

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF TOPONYMS IN UZBEK TRANSLATION OF “1984” BY GEORGE ORWELL

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Abstract: British writer George Orwell’s anti-utopian novel “1984” is included in the list of the world’s most famous works. This novel, one of the greatest works in the history of mankind, was translated by Karim Bahriyev and published in Uzbek for the first time in 2018. After the work was translated into Uzbek, it quickly became popular among Uzbek readers. The topic of this article is focused on the analysis of the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the toponyms exist in the novel.

Keywords: transliteration, transcription, proper names, calque, descriptive method, transformation, source text, target text.

Introduction.

This part of research, a comprehensive overview of the methods of geographical name conversion, specifically focusing on the translation of toponyms. The “Manual for the National Standardization of Geographical Names” by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names serves as a valuable resource in this regard [4, 72].

When it comes to translating composite names or toponyms with multiple words, translation can be applied if at least one part of the toponym has semantic or lexical meaning. The two components of composite names, as outlined in the Manual, are the generic component and the specific component:

1. The generic component is a word with lexical meaning, such as river, hill, town, bridge, or new. It provides a general descriptive element to the toponym.
2. The specific component can be any word, including proper names and toponyms, and it adds a specific, unique element to the toponym. For example, “Victoria” in “Lake Victoria” or “York” in “New York” are specific components [3, 178].

However, it is important to note that translating the generic component can sometimes result in both accurate and inaccurate translations. While translating the generic component of toponyms can provide meaningful translations, it is crucial to consider the accuracy and relevance of the translation. For instance, “Lake Victoria” accurately translates the generic component since it is a real lake. On the other hand, “Lake Placid” in New York State is a populated place rather than an actual lake, making the translation of “lake” as a generic component inaccurate [11, 211].

These considerations highlight the importance of understanding the context and characteristics of the toponym when applying translation as a method of geographical name conversion [5, 394].

Methods.

Indeed, determining when and how to use the translation method for geographical name conversion can be a complex task. The “Manual for the National Standardization of Geographical Names” provides guidelines to help linguists navigate this process effectively. Here are the possibilities outlined in the Manual:

Non-translatable names: Some toponyms may be non-translatable or should not be translated for various reasons. Examples of such toponyms include London, Pretoria, Sydney, Kassel, and Nantes, which are one-word toponyms without a translatable component.

Composite names: When dealing with composite names consisting of a specific and a generic part, the linguist has three possibilities:

- a. Translation of the generic element: In this case, only the generic element is translated, while the specific component remains the same. For example, *Sliabh Speirin* (Irish) is translated to Sperrin Mountains.
- b. Translation of the specific element(s): Here, only the specific component(s) of the name are translated, while the generic element remains unchanged. An example is *Sierra del Sur* (Spanish) translated to Southern Sierra.
- c. Translation of both specific and generic elements: In some cases, both the specific and generic elements are translated. For instance, Tafelberg (Afrikaans) is translated to Table Mountain [7, 166-167].

Adaptation of the specific component: Instead of a direct translation, the specific component can be adapted to the target language, maintaining its meaning and relevance. This adaptation is not necessarily a translation but a modification. For example, *Sliabh Speirin* (Irish) can be adapted to Sperrin Mountains.

The Manual emphasizes that a proper toponymist must combine the skills of transliteration, transcription, and translation when dealing with geographical name conversion. This highlights the complexity and interdisciplinary nature of the task.

By considering the meaning, components, and context of the toponyms, linguists can make informed decisions on how to approach the translation of geographical names [6, 19].

The original version of the novel “1984” is characterized by its expressive nature, as it reflects the author’s mindset and his reaction to the political system and the devastating fate of his friends in the aftermath of war. The writer conveys his perspective through the use of specific lexical units, including words, expressions, and unconventional collocations. Therefore, translating the work requires significant effort from the translator to not only convey the meaning of the words but also their emotional impact on the reader. The translator must immerse themselves in the feelings of hatred and disappointment that the author has experienced.

The text style of “1984” can be described as a narrative description of a particular political situation. It portrays a society ravaged by war, where people live in wooden houses and face famine and inadequate housing conditions. On one hand, the story delves into the internal events experienced by the protagonist within Victory Mansion and Winston’s apartment, such as his encounters with Big Brother’s poster, his anguish, his moments of drinking and writing, his inner monologue, his intense fear and hatred, and the news broadcasted through the telescreen.

On the other hand, the narrative also encompasses external events that occur outside Winston's apartment, in his workplace at the Ministry of Truth, his interactions with various individuals, his feelings towards them, the political speeches broadcasted on the telescreen, the constant rhythmic march of soldiers’ boots, the sounds of machine guns, and the presence of helicopters hovering in the vicinity. These elements serve as evidence supporting the aforementioned argument about the narrative style of the novel [2, 564].

Results.

The source text intends to demonstrate writer’s point of view to the subject matter. George Orwell tries to describe a war-torn society and his hatred of political situation with the help of explicit, implicit, ironical and paradoxical lexical units by wise selection of similes. For further analysis we can refer to the usage of the aforementioned stylistic device and its translation problems into the Uzbek language.

We identified following examples of toponyms used in throughout the novel.

Table 1: Translation of exist toponyms in the novel into Uzbek

<i>Original toponyms</i>	<i>Uzbek translation</i>
Eurasia	Yevrosiyo
Eastasia	Ostosiyo
Oceania	Okeaniya
The hordes of Asia	Osiyo o'rdasi
Iceland	Islandiya
The Faroe Islands	Farer orollari
South India	Janubiy Hindiston
London	London
Airstrip One	I Parvoz mintaqasi
England	Angliya
Britain	Britaniya
Amersham	Amershem
Victory Square	G'alaba maydoni
Kent	Kent
Russia	Rossiya
The United States	Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari
Portugal	Portugaliya
Bering strait	Bering bo'g'oz
The Atlantic isles	Atlantika orollari
British Isles	Britaniya orollari
Australasia	Avstralosiyo
The southern portion of Africa	Afrika janubi
China	Xitoy
Japanese Isles	Yapon orollari
Manchuria	Manjuriya
Mongolia	Mongoliya
Tibet	Tibet
Tangire	Tanjir
Brazzaville	Brazzavil
Darwin	Darwin
Hong kong	Hong kong
The Arktic	Arktika
The Middle East	Yaqin Sharq
Equatorial Africa	Ekvatorial Afrika
Indonesian Archipelago	Indoneziya arxipelagi
Kongo	Kongo
Rhine	Reyn
Vistuala	Visla
France	Farangiston
Germany	Olmoniya
Persia	Fors
Egypt	Misr
Java	Yava
Ceylon	Seylon
Berlin	Berlin
The Indian ocean	Hind ummoni
The Pacific	Tinch ummoni

In the field of translation, various definitions exist for the term “ways of translation” provided by modern theorists. In this paper, the definition put forth by I.I. Revzin and V.Yu. Rozentsveyg is adopted. According to these authors, a way of translation refers to the process of transitioning or transforming source language units into target language units. This definition emphasizes the act of converting linguistic elements from the original language into the corresponding elements in the target language during the translation process [7, 412].

Upon the analyses of more than 5000 SL non-fictional and fictional texts in

English and their translations into Uzbek and Russian, the following ways of translation were found out as the most often used ones in the translation of “1984”:

- 1) transliteration, including: engl. *London* – uzb. *London*, engl. *Kent* – uzb. *Kent*, engl. *Tibet* – uzb. *Tibet*, engl. *Hong kong* – uzb. *Hong Kong*, engl. *Kongo* – uzb. *Kongo*, engl. *Berlin* – uzb. *Berlin*;

Example sentences from the novel:

Original sentence: *Winston cannot remember exactly whether London was the same before the war* [9, 78].

Translated sentence: *Uinston London urushdan oldin ham xuddi shunday bo'lganligini aniq eslay olmaydi* [1, 76].

Original sentence: *Winston had a vision of monks walking in the high mountains of Tibet* [9, 122].

Translated sentence: *Uinstonning hayoliga baland Tibet tog'larida yurgan rohiblar keldi* [1, 121].

- 2) transcription, including: engl. *Oceania* – uzb. *Okeaniya*, engl. *Amersham* – uzb. *Amershem*, engl. *Manchuria* – uzb. *Manjuriya*, engl. *Mongolia* – uzb. *Mongoliya*, engl. *Brazzaville* – *Brazzavil*, engl. *Ceylon* – uzb. *Seylon*;

Original sentence: *Oceania has always been at war with Westasia* [9, 331].

Translated sentence: *Okeaniya har doim Ostosiyo bilan urushgan* [1, 329].

- 3) translator's transcription, including: engl. *Eurasia* – uzb. *Yevrosiyo*, engl. *Australasia* – uzb. *Avstralosiyo*, engl. *China* – uzb. *Xitoy*, engl. *Tangire* – uzb. *Tanjir*, engl. *Darwin* – uzb. *Darwin*, engl. *Rhine* – uzb. *Reyn*;

Original sentence: *Oceania troops have reached to borders of Tangire* [9, 256].

Translated sentence: *Okeaniya qo'shinlari Tanjir chegarasiga yetib bordi* [1, 255].

- 4) translator's transliteration, including: engl. *Eastasia* – uzb. *Ostosiyo*, engl. *Iceland* – uzb. *Islandiya*, engl. *England* – uzb. *Angliya*, engl. *Britain* – uzb. *Britaniya*, engl. *Russia* – uzb. *Rossiya*, engl. *Portugal* – uzb. *Portuugaliya*, engl. *Equatorial Africa* – uzb. *Ekvatorial Afrika*, engl. *The Arctic* – uzb. *Arktika*, engl. *Java* – uzb. *Yava*;

Original sentence: *Eastasia is our ally* [9, 229].

Translated sentence: *Ostosiyo bizning ittifoqchimiz* [1, 227].

- 5) literal translation, including: engl. *The hordes of Asia* – uzb. *Osiyo O'rdasi*, engl. *The Faroe Islands* – *Farer orollari*, engl. *Victory Square* – uzb. *G'alaba maydoni*, engl. *The United States* – uzb. *Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari*, engl. *Bering strait* – uzb. *Bering bo'g'oz*, engl. *British Isles* – uzb. *Britaniya orollari*, engl. *South India* – uzb. *Janubiy Hindiston*, engl. *Airstrip One* – uzb. *Birinchi Parvoz Mintaqasi*, engl. *The Atlantic Isles* – uzb. *Atlantika orollari*, engl. *The southern portion of Africa* – uzb. *Afrika janubi*, engl. *Japanese Isles* – uzb. *Yapon orollari*, engl. *Indonesian Archipelago* – uzb. *Indoneziya arxipelagi*, engl. *The Indian ocean* – uzb. *Hind ummoni*;

Original sentence: *Crowds of people gathered at the Victory Square* [9, 122].

Translated sentence: *G'alaba maydoniga tumonat odam to'plangan ekan* [1, 121].

6) synonymous substitution, including: engl. *France* – uzb. *Farangiston*, engl. *Germany* – uzb. *Olmoniya*;

Original sentence: *This watch is now rare and comes from Germany* [9, 135]

Translated sentence: *Bu soat hozirda noyob bo'lib, bunaqa soatlar Olmoniyadan keladi* [1, 133].

7) equivalent translation, including: engl. *the Middle East* – uzb. *Yaqin Sharq*, engl. *Persia* – uzb. *Fors*, engl. *Egypt* – uzb. *Misr*, engl. *Vistula* – uzb. *Visla*;

Original sentence: *According to today's newspaper, enemy troops are also targeting Persia* [9, 98].

Translated sentence: *Bugungi gazetada yozilishicha, dushman qo'shinlari Forsga ham ko'z olayirmoqda* [1, 100]

8) descriptive translation, or additional explication, including: engl. *The Pacific* – uzb. *Tinch ummoni*;

Original sentence: *Oceania's navies are also fighting in the Pacific, and yesterday they gained another brilliant victory* [9, 88].

Translated sentence: *Okeaniya dengiz qo'shinlari Tinch ummonida ham kurash olib bormoqda va kecha yana bir yorqin g'alabaga erishdi* [1, 90].

Discussion.

The use of translator's transformations provides the most effective approach to overcome the challenge of untranslatability in the translation process and accurately convey different types of source language toponyms into the target language. Even when encountering toponyms that are considered “milestones” in terms of their nationally based lexicon or cultural language units, they can be translated without difficulty by employing complex contrastive multi-paradigmatic analyses and translator's transformations as part of the translation process. This approach allows for the resolution of the problem of untranslatability in translation, as discussed further in [8, 48].

Modern non-fictional texts, particularly those of the publicistic style in various genres, tend to incorporate both artefact and mentafact features. Toponyms regularly used in such texts can be translated using different methods, ranging from more approximate to more precise, depending on the stylistic features, content, and author's intention or speaker's intent. The choice of a specific translation method is influenced by the genre of the text, its communicative and pragmatic goals, the communicative situation, and the type of translation. In this research, complex contrastive multi-paradigmatic analyses were utilized as the most suitable approach to achieve greater accuracy and adequacy in translation.

The term “toponym” is used in this study in its broad sense, encompassing words or word combinations that denote geographical names, names of administrative-territorial places, planets, stars, galaxies, and so on. Toponyms enhance the precision and informativeness of a text, and they sometimes carry local, national, or cultural connotations, adding expressiveness to the text [4, 159].

Complex transformations involve combinations such as “transcription + descriptive translation / additional explication” or “transliteration + descriptive translation / additional explication” and may also include semantic translation. Less commonly used methods include practical transcription, practical transliteration, and descriptive translation.

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