

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Issues Of Preserving National Coloring In The Translation Of Ernest Seton-Thompson's Works

Kamola Qobilova Azamat qizi

Teacher at Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article analyzes the issues of preserving national coloring in the translation of the works of the famous writer Ernest Seton-Thompson. In particular, the problems arising in the process of translating the writer's descriptions of nature, wildlife, and the lifestyle of the American people into Uzbek are examined. The article scientifically discusses realia, phraseological units, concepts related to national culture, and issues of equivalence in translation. In addition, attention is paid to the importance of the translator's skill in preserving the artistic spirit of a literary work.

KEY WORDS

Literary translation, national coloring, Ernest Seton-Thompson, realia, equivalence, adequate translation, translation studies, cultural units.

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the important scientific issues in translation studies is the accurate rendering of the national characteristics of literary works into another language. Every literary work reflects the period in which the author lived, the culture of the people, their traditions, customs, and mentality. Therefore, the translator's task is not only to convey the content of the text but also to preserve the national spirit of the work. The works of Ernest Seton-Thompson, one of the prominent representatives of world literature, are of special importance from the perspective of translation studies. In the writer's works, the nature of North America, the animal world, the life of Native Americans, and the people's way of living are vividly depicted. For this reason, preserving national coloring during the translation process becomes a significant issue. The main characteristic of Seton-Thompson's works is the harmony between realism and the depiction of nature and animals. The author portrays animals not merely as ordinary creatures, but as beings with specific character traits and emotions. This

requires a high level of artistic mastery from the translator.

Expression of National Coloring in Ernest Seton-Thompson's Works

In the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson, national coloring is mainly expressed through descriptions of nature, elements related to local lifestyle, and cultural concepts. The writer portrays the American prairies, forests, wild animals, and the lives of Native Americans in a highly natural and impressive manner. For example, in the writer's famous *Wild Animals I Have Known*, the relationship between humans and nature is revealed through the lives of animals. Concepts such as "prairie," "wigwam," "mustang," and "buffalo" carry specific national and cultural meanings, and their simple literal translation into another language cannot fully convey their essence. Furthermore, the author uses many realia connected with the lifestyle of Native Americans. Since these units are specific to American culture, translators often need to use additional explanations and descriptive translation methods.

Problems in Translating Realia. In translation studies, realia are interpreted as concepts specific to a national culture that do not exist identically in other cultures. Many units found in Seton-Thompson's works belong to this category.

For example, the word "wigwam" refers to the dwelling place of Native Americans in North America. Translating it simply as "house" weakens the national spirit of the work. Therefore, many translators prefer to use transliteration and render it as "vigvam." Similarly, although the concept of "prairie" is close to the Uzbek word meaning "steppe," it refers to a geographical area specific to American nature. While translating such units, the translator must consider not only the lexical meaning but also the cultural context.

In addition, the author's descriptions related to animals also create difficulties in translation. Some animal names do not have exact equivalents in Uzbek. In such cases, scientific names or descriptive translations are used.

Translation of Phraseological Units and Stylistic Devices

Artistic expressive means occupy an important place in the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson. The author widely uses metaphors, epithets, and personification while describing nature. Preserving the emotional expressiveness of these stylistic devices is one of the translator's main tasks. For example, while describing wolves or horses, the writer gives them human characteristics. If the translator oversimplifies this style, the artistic value of the work decreases. Problems also arise in the translation of phraseological units. Some English expressions do not have exact equivalents in Uzbek. Therefore, translators sometimes use semantic translation or appropriate equivalent expressions.

The Translator's Skill in Preserving National Coloring

In literary translation, it is not enough for a translator to possess only language proficiency. The translator must also have a good understanding of the environment in which the author lived, as well as the culture and history of the people.

Especially in the works of writers such as Ernest Seton-Thompson, where nature and culture are portrayed in harmony, the translator is expected to have a broad worldview. To preserve national coloring in a literary work, translators use several methods:

transliteration;

descriptive translation;

explanatory notes;

semantic adaptation;

the use of equivalent variants.

Through these methods, the national spirit of the work is preserved as much as possible. At the same time, the translation should remain clear and natural for the reader.

The Importance of Translating Ernest Seton-Thompson's Works

Today, the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson have been translated into many languages. Through these translations, readers gain the opportunity to become closely acquainted with American nature and culture. One of the central themes in the writer's works is the harmony between humans and nature. Therefore, his works possess not only artistic but also educational value. Preserving this spirit during translation is extremely important. Literary translation strengthens cultural relations between nations. High-quality translations of Seton-Thompson's works increase readers' interest in world literature.

The translation of the works of Ernest Seton-Thompson plays an important role in introducing readers to world literature, environmental awareness, and intercultural communication. His literary heritage is distinguished not only by artistic value but also by its educational, moral, and ecological significance. Through translation, readers from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds gain access to the writer's unique worldview and artistic interpretation of nature. One of the major contributions of translating Seton-Thompson's works is the development of ecological thinking among readers. In many of his stories, animals are portrayed as living beings with emotions, instincts, and individual characteristics. Such depictions encourage readers to treat nature with kindness and responsibility. In modern society, where environmental problems and ecological crises are becoming increasingly serious, literary works that promote respect for nature are highly valuable. Therefore, translating the writer's works into different languages helps spread ideas related to environmental protection and harmony between humans and nature.

Another important aspect of translating Seton-Thompson's works is their educational value for young readers. The writer's stories are often included in children's and adolescent literature because they combine adventure, emotional depth,

and moral lessons. Young readers learn important human qualities such as courage, loyalty, patience, and compassion through the experiences of animal characters. Translating these works into Uzbek and other languages contributes to the moral and intellectual development of students and young people. Literary translation, in this sense, serves not only as a linguistic activity but also as a means of spiritual and educational influence.

Moreover, the translation of Seton-Thompson's works strengthens intercultural understanding. Every literary text reflects the national identity, traditions, and worldview of a particular society. In the writer's stories, readers encounter elements of North American culture, Native American traditions, hunting practices, and descriptions of rural life. Through accurate and adequate translation, Uzbek readers are able to understand the lifestyle and cultural values of another nation. Such cultural exchange promotes tolerance, respect for diversity, and interest in foreign cultures.

The importance of translating Seton-Thompson's works can also be observed from the perspective of translation studies. His stories contain numerous realia, culture-specific concepts, phraseological expressions, and stylistic devices that create challenges for translators. As a result, these works provide valuable material for scientific research in the field of literary translation. Translation scholars can analyze different methods used in rendering national coloring, emotional expressiveness, and stylistic originality. Consequently, translations of Seton-Thompson's works contribute to the theoretical and practical development of translation studies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, preserving national coloring in the translation of Ernest Seton-Thompson's works is one of the important issues in translation studies. The realia, nature descriptions, cultural units, and stylistic devices found in the writer's works require great skill from the translator. The translator must convey not only the meaning of the work but also its national spirit to the reader. In this process, such methods as transliteration, descriptive translation, and explanatory commentary play a significant role. The successful preservation of national coloring enhances the artistic and aesthetic value of the work.

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