
PROCEDURES FOR TRANSLATING DIALOGUES IN “HOME ALONE 2: LOST IN NEW YORK” FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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The audio-visual translation is the most efficient and effective approach to converting movies into various languages. You may simply reach your target audience and increase the number of people who view and appreciate your film by using globalized audio-visual content. It's similar to website optimization. It's a little pricey, but the results are well worth it. Many translation companies offer audiovisual translation in a variety of languages, with prices varying depending on the language's complexity. These businesses have a team of native translators who can translate and enhance movies with audiovisual effects. Because the translator must provide audiovisual content that resonates with the culture and location of your viewers, this is a difficult undertaking.

A translator must follow certain procedures to translate the dialogues in a movie. Based on their expertise, some specialists defined it as a variety of processes. According to Nida and Taber (1982), the translation process can be summarized as follows: Firstly, analysis and comprehension of the source text must go through the process. According to the grammatical relationship, the phrase or sentence meaning, and the literary meaning, the translator examines the structure and content. Secondly, the translator converts the material that has been analyzed and understood from the source language to the target language. Next, the translator should reorganize the text, and in the target language, he/she must identify the relevant equivalency.

In addition, expert translators need to find equivalence while translating movie dialogues in order to convey the meaning of the text to the audience. Equivalence refers to circumstances where languages convey the same issue using different stylistic or structural ways, according to Vinay and Darbelnet, as stated in Munday (2001). The correlation between an original text and a target text that enables the translator to be regarded as a translation of the Source Text in the first place is commonly defined as equivalency by theorists of equivalence-based conceptions of translation. Although equivalence relationships are believed to exist between sections of Source Language and parts of Target Language, the foregoing notion of equivalent is not without flaws.

As mentioned above, there are procedures for translating movie dialogues about which some experts stated their own statements summarizing their research. In this article we try to look through several procedures which are used during translation and analyze the process of translation of the movie: “Home Alone 2: Lost in New York”.

The first procedure of translation is Borrowing. Borrowing is the most basic method of translation. In this type of method, the original word or expression in the source language is borrowed and used in the target language. When there is no

equivalent word or expression, this phenomenon occurs. It has a comparable meaning in both the source and target language. Some instances of English terms that do not have an Uzbek equivalent. This method is very rare in dialogues of the movie. For example, when Kevin flies to New York by accident, he couldn't find her family, he asks what city it was there. The clerk at that airport says to Kevin: "Something's wrong, sir?" and this is translated in Uzbek as "Biron gap bo'ldimi, ser?" Here the translator decided to borrow the word "sir" into Uzbek even if it has an equivalent version in Uzbek like "janob".

Antonymic translation is another procedure in which a positive (affirmative) component in the Source Text is translated by a negative component in the Target Text and vice versa, without changing the meaning of the original sentence. It can be observed in some dialogues of the movie, that the translator tried to use antonymic translation like "Kevin, do you have something to say" which is translated as "Kevin, sen hech narsa demaysanmi?". We can observe this sentence is positive in the source text, but, the translated version is in negative form. However, the meaning of the text in the source and target texts are the same.

The next procedure which is called Generalization is used when something in the target language is usually expressed using concepts with broader meanings or when preserving the original concepts with narrower meanings would result in an awkward translation. This type of method is used in "Home Alone 2: Lost in New York" in some dialogues like "We don't want to be late for the Christmas pageant" which is translated in Uzbek as "Bayram konsertiga kech qolish mumkin emas". In these sentences, the "the Christmas pageant" holiday which is celebrated in the USA is generalized as "bayram konserti" in Uzbek.

Another kind of translation technique that is widely used in "Home Alone 2: Lost in New York" is Transposition. Transposition is the replacement of one part of speech with another without changing the text's meaning. The change of sequence can also be followed by changes in word class, pluralization, and other factors. Because the source and target languages have different grammatical structures, this change can occur. In the movie, we can observe this way of translation very often in dialogues like "I am sorry, Kevin" which is translated as "Meni kechir, Kevin". Here the subject of the source text "I" is changed into the object in the target text "meni".

The equivalence technique, which is also known as reformulation, is used in translation to express something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or, even harder, advertising slogans. The process is creative, but not always easy. This technique is used in the movie very widely. For instance, the phrase: "I realize that ma'am, but you're looking for a needle in a haystack" is translated into Uzbek as "Sizni tushunaman, lekin somon ichidan igna qidirapsiz". Here, the translator succeeds in using the equivalence of the idioms in Uzbek to give the meaning of the text to the listener.

When translating this movie, the translator used a variety of translation techniques some of which are mentioned above. By analyzing the procedures used for translating the dialogues in the movie, we can sum up according to the results that the transposition method is used very frequently as English and Uzbek languages are very different in grammatical structures since these two languages belong to different language families. Thus, the usage of calque or word-for-word

translation is used very rarely because of various structures. However, the translator succeeds in giving equivalence of the source text in the target language to convey the sense of the movie to the audience.

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