success of preserving the author's style depends on the competence of the translator. This competence includes linguistic knowledge, cultural thinking, artistic taste and the ability to analyze literature. The translator must understand the text in depth and translate it taking into account the psychology of the characters, the social environment and stylistic features. At the same time, the translator's artistic experience and sense of aesthetics also play an important role.[6]

The issue of preserving the author's style when translating classical Russian literature into Uzbek is a complex and multifaceted process from the point of view of translation art and linguistic competence. The results of the study show that the translator should not limit himself to translating words and sentences, but should also take into account the artistic, psychological and cultural layers of the text. In cases where complex sentences, psychological monologues, metaphorical and idiomatic expressions in classical Russian works do not have a full equivalent in the Uzbek language, the translator relies on a creative approach, that is, combines literal and adaptation methods. At the same time, preserving the stylistic features of the author and conveying the artistic aesthetic impact of the work to the reader are the most important tasks in the translation process.[7]

The analysis showed that linguistic difficulties and cultural differences are an integral part of the translator's work. The grammatical, syntactic and lexical differences between the Russian and Uzbek languages The context, as well as historical and social contexts, directly influence the translator's decision-making. Translators use intersemiotic approaches, interpretations, and combinatory strategies to translate artistic expressions into a form that is understandable to the

reader. This allows them to preserve the original meaning of the text and enrich the artistic experience for the reader.

The success of preserving the author's style directly depends on the translator's linguistic knowledge, cultural competence, and artistic taste. The translator's ability to conduct in-depth literary analysis, understand the text, and convey psychological details to the reader determines the quality of the work. Therefore, the translation process requires not only language skills, but also the development of literary thinking and aesthetic intuition.

According to the results of the study, the following recommendations are effective in translating classical Russian literature into Uzbek: translating complex sentences and internal monologues while maintaining rhythm and dramatic effect; adapting metaphors and idioms or conveying them through interpretation; combining literal and adaptive methods; development of the translator's linguistic, artistic and cultural competence; presentation of the text in a natural and artistically rich form for the reader.

In conclusion, the issue of preserving the author's style when translating classical Russian literature into Uzbek requires the harmonization of linguistic, artistic and cultural components. This approach allows translators to improve the quality of the translation, fully convey the artistic and aesthetic value of classical works to Uzbek readers. Thus, the translation not only preserves the content of the text, but also allows the reader to feel the spiritual and artistic world of the work. This forms the basis for effective intercultural dialogue between classical Russian literature and Uzbek culture.

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