



## REPRESENTATION OF ETHICS AND CULTURE IN TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** The article examines the reconstruction of the image of ethics and social culture in translations from German using the example of the translation of *The Sorrows of Young Werther*. The translation of the moral portrayal and cultural behavior of the main characters in the work, as well as artistic interpretations and alternatives, are discussed.

**Keywords:** artistic interpretation, moral image, ethics, etiquette, word choice, skill, context

### Introduction

Translation is not only the art of translating literal meanings, but also of facilitating intercultural communication. The art of translation plays an important role in the literary heritage and cultural development of any nation. In literary translation, artistic interpretation and the provision of alternatives are important in determining the artistry and level of the translation, and at the same time, they are of great importance in more accurately revealing the context of the original, the mentality, culture, images, and landscapes of this people. This article examines and discusses the moral characteristics of the characters in the original text, that is, the ethics and culture of behavior in translation, its artistic interpretation, as well as the translator's skill in choosing words.

Ethics is a set of moral rules that regulate human behavior. Every language, every nation has its own culture and manners. The Uzbek language contains unique words and expressions that express respect, etiquette, and sincerity, typical of Eastern languages, and their correct use in literary translation is important. In modern translation, word-for-word translation, terminology issues, and cultural differences are still relevant. In particular, the incorrect translation of complex phrases, forms of address, and special terms in German-Uzbek translations leads to erroneous translations. Because translating, taking into account the cultural context



and spirit of the text, serves to fully convey the original author's intent, the plot of the work, and its artistry.

### **The main part**

The different expressions of ethik in translations from German into Uzbek reflect the culture, values, and communication styles of a particular society. The culture of communication in German and Uzbek is expressed differently, which is clearly visible in the level of formality, forms of address, and style of communication. Cultural differences are not taken into account and some translations do not take into account the differences between German and Uzbek culture, resulting in incorrect forms of address. For example, the difference between "Sie" and "Du" is not taken into account and everything is translated as "sen", resulting in the wrong level of formality in the dialogue. If we take German expressions, the phrase "Tomaten auf den Augen haben" would be incomprehensible when directly translated into Uzbek as "To have tomatoes in your eyes," but in its correct translation it would be better to adequately interpret it as "To be blind" or "To not notice anything."

Therefore, preserving forms of respect in translation (such as Sie-you, du-sen, Herr-Mr., Frau-Mrs.), avoiding spelling and stylistic errors, and taking into account national etiquette (greetings, polite treatment) are one of the main principles in revealing the culture of communication of this people.

Moral values and cultural practices are widely depicted in Uzbek translations of the works of the great representative of German literature, Y.V. Goethe, including one of the most successful translations of the 21st century, "The Sufferings of Young Werther" (German: "Leiden des jungen Werthers"), skillfully translated by translator Y.Egamova. This work reflects the complexities of moral standards, human relationships, and emotional experiences in 18th-century German society. In the novel "The Sorrows of Young Werther", the inner experiences and moral aspects of the main character Werther form the main idea of the entire work. How these concepts are conveyed in the translation process is of course related to the translator's skill and the art of word choice.

When translating from a German text into Uzbek, the following principles should be taken into account:

Linguistic compatibility - the correct and natural translation of words and phrases related to ethics and culture into Uzbek.



Cultural context – taking into account the differences in morals and social culture between German and Uzbek societies.

Natural expression – translating dramatic, formal or intimate expressions appropriately.

Below, we will examine the expression of behavioral ethics and culture of behavior in the Uzbek translation of the German writer J. Goethe's "The Sorrows of Young Werther" (translated by Y. Egamova), the adequate interpretation of the translator, and his skill in word choice.

The work expresses the honesty of a person in his feelings and moral purity. The moral principles of the novel's hero Werther - the qualities of "honesty and conscientiousness" - are expressed in the translation as follows:

"I love him, but this love, instead of bringing me happiness, has brought me suffering." ("The Sorrows of Young Werther." Y. Egamova)

*The image of the culture of communication in the work*

The culture of communication is formed differently in each society, and in 18th-century European society, strict rules were based on moral standards. The relationship between Werther and the other characters clearly reflects these rules.

The correspondence between the characters in the novel shows a formal and informal style of communication. The fact that the German formal and sincere expressions, attitudes, and addresses are conveyed in a natural, simple Uzbek manner without unnecessary sentences plays an important role in further enhancing the quality and attractiveness of the translation.

"You have won my heart with your magical smile, but I have no right to express these feelings openly." ("The Sorrows of Young Werther." Y. Egamova)

In the work, we see a formal dialogue - a demonstration of "respect" - reflecting the culture of interaction in the upper classes of society: "Gentlemen, I respect your decision, but this does not reduce the anguish of my heart." ("The Sorrows of Young Werther". Y. Egamova)

The translator, although the word "Gentlemen" used here as an expression of respect is almost never used in the Uzbek language, has very correctly chosen this word, which is accepted in the Uzbek literary language standards to address men, as an alternative. Because the correct selection of appropriate Uzbek equivalents of realities, specific words and terms in translation is one of the most important requirements of translation standards.



In works translated into Uzbek, the culture of communication and artistic expression of forms of address, as well as the skill of word choice, are very important. In this translation, translator Y. Egamova tried to preserve the content of the text, while making it natural and understandable for the Uzbek reader. At the same time, during the translation process, the author translated the characters' interactions and conversations into Uzbek, taking into account the culture of interaction in accordance with the national mentality, which increased the quality of the translation.

In the translation of "The Sorrows of Young Werther," ethics and the culture of behavior play a particularly important role in the upbringing of young people. The work's depiction of human moral decisions, emotions, and relationships that do not conform to societal norms demonstrates the need to take cultural differences into account in translation, and the importance of conveying specific German expressions in a manner that is appropriate for Uzbek speech when translating into Uzbek.

Maintaining a balance between modern and outdated words, and using them correctly in their place, is one of the important tasks of a translator. If very old words are used in some translations, the text becomes heavy. Such words are especially common in German.

In addition, the correct use of synonyms in translation to avoid repeating the same meaning ensures an effective translation. For example, the word "Freiheit" is not always translated as "freedom". Depending on the context, it can also be translated as "liberty" or "independence".

### Summary

Through this translation of Goethe's "The Sorrows of Young Werther," we not only understand the author's philosophical views, but also the similarities and differences between Uzbek and German cultures. As a result of the translator's attention to the rules of ethics and etiquette in his work, the main idea of the work was conveyed in a clear and impressive way to Uzbek readers.

Formal German greetings can sound dry and cold if translated literally. Therefore, the translator considered it appropriate to adequately interpret the work, replacing the words of address, terms of communication, and specific words with softer, more sincere expressions and correct alternatives that are consistent with the "Uzbek mentality." As a result, the work was made more attractive and understandable.



In texts translated into Uzbek, communication culture, word choice, and artistic interpretation are very important. The translator should try to make the text natural and understandable for the Uzbek reader, while preserving the content. At the same time, taking into account the culture of communication in accordance with the national mentality increases the quality of the translation.

We recognize the skill of translator Yanglish Egamova in this regard. Because, as can be seen in the examples above, the translator's use of all her skills and creative abilities in choosing words raised the artistic level of the translation to a high level. The ideal literary translation was the reason for the birth of the work.

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