

The Problem of Variability in Translation: Analysis of Grimm's Fairy Tales

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the phenomena of variability and invariability in translation, their causes, specific features, direct and indirect Uzbek translation variants of the Grimm brothers' tales, factors of variation, causes and grounds of variance and invariance in the translation of fairy tales.

KEYWORDS: *variation, invariant, variant, linguoculturological features, plot, paraphrase, folklore, motive.*

Introduction. The Grimm brothers' tales, which have made a significant contribution to the ideological and artistic development of German Enlightenment literature in the world of translation, have been translated directly and indirectly into a number of foreign languages, including Uzbek. As a result, their translation variants and invariants have emerged, and our translation studies require a thorough study of the theory of these phenomena, a clear description of the paradigmatic and cognitive, linguo culturological features of each.

Main part. Variability is one of the specific features of translation processes. He discusses the whole set of translation options for a particular work (tale). In a word, the distribution of a fairy tale in each translation sample variant and its coexistence with each other is called the translation variant.

Analysis. Translation options can be understood in a narrow and broad sense. First, in a narrow sense, some words, lines, images of this or that fairy tale, the differences between them, the changes are understood. The second is understood in the broadest sense as the various translated texts of a fairy tale that stand side by side but do not deny each other. The options do not differ much from each other. The word "variant" itself is derived from the Latin word "Various", which means "different", "different", "diverse". The variant is a variety of translation texts created in the process of translation of a particular work, which are slightly different from each other, and in many respects are similar and close to each other. An option is a clear view of a particular work, in which certain words, expressions, or phrases may sometimes be omitted or modified in a language known or understood by the translator. Although there are some differences in the translation of a work, they still retain the common features in the structure of the plot, composition, image and motifs.

The degree to which the level of art is preserved in the translation options determines its importance and prestige.

The translation option is not the same in size. It has to do with the translator's ability to know the word and bring it into translation.

In translation, one can observe a certain degree of influence of the principles of linguistic redundancy on the origin of variation. The reason is that the translator often expresses unfamiliar realities in an explanatory translation.

It is also observed that some translations, on the contrary, are based on the principle of economy. For example, if a translator is unable to recreate a given phraseological unit or figurative expression (perefraza) in a translation, he may abandon it or express a phraseology consisting of several words, descriptive compounds, metaphorical compounds in a simple word.

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It was no coincidence that the tale of the Bremen Town Musicians was translated many times in the early and second half of the last century. Because the idea of this fairy tale has been to express the idea of living in a different kind of community, changing the habitat of different categories, large and small, strong and weak. In it, the human child controls the animals. In our opinion, during the Soviet ideology, this idea of a fairy tale was unique in promoting the concept of uniting 15 separate states and peoples into a single idea of "commonwealth", "alliance". importance. The fairy tale reflects the essence of the article "United Mutual Unity".

Because "Bremen musicians" were seen as an important tool in educating Soviet society, they were widely used as a means of translation among many peoples. As a result, its translation options in different languages have emerged. So, from the re-creation of a fairy tale created in one language in another language, its translation options emerge. For example, there are the following translation options for the fairy tale "Bremen Musicians": a) Russian translation; b) Uzbek translation option; c) Turkish translation option; g) Chinese translation option; d) English translation option; e) Arabic translation option, etc.

No matter what language the fairy tales are translated into, they try to preserve as much as possible their original populism, ideological content, artistic features, main role and images. However, its ability to fully preserve its lexical, grammatical, stylistic aspects will be limited. But they are not considered versions.

Individual features in the skill of the translator have an impact on the translation of the original text into the translated text.

The translation options of the Brothers Grimm's tales should be determined by the period of creation, the conditions of distribution. Because it gives an opportunity to reveal the general and specific aspects of which one of them is close to the original, the art is at a high level, while maintaining a single plot. At this point, it is important to look at these translation options from a comparative historical, comparative-typological point of view.

First, in solving the problem of variation in translation, it is necessary to take into account when, how, in what way and for what purpose a text was translated.

Second, we have to analyze their ideological orientation and motives in a comparative aspect.

Third, all variants of the translated work are described in general.

Fourth, the changes that take place in the process of language, speech, and writing are based on the example of a single text translation. Evidence suggests that the demands of the times, changes in society, the influence of the social environment, updates in human thought have influenced some variations in the translated text.

Fifth, the fairy tale genre is considered on the basis of some aspects of its artistic features. It is often said that variability is specific to folklore. But there is no denying that variability also occurs in the translation process. Because a text can be translated by more than one person, not just one person. For example, the Brothers Grimm's "The Brave Tailor," "A Snail," "The Bremen Town Musicians," "Oppogoy and the Seven Dwarfs," "Little Men," "Lazy Gaines," "My Brother and Guloyim," "The Queen of Bees," It is known that fairy tales such as "Kuloyim (Cinderella)" have been translated by several translators, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly.

Literature review. According to T. Mirzaev, who conducted a monograph on the Uzbek variants of the epic "Alpomish" in Uzbek folklore, one of the main specific features of the variant is the collective. In fact, as the scholar points out, when a work is translated by several people, a group of translators is formed on its own. For example, they can be named in the form of H. Rakhimov's translations of the Grimm brothers' fairy tales, or S. Turakhanova's variants.

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The emergence of translation variants is characteristic of both written literature and folklore in translation studies. This is explained by its subjective and objective reasons. If the root of the subjective reason is determined by the translator's great attention to the original text, interest, knowledge about it, level of professionalism, hard work, creative approach, the objective reason is clarified by the demands of the time, the social environment.

Thus, next to the original of a fairy tale, a translation of it into another language also appears. According to Yu.M. Sokolov, an example of such variability is "an artistic fact of independent significance."

However, each of the translation options must be enumerated independently and distinguished from each other. Because translation is not always done by a professional translator. A volunteer translator can also take part in its appearance. Merlin Peterson, for example, was one such translator.

This means that when a person who is not a professional translator translates a work from one language to another, more creative situations can be seen. A professional translator, on the other hand, hardly changes the text, is creative does not approach, he plans a more adequate translation. Works seriously on the word. It pays special attention to its denotative, connotative meanings, making no changes to the plot. Takes a serious approach to the principles and methods of translation.

Another objective reason for the emergence of translation options is explained by historical circumstances. Because, like other examples of folklore, fairy tales are created in a certain historical, economic and social conditions, so some motives correspond to the events of the existing system. This compatibility will be the factor in translating it.

Conclusion. As scientists point out, the terms variant, variability, and variation are not always understood in the same way. It will be necessary to distinguish them from each other, to differentiate their meanings, and to show the difference.

So each translation option is independent. One cannot be given a primary place and the other cannot be given a secondary place. But which of them is very close to the original is evident as certain advantages of the translator's professional approach to the text. When comparing translation options, their inherent advantages are obvious.

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