OBSTACLES AND MISTAKES IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION OF ANIMATED MOVIES

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Abstract. This dissertation investigates the linguistic and cultural challenges encountered in the translation of cartoons from English to Uzbek. It identifies common types of translation errors, including lexical, syntactical, and cultural inaccuracies, and analyzes their impact on the intended humor and meaning of the original material. The study employs a qualitative analysis of selected English cartoons and their Uzbek translations. It includes a comparative analysis of translation strategies used, as well as interviews with professional translators to gain insights into their experiences and challenges. This research contributes to the fields of translation studies and cultural communication by highlighting the importance of context in translation, particularly in visual media. It aims to improve the quality of cartoon translations, thereby enriching the viewing experience for Uzbek audiences.

Key words: Lexical accuracy, cultural adaptation, linguistic challenges, humor translation, qualitative analysis, child audience, pragmatic translation, semantic equivalence.

The translation of cartoons presents unique challenges that go beyond mere language conversion. Cartoons often rely on visual humor, cultural references, and wordplay, making their translation a complex task. This article explores common errors encountered in the translation of English cartoons into Uzbek, highlighting the implications of these mistakes on audience comprehension and enjoyment. One of the primary challenges in translating cartoons is the cultural context embedded within them. English cartoons frequently incorporate idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and humor that may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. For example, a pun based on an English idiom may lose its humor when translated literally into Uzbek. Translators must navigate these cultural nuances carefully to preserve the intended meaning and humor.

A cartoon featuring a character saying, "It's raining cats and dogs," may be translated literally into Uzbek, resulting in confusion. A more effective approach would involve finding a culturally relevant expression that conveys a similar sentiment about heavy rain. The structural differences between English and Uzbek can lead to various linguistic errors during translation. English is a Germanic language with a relatively flexible word order, while Uzbek is a Turkic language with a more rigid syntax. This difference can result in awkward phrasing or loss of meaning if not handled properly. In an English cartoon where a character exclaims, "I can't believe my eyes!" translating it directly into Uzbek might yield an unnatural sentence. A skilled translator would need to restructure the phrase to fit the Uzbek language's syntax while maintaining its emotional impact.

Cartoons are inherently visual mediums where images play a crucial role in storytelling and humor. Translators must consider how text interacts with visuals to ensure that the translation complements the artwork. Errors can occur when translations do not align with what is depicted visually, leading to misunderstandings or diminished comedic effect.

If a cartoon shows a character with a speech bubble saying something humorous while performing an action, failing to match the tone of the text with the visual context can dilute the humor. A translator might miss an opportunity to enhance the joke by not considering how the

text and image work together. Understanding the target audience is vital for effective translation. The preferences, age group, and cultural background of Uzbek viewers should guide translators in their choices. Errors can arise when translators underestimate the audience's familiarity with certain concepts or humor styles prevalent in English cartoons. A cartoon aimed at children may include references that resonate well with Western children but are unfamiliar to Uzbek children. Translators should adapt these references to ensure that they are relatable and engaging for young viewers in Uzbekistan.

The subtleties of humor often pose significant challenges in translation. Wordplay, sarcasm, and satire may not translate effectively, leading to a loss of comedic tone. If a translator fails to convey the original intent or tone, the resulting translation may come off as flat or unfunny. Sarcastic remarks that rely on tone may be difficult to express in Uzbek without additional context. A translator must find ways to convey sarcasm through word choice or sentence structure while ensuring that it aligns with cultural understandings of humor.

Animated films often rely heavily on cultural jokes, idioms, puns, or local traditions that are specific to the source language. These references can be difficult or impossible to translate directly, forcing translators to find creative equivalents in the target culture. Failure to adapt them properly can result in loss of meaning or humor.Unlike books or even documentaries, animated films often require synchronization with character lip movements and screen timing. In dubbing, for example, translators must select words that not only convey the meaning but also match the timing and mouth movements of animated characters, which can significantly limit their word choices.

The target audience of animated films is typically children, which adds another layer of complexity. Translators must ensure that language is age-appropriate, simple, and clear, without losing the nuances of the original message. Simplifying too much may distort the message, while preserving complex vocabulary might alienate young viewers. On-screen texts such as signs, labels, or jokes written into the background must sometimes be translated or adapted. If overlooked, these can create confusion or inconsistencies between the spoken dialogue and the visual content. Many animated films include songs, rhymes, and wordplay that are tightly tied to the rhythm and melody. Translating these requires not just language skills, but also a sense of rhythm and creativity. It's often impossible to translate a song literally, so translators must rewrite lyrics while keeping the tune and meaning intact.

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