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CULTURAL ISSUES IN TRANSLATION

Usmonova Sevara Sultanovna

Teacher of Methodology of Teaching English, Fergana State University

Obidjonova Gulixon Baxromjon qizi

Student of Fergana State University, English language and literature faculty

Abstract: In this article, the author explores and comprehends the artistic problem of the image of the “Orphan Child” in the story “Goodbye, childhood ...”. Through analysis, problems related to the fate of social orphans, caring for orphans and providing them with material and moral assistance are identified. The literary description of children’s spiritual world, the psychology of heroes, reflection of character’ thinking and images, the position, ways of psychologism in children’s literature. It discusses the problems of teenagers’ psychology in Uzbek and English children's realistic novels. “Anne of Green Gables” by Lucy Maud Montgomery is a classic coming-of-age novel set in the late 19th century on Prince Edward Island, Canada. The story revolves around an imaginative and spirited young orphan named Anne Shirley, who is mistakenly sent to live with Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert, two middle-aged siblings looking to adopt a boy to help them on their farm.

Key words: Orphan child, psychology, literature, comparative study, literature focus, scientific researches, artistic images, important features.

Introduction. Comparative literature emerged in Europe in the second half of the 19th century under the influence of positivism; a section of literary history that studies international literary relations, similarities and discrepancies in literary and artistic works in different countries. Representatives of comparative literature focus on similarities and discrepancies between literary works; they identify images and plots and at the same time, they view the migration of plots in novels. It should be noted that the similarity of literary events is based on the similarity of the social and cultural- literary development of works. We can determine typological similarities of the literary works, as well as ‘literary connections and influences’ of Uzbek and English literature. Traditionally, comparative literary study, or "literary comparative study," means the disclosure of connections between national literatures. Comparison of literatures is fruitful only if there are similar elements in them and it is necessary to state the differences between them. Although there is a certain contrast in the development of the two literatures, there are many similarities in them.

In the history of Uzbek children's literature of the XX century biographical and autobiographical stories, essays and historical-documentary works of such mature writers as S.Ayniy, Oybek, A.Qahhor, G.Gulam, N.Safarov, N.Fozilov, M.Osim have become predominantly significant for the growth of human civilization. Nowadays, teenagers are trying to read more psychological, adventure and detective stories. Especially, the protagonists of such works are children and teenagers, whose spiritual experiences can have a powerful impact on the readers of this age.

X. Tukhtaboyev is popular Uzbek children’s writer who wrote novels about the social environment that has a great impact on the psyche of children. No matter how young teenagers are, he describes different psyche of children in his works, He is constantly creating a dynamic changes in a child’s psychology which leads to mental and emotional enhancement of children. This dynamics is explained by the occurrence of different mental experiences in various social environments.

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All Uzbek children's writers depicted the real social environment which plays a crucial role in revealing a child's psyche. In a social environment, a child's psyche is formed, developed, and manifested. It should be emphasized that a social environment has a great impact on the status of an individual as well as the evolvement of society. It should be noted that although the classic samples of detective literature are mainly aimed at exposing crime, evils of society and the environment, the psychology of the protagonists plays a key role in the further development of a literary genre.

Today, very important developments are being observed in the world, which have a direct impact on Uzbek literature. Fiction increases the reader's artistic and logical thinking. The problem of studying the image in literature is of particular importance. Each artistic image should be a unique artistic novelty. The study and analysis of the image of "The Orphan" in world literature has led to major scientific research. There are many references to the image of "The Orphan" in world children's literature, such as "The Adventures of Oliver Twist", "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "Harry Potter", "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", etc.

In Murashova's latest novel "One Miracle for Life", two worlds - girls living in St. Petersburg with rich parents, students from privileged schools, the world of cute, smart boys, and street children living in the suburbs without adults and the world of wandering orphans is depicted. In fact, this represents the division of society into two - the haves and the have-nots. The leader of the criminal group, Heinrich Lees, thinks that what can be found in a sad, hopeless, unjust world, he knows it very well. But living in this world is not his choice, he looks inside: "Darkness" ... killed him because of his father's drunkenness: a system that rejects the small, the weak, the sick, the needy, disease and suffering, a society dominated by social cruelty. This is an orphan that does not bring pity to anyone at first glance, an orphan that no one wants to help, an orphan that really hurts."

Just as the issue of the artistic image in world literature has been the cause of important scientific researches, the issue of the artistic image has been consistently studied in Uzbek literary studies, and B. Sarimsakov scientifically substantiated the important features of the artistic image in the scientific study "Artistic Basis and Criteria": "Artistic the change, enrichment and fulfillment in the nature of the image in later periods indicate that the artistic image - imagery - artistry is also a philosophical-aesthetic category in the historical movement. The artistic image is aimed at reflecting the leading feature of reality, the essence of the human spirit, covering it with all its complexity from the point of view of the aesthetic ideal of the creator.

The worldview and life complications of orphans should be considered as one of the major social problems that many have faced and are facing. The study of such topical issues in world literary studies has caused a lot of analysis. There are also research works on the solution of such a social problem. In its place, there are such urgent problems in Uzbek literature and it is necessary to study them.

In Uzbek children's literature, the image of the "Orphan" can be found in the following works: G. Gulom's short story "Shum Bola", T. Malik's "Goodbye Childhood...", H. Tokhtabayev's adventure novel "Five Boy Boy", "Mourning Eyes", etc. Serious and important artistic images about the life and fate of orphans can be found in other works - O'. Such images can be observed in the works of Hoshimov, A. Kadiri. When talking about orphans in fiction, it is appropriate to remember hadiths. There are several hadiths about the rights of orphans, not to hurt orphans, and to help them, and the following hadith also says about orphans: It is narrated from Abu Huraira, may Allah be pleased with him: The Messenger of Allah, may God bless him

and grant him peace, said: "I am the first person to open the gates of Paradise. I see that only one woman is better than me. He asked: "Who are you?" I ask. She says: "I am a woman who looks after my orphans." (Narrated by Abu Ya'la)]

In order to win the heart of an orphan, our Prophet became a camel and sat on it. A prophet kneels down to make this orphan forget his fatherlessness for a moment and be happy. In the above hadith, the thoughts of our prophet about entering paradise after a woman who takes care of an orphan are expressed very effectively.

“Anne of Green Gables” by Lucy Maud Montgomery is a classic coming-of-age novel set in the late 19th century on Prince Edward Island, Canada. The story revolves around an imaginative and spirited young orphan named Anne Shirley, who is mistakenly sent to live with Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert, two middle-aged siblings looking to adopt a boy to help them on their farm.

The novel begins with Matthew Cuthbert’s arrival at the Bright River train station to pick up the orphan boy, who would assist him and his sister in their old age. Instead, he finds a talkative and enthusiastic red-haired girl named Anne waiting for him. Matthew is captivated by her charm and decides to take her home to Green Gables, despite the mix-up. Marilla, however, is not pleased and initially insists on returning Anne to the orphanage.

As Anne settles into her new life, she struggles to adapt to the rural surroundings and faces challenges in school due to her unconventional upbringing. However, she quickly wins over the hearts of her classmates and teachers with her intelligence, creativity, and knack for storytelling. Her best friend at school is Diana Barry, with whom she develops a deep and lasting friendship.

Throughout the novel, Anne encounters various obstacles and adventures. She inadvertently dyes her hair green, causes chaos in the Sunday school concert, and gets into mischief with her vivid imagination. However, she also demonstrates her capacity for kindness and forgiveness, as shown when she saves Diana’s sister’s life and befriends a reclusive neighbor, Miss Barry.

Conclusion. To wrap up, in Uzbek and English realistic novels are represented real life events which are revealed vices and morals of society. As a result, a large number of similar elements have been observed in both national literatures, which are synthesized as necessary for their development; the creativity and activity of many prominent literary and cultural works play an especially important role for future generation. The author's aim testified to the fact that the main things for Dickens as a Victorian novelist were the revelation and punishment of vices and evils of society.

In conclusion, it can be said that raising a child is a difficult task. Society and the environment have a special role in this. To take care of orphaned children, not to be indifferent to their fate we are all equally responsible.

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