

**ANALYSIS OF TRANSLITERATION METHOD IN ANTHROPNOMS
(BY THE EXAMPLE OF MARK TWAIN'S WORKS)**

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the transliteration method found in anthroponyms. The transliteration method is studied as a widely used translation method in translation studies. Also, the purpose of this article is to illustrate the method of transliteration with examples, one of the methods of translation of anthroponyms from English to Uzbek. Various dictionaries and manuals have been obtained as sources for the article, and the article is based on the example of Mark Twain's works.

Keywords: translation, anthroponyms, transliteration, works by Mark Twain

**АНАЛИЗ СПОСОБА ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИИ В АНТРОПОНИМАХ (НА
ПРИМЕРЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ МАРКА ТВЕНА)**

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье анализируется способ транслитерации, встречающийся в антропонимах. Метод транслитерации исследуется как широко используемый метод перевода в переводоведении. Также целью данной статьи является иллюстрация на примерах метода транслитерации, одного из методов перевода антропонимов с английского языка на узбекский. В качестве источников для статьи были получены различные словари и пособия, а статья написана на примере произведений Марка Твена.

Ключевые слова: перевод, антропонимы, транслитерация, произведения Марка Твена.

**ANTROPONIMLARDA TRANSLITERATSIYA USULI TAHLILI
(MARK TVEN ASARLARI MISOLIDA)**

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola antroponimlarda uchraydigan transliteratsiya usulini analiz qiladi. Transliteratsiya usuli tarjimashunoslikda keng qo'llaniladigan tarjima usuli sifatida o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu maqoladan ko'zlangan maqsad shuki, antroponimlarni ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan tarjima usullaridan biri transliteratsiya usulini misollar orqali yoritib berish hisoblanadi. Maqola uchun manba sifatida turli xil lug'atlar va qo'llanmalar olingan hamda maqola Mark Tven asarlari misolida asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjimashunoslik, antroponimlar, transliteratsiya usuli, Mark Tven asarlari

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that thousands of works of world literature have been translated in our country, and they have won the hearts of readers, and a unique creative school of literary translation and translation studies has been formed. At the same time, to translate the best examples of our classical and modern literature into foreign languages, which for centuries have glorified such immortal qualities as perfect human education, a just society, individual freedom, freedom of the homeland, creativity, tolerance and internationalism, humanity. Great work is being done in our country to promote abroad. In this regard, along with Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages of instruction have been introduced in educational institutions of the republic. Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Arabic philology is taught as a special subject. At the same time, it should be noted that we have a lot of urgent and important tasks in this area. In particular, so far most of the works translated from world literature into our native language have been made through intermediate languages, and this continues to this day. Although our young translators are fluent in the original language, they often lack artistic skills. A similar situation can be observed in the translation of Uzbek literature into other languages.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer. He was lauded as the "greatest humorist the United States has produced,"[2] and William Faulkner called him "the father of American literature". His novels include *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), the latter of which has often been called the "Great American Novel". Twain's next major publication was *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, which draws on his youth in Hannibal. Tom Sawyer was modeled on Twain as a child, with traces of schoolmates John Briggs and Will Bowen. The book also introduces Huckleberry Finn in a supporting role, based on Twain's boyhood friend Tom Blankenship. *The Prince and the Pauper* was not as well received, despite a storyline that is common in film and literature today. The book tells the story of two boys born on the same day who are physically identical, acting as a social commentary as the prince and pauper switch places. Twain had started *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (which he consistently had problems completing) and had completed his travel book *A Tramp Abroad*, which describes his travels through central and southern Europe.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.

Transliteration is a type of conversion of a text from one script to another that involves swapping letters (thus trans- + liter-) in predictable ways. Transliteration is not primarily concerned with representing the sounds of the original but rather with representing the characters, ideally accurately and unambiguously. Thus, in the Greek above example is

transliterated though it is pronounced is transliterated though pronounced, and it is transliterated, though it is pronounced.

Anthroponymy also anthroponymics is the study of anthroponyms, the proper names of human beings, both individual and collective. Anthroponymy is a branch of onomastics.

DISCUSSION

“The adventures of Tom Sawyer” is obtained for the analysis of anthroponyms:

Tom Sawyer- the novel’s protagonist. Tom is a mischievous boy with an active imagination who spends most of the novel getting himself, and often his friends, into and out of trouble.

Aunt Polly-Tom’s aunt and guardian. Aunt Polly is a simple, kindhearted woman who struggles to balance her love for her nephew with her duty to discipline him. **Huckleberry**

Finn-the son of the town drunk. Huck is a juvenile outcast who is shunned by respectable society and adored by the local boys, who envy his freedom. Like Tom, Huck is highly superstitious, and both boys are always ready for an adventure. **Becky Thatcher**-judge

Thatcher’s pretty, yellow-haired daughter. From almost the minute she moves to town, Becky is the “Adored Unknown” who stirs Tom’s lively romantic sensibility. **Joe Harper**-Tom’s

“bosom friend” and frequent playmate. Joe is a typical best friend, a convention Twain parodies when he refers to Joe and Tom as “two souls with but a single thought.” **Muff Potter**-

a hapless drunk and friend of Injun Joe. Potter is kind and grateful toward Tom and Huck, who bring him presents after he is wrongly jailed for Dr. Robinson’s murder. **Dr. Robinson**-a

respected local physician. Dr. Robinson shows his more sordid side on the night of his murder: he hires Injun Joe and Muff Potter to dig up Hoss Williams’s grave because he wants to use the corpse for medical experiments. **Injun Joe**-a violent, villainous man who commits murder,

becomes a robber, and plans to mutilate the Widow Douglas. **Mr. Sprague**-the minister of the town church. **The Widow Douglas**-a kindhearted, pious resident of St. Petersburg whom the children recognize as a friend. **Mr. Jones**-a Welshman who lives with his sons near the Widow Douglas’s house. **Judge Thatcher**-Becky’s father, the county judge. A local celebrity, Judge Thatcher inspires the respect of all the townspeople. **Jim**-Aunt Polly’s young slave. **Amy Lawrence**-Tom’s former love. Tom abandons Amy when Becky Thatcher comes to town. **Ben Rogers**-one of Tom’s friends, whom Tom persuades to whitewash Aunt Polly’s fence. **Alfred Temple**-a well-dressed new boy in town. Like Amy Lawrence, Alfred gets caught in the crossfire of Tom and Becky’s love games, as Becky pretends to like him in order to make Tom jealous. **Mr. Walters**-the somewhat ridiculous Sunday school superintendent. **Mr. Dobbins**-the schoolmaster. Mr. Dobbins seems a slightly sad character: his ambition to be a medical doctor has been thwarted and he has become a heavy drinker and the butt of schoolboy pranks.

RESULTS

ENGLISH	TRANSLITERATION	UZBEK
Tom <u>Sawyer</u>	“w” is fallen	Tom Soyer
Aunt Polly	“y” is changed to “i”	Poll <i>i</i> Xola
Huckleberry Finn	“u” = “a”, “c” = “k”, “ry” is fallen	Xak <i>l</i> eyber Finn
Becky <u>Thatcher</u>	“c” = “k”, “a” = “e”	Be <i>k</i> ki <u>T</u> etcher
Joe <u>Harper</u>	“e” is fallen, “h” = “x”	Jo <u>X</u> arper
Muff Potter	No changes	Muff Potter
Dr. Robi <u>ns</u> on	“s” is changed to “z”	Doctor Robin <u>z</u> on
Injun Jo <u>e</u>	“e” is changed to “u”	Injun Jou <u>u</u>
Mr. Sprag <u>ue</u>	“ue” is fallen	Janob Sprag
The Widow Dougl <u>a</u> s	“ou” is changed to “u”	Beva Du <u>g</u> las
Mr. Jones	“u” is added	Janob Jou <u>n</u> es
Judge <u>Thatcher</u>	“a” = “e”	Sudya <u>T</u> etcher
Jim	No changes	Jim
<u>Amy</u> Lawren <u>ce</u>	“a” and “i” = “e”, “i”	<u>E</u> mi Lourens
Ben Rog <u>e</u> rs	“g” is changed to “j”	Ben Roj <u>e</u> rs
Alfred Temp <u>le</u>	“e” is fallen	Alfred Templ
Mr. <u>Walters</u>	“w” is changed to “u”	Janob <u>U</u> olters
Mr. Dobbins	No changes	Janob Dobbins

CONCLUSION

As a result of the research, it can be concluded that anthroponyms are translated by the method of transliteration when translated. That is, changes occur in the names. In fact, anthroponyms are not translated, so only certain letters are dropped, added, or changed.

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