

TILNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TIZIMI,
QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK IZLANISHLAR VA
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK MUAMMOLARI

MATERIALLAR TO‘PLAMI

XV



**O`ZBEKISTON REESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA`LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

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Tahrir hay'ati:

Xamidov O.X., (BuxDU professori), **Rasulov T.X.** (BuxDU professori), mas'ul muharrir **Rasulov Z.I.** (BuxDU f.f.d. (DSc), **Gadoyeva M.I.** (BuxDU f.f.d. (DSc), **Haydarov A.** (BuxDU professori), mas'ul kotib **Djumaeva N.Dj.** (BuxDU f.f.f.d. (PhD))

To'plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi:

M.I.Gadoyeva filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc),

Taqrizchilar:

Davlatova M.X., Buxoro davlat tibbiyot instituti dotsenti, f.f.f.d.(PhD)
Qobilova N.S., BuxDU Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası dotsenti, f.f.f.d.(PhD)

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of meanings, these transformations shape the way we communicate and express ideas. By understanding the nature of lexical transformations, we can gain valuable insights into the changing dynamics of language and culture, and how words evolve to meet the needs of society. As long as society continues to change, so too will language – and the lexicon will continue to grow and adapt in response.

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**THE TYPES OF TRANSLATION AND THEIR FEATURES IN
MODERN SCIENCE FICTION**

Usmonova Zarina Habibovna,
Senior teacher of Bukhara State University
Orcid ID: 0000-0001-8209-0713
E-mail: z.h.usmonova@buxdu.uz

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные особенности перевода в английской научной фантастике, анализируются и обсуждаются труды ученых, упоминаются последние нововведения, многочисленные исследования стилей и

терминологии в переводе научно-фантастической литературы и их вклад в развитие языка и перевода.

Ключевые слова: Неологизм, переводчик, перевод, фантастика, альтернатива, стиль, терминология, жанр, художественная литература, переводческая машина.

I. Introduction: Translation in the Sci-Fi Landscape. This paper examines the multifaceted role of translation within the context of modern science fiction (sci-fi), exploring the diverse types of translation employed and their unique features. Sci-fi, by its very nature, often engages with complex scientific, technological, and cultural concepts that necessitate nuanced translation strategies. This analysis will delve into the specific challenges and solutions presented by translating sci-fi texts, considering both linguistic and cultural aspects. The inherent complexities of sci-fi, ranging from the creation of entirely new languages [1] to the portrayal of advanced technologies and alien cultures [2], necessitate a multifaceted approach to translation that goes beyond simple word-for-word substitutions. Furthermore, the socio-political contexts embedded within many sci-fi narratives [3] add another layer of complexity, demanding that translators consider the potential impact of their choices on the reception and interpretation of the translated work. This paper will explore the various types of translation employed in modern sci-fi, analyzing their specific challenges and the strategies employed to overcome them. We will examine how literary, technical, and audiovisual translations differ in their approaches, while also considering the role of fan translations in expanding the accessibility of sci-fi works to a global audience. Finally, the paper will analyze specific case studies to illustrate the practical application of these theoretical concepts.

II. Linguistic Challenges in Sci-Fi Translation. The unique linguistic landscape of science fiction presents a significant hurdle for translators. The genre's propensity for specialized vocabulary, neologisms, and invented languages demands a nuanced approach that extends beyond straightforward lexical replacement. A. *Technical Terminology and Neologisms* Sci-fi frequently incorporates technical terminology and neologisms, often reflecting advancements in science and technology or the creation of entirely new concepts. These linguistic innovations pose a significant challenge to translators, who must decide whether to coin new terms in the target language, adapt existing terms to fit the

new context, or resort to explanatory notes. The choice between these options often involves a delicate balance between maintaining the original author's intent and ensuring the readability and comprehension of the translated text. In some cases, the translator may opt to create neologisms in the target language to mirror the effect of the original neologisms. This approach preserves the sense of innovation and invention inherent in the source text, but it also carries the risk of introducing terms that are unfamiliar or difficult to understand for the target audience. Alternatively, the translator may choose to adapt existing terms, leveraging existing vocabulary to convey the meaning of the neologism. This approach ensures greater readability, but it may also lead to a loss of the original author's creative voice and the unique feel of the source text. The use of explanatory notes or footnotes can offer a compromise, providing additional context and clarification without significantly altering the flow of the narrative. However, excessive use of such notes can disrupt the reader's immersion in the story. The Italian translation of the Strugatsky brothers' "Forgotten Experiment," analyzed by Vigna-Taglianti [4], serves as a compelling example of the challenges involved in translating scientific terminology and neologisms. The study highlights the translator's struggles in maintaining consistency in the terminological system and accurately conveying the scientific and philosophical conceptions of the authors.

B. Cultural Realia and Irrealia

Sci-fi frequently utilizes both real-world cultural elements (realia) and fictional ones (irrealia), often blending them to create unique and imaginative worlds. The accurate translation of these elements requires a sensitivity to cultural context and an understanding of the relationship between the source and target cultures. Real-world cultural references may need adaptation or explanation to ensure comprehension for the target audience, while fictional elements may require creative solutions to convey their intended meaning and effect. For instance, a futuristic technology described in a sci-fi novel may not have a direct equivalent in the target culture. The translator might opt to describe the technology in more general terms, focusing on its function rather than its specific design. Alternatively, the translator might employ a similar technology from the target culture's context, even if it is not a perfect match, to create a familiar reference point for the reader. The translation of alien cultures presents a particularly complex challenge, as there may be no

readily available cultural analogs in the target language. Here, the translator may need to draw on existing cultural tropes and archetypes to create a relatable representation of the alien culture, while still preserving its uniqueness and the author's vision. The analysis of the TV series "Fringe" [2] offers a valuable insight into the challenges of translating sci-fi concepts across different linguistic and cultural contexts, particularly concerning the adaptation of neologisms and the challenges presented by non-sci-fi concepts. This study showcases the translator's decision-making process and the importance of considering cultural context when translating these terms. The study of Chinese contemporary science fiction [3] further highlights the difficulties involved in translating cultural nuances embedded within sci-fi narratives.

Conclusion. Translation plays a vital role in the global dissemination and reception of science fiction. The unique linguistic and cultural challenges inherent in sci-fi necessitate the development of sophisticated translation strategies and a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between language, culture, and technology in shaping literary meaning. Future research should explore new theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches to address the evolving demands of sci-fi translation in an increasingly globalized and interconnected world.

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