American Journal of Alternative Education
ISSN: 2997-3953 (Online)
Vol. 2, No. 9, Sep 2025,
Available online at: https://scientificbulletin.com/index.php/AJAE

Determinants of the Origin of Literary Translation

Nasridinova Sitora Utkirovna
The Teacher of History and Philology Department, Asia International University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Article information:
Manuscript received: 21 Jul 2025; **Accepted:** 22 Aug 2025; **Published:** 23 Sep 2025

Abstract: This article analyzes the stages of development in the process of literary translation and the translation of American storytelling. It highlights the main challenges that arise when translating literary works into Uzbek, ways of conveying cultural differences, and the translator's creative approach. The article also discusses the uniqueness of American short stories, the methods used in their translation, and recommendations for improving translation quality. Covering both theoretical and practical aspects of literary translation, it emphasizes the importance of strengthening intercultural dialogue through the translation process.

Keywords: literary translation, American storytelling, translation process, development of translation, cultural differences, translation challenges, creative approach, translation methods, translation quality, intercultural dialogue.

Introduction. Literary translation has played a crucial role in human history, serving as the primary means of establishing literary connections between different peoples and cultures. Its formation and development have been influenced by several factors:

- **Cultural relations.** Cultural ties between nations spurred the emergence of literary translation. Through trade, travel, diplomacy, and other interactions, peoples became acquainted with one another, which led to the exchange of literary works and laid the foundation for the development of translation.
- **Religious translations.** Translating religious texts is considered one of the earliest forms of literary translation. By rendering sacred scriptures and religious works into various languages, religious teachings spread widely, making significant contributions to the growth of literary translation.
- **Translation of scientific and philosophical works.** The translation of texts in science and philosophy also influenced the development of literary translation. Knowledge was exchanged by translating works written in different languages, which fostered the formation of literary translation.
- **Socio-political factors.** Social and political changes—such as wars, conquests, and migrations—strengthened cultural interactions between peoples. For example, when one nation conquered another, literary works were translated, stimulating the progress of translation.
- **Development of language and literature.** The growth of language and literature provided fertile ground for translation. The enrichment of language, the emergence of new words and expressions, and the development of literary genres enhanced the quality of translation and contributed to its spread.
- **Creative activity of translators.** Translators played an essential role in the advancement of literary translation. Their fidelity to the original, deep knowledge of language and culture, and creative

approach determined translation quality. Translators not only rendered texts into another language but also strived to preserve their artistic value.

- **Growth of translation theory.** The development of translation theory established the scientific foundations of literary translation. By studying the problems, methods, and principles of translation, scholars improved its quality. Numerous academic studies have been conducted in this field, and theoretical advances have had a positive impact on translation practice.

The above-mentioned factors formed the basis for the origin and growth of literary translation. Cultural ties, the translation of religious and scientific works, socio-political changes, the development of language and literature, the creative work of translators, and the establishment of translation theory have all contributed to the present significance of literary translation.

In American literature, literary translation plays a very important role. The United States, being a culturally diverse country, has significantly contributed to cultural exchange and literary innovation by translating the literatures of various nations into English. The main contributions of literary translation in American literature are as follows:

- **Maintaining connection with world literature.** American literature has always been in dialogue with world literature. At different times, works in French, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, and other languages have been translated into English and introduced to American readers. For example, the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky, Gabriel García Márquez, Haruki Murakami, and Pablo Neruda were translated and widely received with great interest.
- **Enriching American literature.** American writers have drawn inspiration from world literature, and translations have influenced their creative processes. For instance, Ernest Hemingway was inspired by French and Spanish literature. T. S. Eliot deeply studied world literature through English and French translations. Ezra Pound translated works from Chinese and Italian literature, shaping the modernist movement.
- **Introducing minor literatures to the global stage.** Translations opened smaller literatures to American readers and scholars. For example, Latin American literature gained popularity in the U.S. in the 20th century through translations. Writers such as Jorge Luis Borges, Gabriel García Márquez, and Mario Vargas Llosa became globally recognized through English translations.
- **Translation as a cultural bridge.** Translators serve as mediators between cultures, conveying the worldview of different nations to American society. Scholars like Edward Said and Gayatri Spivak have emphasized that translation is not only linguistic but also cultural and political in importance.
- **Experimentation and the evolution of genres.** Literary translation has introduced new genres and styles into American literature. For example:

✓ *Magic Realism* from Latin American literature influenced authors such as Toni Morrison.

✓ *Minimalism* inspired by Japanese literature shaped writers like Raymond Carver.

- **Encouragement through awards.** In the U.S., translated literature receives considerable recognition and is honored with several prizes, including:

✓ *National Book Award for Translated Literature*

✓ *PEN Translation Prize*

✓ *Best Translated Book Award*

Thus, literary translation in American literature is not only a means of introducing world literature to readers but also a source of inspiration for American writers, a way of introducing new genres, and an essential tool for fostering cultural exchange. Through translators and publishers, the voices of diverse nations are heard, enriching cultural diversity.

Storytelling as a genre and literary translation

Storytelling is one of the oldest and most significant literary genres, having developed throughout different stages of human culture. Literary translation is the main medium through which this genre is delivered to various peoples, ensuring cultural exchange. A short story is a brief, plot-driven literary work that depicts an event or a moment in a character's life. Stories are written to captivate readers, evoke emotions, provide life lessons, or offer moral nourishment.

Key features of storytelling include:

- Short length – more concise than novels or novellas.
- A single main event – usually centered on one major incident or conflict.
- Open or closed ending – stories may have a definitive conclusion or an open ending that provokes thought.
- Psychological depth – the inner world and states of characters are vividly portrayed.

Storytelling originated in oral folklore, first appearing in the form of fairy tales and epics. It later developed into a literary genre and gained popularity through writers such as **Edgar Allan Poe** – known for horror and detective stories, **Anton Chekhov** – a master at depicting human psychology and everyday life and **Ernest Hemingway** – created powerful images with minimalism and concise sentences.

Literary translation is the process of transferring a literary work from one language and culture to another, while preserving its aesthetic and artistic qualities. The short story genre holds a special place in literary translation because it requires brevity and clarity. Key aspects of translating short stories include:

- Preserving the author's style – maintaining the tone and structure of the original.
- Keeping the characters' voices – ensuring dialogues and monologues reflect their speech patterns.
- Natural language – translations should read smoothly and naturally, not artificially.
- Cultural adaptation – in some cases, cultural context may need to be adjusted to make the story comprehensible to readers.

References:

1. Utkirovna, N. S. (2025). THE SPECIFIC STYLE OF US PORTER'S CREATIVITY AND ITS RECREATION IN TRANSLATION. *JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, MODERN VIEWS AND INNOVATIONS*, *1*(3), 105-109.
2. Nasridinova, S. U. (2024). THE ROLES OF GAMES IN LANGUAGE LEARNING: AN ENGAGING APPROACH TO LANGUAGE LEARNING. *American Journal of Modern World Sciences*, *1*(6), 67-74.
3. Utkirovna, N. S. (2024). Teaching English through Short Stories: An Engaging Approach to Language Learning. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(11), 119-125.
4. Utkirovna, N. S. (2024). The Intersection of Irony and Social Commentary in O. Henry's Short Stories. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(10), 178-183.
5. Utkirovna, N. S. (2024). Unveiling the Artistry of O. Henry: An in-Depth Analysis of Irony, Plot Twists, and Narrative Techniques in His Short Stories. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(9), 92-95.

6. Utkirovna, N. S., & Sultonovna, U. O. (2023). Artistic functions of humor in o. Henry's stories. *Boletin de Literatura Oral-The Literary Journal*, *10*(1), 3934-3938.
7. Utkirovna, N. S. (2023). O. Genri Hikoyalarida Milliy-Madaniy Qarashlarning Aks Etishi. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, *4*(6), 255-264.
8. Pirmanovna, N. G., & Utkirovna, N. S. (2023). The Stylistic Analysis of the Short Story "The Last Leaf" By O. Henry. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, *4*(4), 146-149.
9. Nasridinova, S. U. (2024). PECULIAR FEATURES OF AMERICAN STORYTELLING. *American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies*, *2*(6), 306-309.
10. Utkirovna, N. S. (2024). AMERIKA HIKOYANAVISLIGINING O 'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. *XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYALAR*, *1*(1), 294-296.