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UNTRANSLATABILITY FOUND IN J.K. ROWLING'S ENGLISH NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE AND ITS UZBEK VERSION

Annotation
The problem with J.K. Rowling's works not translating This study focuses on Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. In this study, the aim is to identify the many kinds of untranslatability, their underlying causes, and the translator's method for resolving them. The researcher uses 27 pieces of data to identify linguistic and cultural untranslatability in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. Nine reasons why the novel cannot be translated are also included in the text. The primary cause is the semantically complex terms or expressions that are unique to a culture. The investigation's findings demonstrated that translators routinely use borrowed words or borrowed words combined with explanations to address the novel's untranslatable issues.
Keywords: Untranslatability, Linguistic Untranslatability, Cultural Untranslatability, whisperers, bezoar

J.K. ROULINGNING "GARRI POTTER VA SEHRGARNING TOSHI" INGLIZ ROMANI VA UNING O'ZBEKCHA VERSIYASI TARJIMA QILIB BO`LMAYDIGAN SO`ZLAR

Annotatsiya
J.K. bilan muammo. Roulingning asarlari tarjima qilinmayapti. Ushbu tadqiqotda asosiy e'tibor Garri Potter va Sehrgar toshiga qaratilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotda maqsad tarjima qilinmaslikning ko'p turlarini, ularning asosiy sabablarini va ularni hal qilish uchun tarjimon usulini aniqlashdir. Tadqiqotchi J.K.dagi lingvistik va madaniy tarjima qilinmasligini aniqlash uchun 27 ta ma'lumotdan foydalanadi. Roulingning "Garri Potter va sehrgarning toshi". Romanni tarjima qilib bo'lmasligining to'qqizta sababi ham matnga kiritilgan. Birlamchi sabab - bu madaniyatga xos bo'lgan semantik jihatdan murakkab atamalar yoki iboralar. Tekshiruv natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, tarjimonlar romanning tarjima qilib bo'lmaydigan muammolarini hal qilish uchun muntazam ravishda o'zlashtirilgan so'zlar yoki tushuntirishlar bilan birlashtirilgan so'zlardan foydalanadilar.
Kalit so'zlar: Tarjima qilinmaslik, lingvistik tarjima qilinmaslik, madaniy tarjima qilinmaslik, shivirlovchilar, bezoar

НЕПЕРЕВОДИМОСТЬ ОБНАРУЖЕНА У ДЖ.К. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ РОМАН РОУЛИНГ «ГАРРИ ПОТТЕР И ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ КАМЕНЬ» И ЕГО УЗБЕКСКАЯ ВЕРСИЯ

Аннотация
Проблема с Дж.К. Работы Роулинг не переводятся. Это исследование посвящено Гарри Поттеру и философскому камню. Целью данного исследования является выявление многих видов непереводимости, их основных причин и методов переводчика по их устранению. Исследователь использует 27 фрагментов данных для выявления языковой и культурной непереводимости в произведениях Дж.К. Роулинг «Гарри Поттер и философский камень». В текст также включены девять причин, по которым роман нельзя перевести. Основная причина — семантически сложные термины или выражения, уникальные для данной культуры. Результаты расследования показали, что переводчики регулярно используют заимствованные слова или заимствованные слова в сочетании с пояснениями для решения непереводимых вопросов романа.
Ключевые слова: Непереводимость, языковая непереводимость, культурная непереводимость, шептуны, безоар.

Introduction. As things stand, there is a great need for translators in every field to satisfy daily requirements. The definition of translation, as given by Munday (1), is "the process of interpreting signs, verbal or non-verbal, from one language to another." Establishing equivalence between the source and destination languages is the aim of translation.

Translating a book from one language into another requires knowledge and creativity, which is what it takes to be a translator. The target language, its culture, and the grammatical differences between the two languages, which impact the translation process, must all be known by the translator. Untranslatability is a prevalent issue in translation that can be challenging.

Word order, syntax, emotion, and cultural distinctions are only a few of the numerous ways that Uzbek and English differ from one another in language. As a result, I decided to study both languages under the Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone novels using the phrase "untranslatability." Untranslatability occurs when there are no equivalent terms in the two languages that can convey the meaning of that phrase to the other language.

Materials and Methods:
1)Untranslatability
According to Catford [2], translation failure or untranslatability occurs when it is challenging to convey the meaning of a target language document that includes contextually relevant functional components of the situation. Although Baker [3] called this phenomena non-equivalency terms, she made the following statement: "Non-equivalence at word level means that

the target language has no counterpart for a word which is present in the source text." She demonstrates how non-equivalence might result from a number of semantic problems.

Cue defines untranslatability as the feature of a written work or speech in one language for which there isn't a matching text or utterance in another language in her journal. Contrary to popular belief, the words are either untranslatable or not translateable. They are only words, and the translator's skill level and the nature of the words will determine how simple or complex the translation is. A document or speech that is considered "untranslatable" refers to a lacuna or lexical gap since there is often no one-to-one relationship between a word, expression, or turn of phrase in the source language and another word, expression, or turn of phrase in the target language. However, a translator might take advantage of.

According to Catford, there are two different kinds of untranslatability: linguistic and cultural.

2) Linguistic Imprecision in Translation

It occurs when an item in the source text has no syntactic or lexical equivalent in the destination text. Due to differences between the source and target texts, there was no counterpart in the target language, resulting in linguistic untranslatability. Grammar mistakes are the reason Indonesian translations are challenging. Using Palmer's concept of grammatical categories [5], I demarcate ideas that are culturally incomprehensible. There is discussion of gender, number, person, tense, mood, voice, and case. For example, the particle "the" is typically not used in Indonesian since it is not recognized in the language and does not affect translation.

3) Untranslatable Culture

It occurs when a situational aspect relevant to the source text is absent from the target text culture. The cultural difference between English and Indonesian is the cause of this form of untranslatable language. I make use of cultural theory and Newmark's translation as the guide [6]. There are differences in ecology, material culture, social conventions, customs, and habits. Two examples of these words are "firebird" and "phoenix." Even though certain literature typically describes it as "burung API" due to its power, no creature in Indonesia have a similar ability or appearance to the phoenix.

Eleven factors, according to Baker [3], contribute to untranslatable texts: concepts specific to a culture, concepts from the source language not lexicalized in the target language, semantically complex words from the source language, target languages that produce different meaning distinctions, lack of a superordinate term in the target language, differences in interpersonal or physical perspective, differences in expressive meaning, and differences in.

She also suggests eight approaches to deal with the issue of untranslatable texts: substituting a more neutral or less expressed word for a more general one, translating using a borrowed word or borrowing a word plus clarification, paraphrasing using a related word instead of a paraphrase using unrelated words, omission, and illustration.

Results and Discussion. Whisperers were classified as linguistically untranslatable in this study due to the nature of the topic matter. The suffixes -er and -s are joined in whisperers. The suffix -er in English has several uses. When combined with another adjective or adverb, it was historically used to form comparative adjectives and adverbs of one or more syllables, such as hotter and beautifuller. Furthermore, when it is attached to a word, like a traveler or New Yorker, it indicates anything, someone, or somewhere associated with that phrase.

However, as was previously mentioned, the suffix -s has other functions as well. These include expressing nouns in their plural forms, forming adverbs that denote frequent or repeated conduct, and forming the third-person singular.

It was challenging to adapt this event due to the differences in format. The translation for "whisperers" in this database is "shivirlovchilarsh." In Uzbekistan, the pronoun shivirlovchi indicates the third person plural. On the other hand, shivr-shivr describes an ongoing, repeating action.

To solve it, the translator employs a similar word strategy together with paraphrase. Whisperer is a noun that denotes whisperers; it has the suffix -er. Furthermore, the suffix -s suggests that several persons were participating in the continual whispering activity. An alternate translation of "whisperers" in Indonesian is "shivirlovchi," where para is the plural marker suffix "-s" and lar is the word itself.

Additionally, bezoar is viewed as being culturally untranslatable because of the ecological differences. According to the definition given in the book, a bezoar is a material taken out of an animal's stomach that has antidotal properties for poisons. It can also reside in the esophagus, large intestine, and trachea in addition to the stomach. However, only bezoar from goats and cows is used for medical purposes.

Chinese herbalists often utilize cow's bezoar as an antidote and for medicinal purposes. On the other hand, Rowling uses goat bezoar as the remedy in her book.

This untranslatable part stems from the original text's use of borrowed terms, which are derived from the Persian phrase pd-zahr (), which means "antidote." In Uzbekistan, there are two ways to refer to bezoar. In the past, tabibs, pharmacists, physicians, and other medical professionals referred to it as bezoar. Even though it uses a familiar term, the translator nonetheless utilized an explanation method in addition to a borrowed word to solve this issue. The translator needs to be more cognizant of the target audience, which consists mostly of young children and teens with limited exposure to scientific and medical terms. If there are no words that can convey its phrase similarly, it will be simpler for the intended reader to grasp bezoar as it is described.

Conclusions. There are two types of untranslatability, according to Catford's thesis, which is mentioned in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The previously mentioned investigation of untranslatability leads to this result. The two kinds that are impossible to communicate are language and culture. The novel contains nine of Baker's eleven reasons for being untranslatable: the concept is culturally specific; the word is semantically complex in the source language; the target language does not have a specific word or superordinate; there are differences in physical or social perspectives; the

expressive meanings are different; the forms are different; the frequency and purpose of using specific forms differ; and the source language uses loan words.

The primary reasons this book is not translatable are the five data points that contain culturally peculiar, semantically complex terms or phrases, the situation in which the target language does not have a name for a certain term and form variations. Three sets of data also show that the target language lacks superordinate. Variations in expressive meaning are seen in two data sets, together with the use of borrowed terms in the original text and differences in a physical or interpersonal standpoint. Data on differences in the frequency and motivation for using specific types of strategies were only included in one research.

The translator addresses the problem of untranslatability by utilizing a portion of Baker's (1992) recommendations. It is found in this work that the translator used five distinct strategies to handle the areas that could not be translated. To use the translation using a borrowed term or loan word + explanation approach, seventeen data points were first identified. Sadly, even though there are similar phrases that may be used, the translator decided to fix the issue by using a borrowed word strategy. Since children and adolescents are the intended audiences, the translator should consider the target reader's ability to understand the message while employing this technique.

The second method involves paraphrasing and translating using a similar word approach that was found in five different data points (datums 2, 3, 5, 7, and 22). This strategy was used as there were no precise word matches in the target language. Third, a more general word technique is used to translate two bits of data (in datums 1 and 6). This strategy is used since there isn't a specific term in the target language; consequently, employing a wider word can help readers understand the work's plot. Fourth, the translation by omission approach was shown to be applicable to two data (in datums 4 and 14).

The translator used this strategy since the term in the source language is not comprehensible in Indonesian. Lastly, just one piece of data (in datum 8) has a translation that uses a less emotional or more neutral word choice. The translator used this technique because the expressive meanings of the source and destination languages differed.

The translation of this work is challenging due to grammatical errors and cultural differences. Linguistic untranslatability results from the loss of one or more meaning components when a word from an English text is translated into an Uzbek text. Moreover, when a term's word order or article usage in the English text deviates from that of the Indonesian language. The cultural facets of English society that are most difficult to interpret are those that deal with ecology, material culture, social culture, customs, and habits.

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