

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

7 ЖИЛД, 5 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА

ТОМ 7, НОМЕР 5

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 5



СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

№5 (2024) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2024-5>

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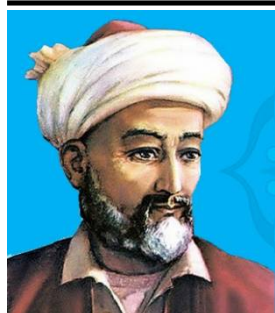
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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

ISSN: 2181-9297

www.tadqiqot.uz


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THE UNIQUE ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH SCIENCE FICTION

 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.00000000>

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to main features of translation in English sci-fi and the works of scientists are analyzed and discussed, and there were mentioned the last innovations, many researches of styles and terminology in science fiction literatures' translation and their contribution to the development of the language and translation.

Key words: Translator, translation, neologism, sci-fi, alternative, style, terminology, genre, fiction, translation machine.

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УНИКАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКОЙ НАУЧНОЙ ФАНТАСТИКИ

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: Переводчик, перевод, неологизм, фантастика, альтернатива, стиль, терминология, жанр, художественная литература, переводческая машина.

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INGLIZ ILMIY FANTASTIKASIDA TARJIMANING OZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada ingliz ilmiy-fantastik asari tarjimasining asosiy xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi, olimlarning asarlari tahlil qilinadi va muhokama qilinadi, ilmiy-fantastik adabiyotlar tarjimasidagi so'nggi yangiliklar, uslublar va terminologiyaga oid ko'plab tadqiqotlar, ularning til va tarjima rivojiga qo'shgan hisssasi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarjimon, tarjima, neologizm, badiiy adabiyot, muqobil, uslub, terminologiya, janr, badiiy adabiyot, tarjima mashinasi.

Introduction. One of the most complex works to translate is the English in quite a substantial amount of English Science Fiction due to how overarching the genre tends to be. Most sci-fictions also involve technical scientific elements, imaginary invention, and far reaching galaxies, which is elaborate in its own right, and includes a new creative work from the translator to comprehend the subtle points of the foreign text. The analysis will be directed to the most significant peculiarities of this translation, including social and cultural aspects of the context, and various experts in the related field will be surveyed to provide insight on the difficulties and contentious issues involved.

Methodology. *Linguistic Challenges: Terminology and Style.* The language, style, and terminology used in science fiction literature raises a very pressing question and a challenge that involves specialized vocabularies. In comparison to other literary styles, science fiction has a high usage of neologisms, technical terms, and jargon specific to the fictional world it creates. Consequently, language specialists are divided on whether preexisting neologisms in the language should be adopted, literal translation and transliteration should take place instead. Each of the aforementioned approaches has certain potential benefits and downsides pertaining to the accuracy and style. The selection of strategies adopted seems to be contingent on the understanding of the source language and its specific audience. Additionally, the sociocultural phenomena of science fiction like impersonal constructions, quotations, and persuasive footnotes also need attention when translating a work. Translation experts have often found it tough to strike a balance between the semantic essence of the literature and the intended message by the target audience. Such literature is extremely downright subjective in nature, which makes the translation process all the more intricate. A comparative view of translation in different languages seems to suggest alternative ways of resolving such linguistic issues. For instance, the translation of verbs introducing direct speech in British fiction into the Ukrainian language is a topic that is contested among critics and linguists.

Another challenge, as mentioned by Science Fiction based linguists, is creation of quasi-realias, which are made-up words that sound like real words, but have a context specific significance [9,23]. In this case, the context in which these terms are used needs to be taken into account, as well as the and the factor of the author's intention and the coherence of the story [9]. When there are no direct equivalents in the target language, the means of achieving equivalence tend to be creative, explaining the variations of translations of a given work stemming from the work translated [9,23]. It has also been noted that the translation of such terms is problematic, as the culture in which these terms are embedded is fundamentally more complex and intricate than other languages [10,11]. At the same time, the translator gets the idea of how these words might be interpreted and used in culture where such interpretations are not acceptable [10,11]. For instance, *The Three-Body Problem*, a Chinese science fiction book has been translated into English; this transition has been compared in various studies in order to examine what difficulties translators face [4,46], [11,28], [12,14]. One of the reasons as to why this translation has succeeded in the West is due to the insightful ideas in the original work being easily readable [13,25].

This is compounded by the reception of science fiction in different cultures, which adds a further layer of complication to the translation of texts into other languages. The choice of translation strategy and the acceptability of the translated book, according to some scholars, largely depends on the popularity and the acceptance of a particular genre in different societies. The other extreme finds the political authorities censor either translations or comment exte control over them. This compromises an author's original intentions as the end product has alterations or omissions made, which were unintentional. It was during the years 1950s and 1970s that Anglo-American science

fiction made its way to Italy. The Exchange of power in politics and social ideologies could, according to some scholars, have been translated to a greater extent due to that process. Besides the linguistic otherness, which differs from one country to another, the process of translation re-presents the socio-political and socio-cultural forces that coexist with and surround the foreign text. Through the lens of Arabic science fiction, and by using English translation, we can gain insights as to how artists work to illustrate the interstice of sociopolitical movements by employing dialectical complementarism.

Research. The English translations of America and other Western countries were deemed vulgar by non-English speakers during the 1950s and 1970s. Fiction and English non-fiction were read with a strong interest. However, these accounts were soon eclipsed by political views. Later on, cultural jingoism, anti-colonial movements, and globalization were encouraged. The genre was overshadowed by feminist writers who were preoccupied with political hustles, the Israel-Palestinian war, and the 9/11 terrorism. By doing this, they manipulated myth. The English translation of this diphasic system is represented by this. Three zodiac signs, namely Gemini, Cancer and Leo respectively, are used in the English translation.

They are all women and have been sleeping with King Gamsakhurdia, who banished those who first appeared in his society from his realm.

Genre-Specific Difficulties: World building and Fantastic Realities

Translators face unique challenges with science fiction, as it centers on creating plausible but fanciful worlds. The translator must take into account the author's approach to building their world while translating phrases, names, and notions that are not genuine [21,11]. Translators are required to adjust the text accordingly while keeping the original in its charm and authenticity. Often, this requires devising innovative methods to preserve the tone and aesthetics of the source material while maintaining an eye-catching and understandable translation for the target audience. The difficulty and complexities of translating a complex fictional world are best illustrated by the translation of J.R.R.R. ".

Additional obstacles are encountered when translating authorial in fads [22, 12]. Due to the author's customary formulation of terms for the book, they are frequently not translated into other languages. Descriptive translations, existing terms with modified meanings or neologisms in the target language are all options that translator[a] may opt for. The translator must take into account factors such as reader comprehension, stylistic consistency, and accuracy when interpreting the pros and cons of each approach. [22,12]. By examining William Gibson's neologisms in *Mona Lisa Overdrive* and their Russian translation, translator to this issue shows the range of approaches employed by different individuals.

Analyses. Advances in machine translation and technology. The translation of scientific articles is currently facing new opportunities and challenges due to the development of machine translation (MT) technology [23, 24]. Despite the existence of efficient and time-saving methods, research is still ongoing to determine how machine translation (MT) can be used for literary translation, especially for forms with complex linguistic features (23, 24). The advantages and disadvantages of machine translation are demonstrated by comparing the situations of editing and non-machine translation in text translation. In addition, machine translation can also be used as a tool for translators to make comparisons or find inspiration. [23,24] Since machine translation often contains errors and inconsistencies, full consensus and human editing are required. Incorporating machine translation into the definition requires a clear understanding of its strengths and limitations.

Discussion. A more extensive investigation is necessary to fully comprehend how different translation methods impact reader reception and improve techniques for addressing the specific challenges in this field. There are ample chances for cross-linguistic and cross-cultural comparative studies, which examines the specific decisions of translators and how those decisions affect the output. A more comprehensive understanding of these problems will lead to better translation methods and a greater comprehension of the influence and global reach of science fiction.

It's connected with the fact that in the modern world there are a large number of scientific definitions that are included in the scientific circulation of the target language are better translate according to the pronunciation of the original language in avoid translation errors.

Conclusion

Translating English science fiction is a complex task, with linguistic, cultural, and stylistic demands. Translators face many challenges, including managing technical language, addressing cultural differences, and adapting their style to suit different audiences and languages. These challenges are complex. Many of the difficult decisions involve controlling the use of neologisms and quasi-realisms, conveying humor, or choosing between translation and adaptation. Despite the benefits of technological advances such as machine translation, there are also unique challenges that deserve further investigation.

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