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RESEARCHES ON DAN BROWN'S WORKS IN THE WORLD

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Annotation: In this article, the necessity of literary translation in order to improving the awareness of other nations, their lifestyles, cultures and outlooks are supported. Espacially, Dan Brown's works and different researches in different parts of the world on these works are analyzed. It is obvious from these works that only style and genre in Dan Brown's works were defined and they were suggested as special characteristics of the writer. In addition to this, some factual information about writer's most bestseller thrillers are given as well as linguacultural units are discussed in the translated works by Dan Brown.

Key words: literary translation, novels, thrillers, fantastic genre, linguacultural units, equivalence, adequacy.

INTRODUCTION. Nowadays, the translation of masterpieces of world literature into Uzbek is considered as an important cultural process at the level of state policy in Uzbekistan, and so far many works have been translated and published in the 100-volume "Masterpieces of World Literature". Translations are mainly direct from English, Russian and other foreign languages, and literary works intended for all age groups: classic and modern novels, stories, short stories and poetry collections are being widely published and presented to readers, while at the same time, great success are being achieved in the field of translation.

At this point, let us turn to the thoughts of the head of our state about literary translation: "In Uzbekistan, adhering to the profound principle of "Literary friendship is eternal friendship", we are paying very serious attention to the issue of translating and publishing masterpieces of world literature into the Uzbek language. It should be noted that thousands of works, which are the invaluable property of world literature, have been translated in our country and have found a place in the hearts of readers, and a unique creative school in literary translation and translation studies has been formed" [5].

It is through translation that innovations are introduced into other areas of society, including art, science, culture and literature. In this regard, the role of the works of American scientists is especially incomparable. The works of the famous American writer Dan Brown were chosen as the object of our study. His modern novels are mainly written in the thriller genre, almost all of his works are on the bestseller lists. Dan Brown's novels have been translated into 57 languages around the world, and a total of more than 200 million copies have been published. In 2005, Dan Brown was included in the list of the 100 most influential people in the world by "Times" magazine, and its editors describe him as the one who "saved the publishing industry".

MAIN PART. Dan Brown (Daniel Gerhard Brown) was born in 1964 in Exeter, New Hampshire, USA. Since the writer's mother was a church musician, he was raised in the spirit of church traditions from a young age and studied the connection between religion and science. Therefore, most of his works embody religious views and facts related to Christianity. The influence of his father is also clearly felt in his works. The son of a mathematics teacher, Dan Brown was interested in working on anagrams and crosswords from a young age and spent hours pondering over codes and ciphers that meant different meanings. Thus, he developed the ability to find answers to puzzles. Dan Brown read Sidney Sheldon's novel "The Doomsday Conspiracy" and

was inspired to write thriller novels. His first work "Digital Fortress" was published in 1998. Two years later, in 2000, his second work "Angels and Demons" was also published. Later, a number of his works; " Deception Point" in 2001, "The Da Vinci Code" in 2003, "The Lost Symbol" in 2009, "Inferno" in 2013, and "Origin" in 2017 were completed and published. In 2020, he created a symphony for children called "Wild Symphony" and the music written for it was performed by world orchestras. But it was "The Da Vinci Code" that brought him real popularity and fame. According to 2009 data, this work, which sold 81 million copies, is recognized as "one of the best works of all time" and has been translated into 44 languages. The author'" works "Digital Fortress" (Orifa Gulomova), "Angels and Demons" (Adolat Ghafforova), "Da Vinci Code" (Mansur Rahimov, Burhon Sobirov, indirect translation from Russian) have been translated into Uzbek and have been highly appreciated by Uzbek readers. In our research, these works and their Uzbek translations were compared, and the linguacultural units used in them were analyzed. Almost all of the Dan Brown's works describe events that occur within 24 hours, which is a common feature of his works.

"Angels and Demons" and "The Da Vinci Code" are novels in the Robert Langdon series (the main character is Robert Langdon), which feature Christian themes and historical fiction. For this reason, these works have been the subject of various controversies. However, Dan Brown has stated in his writings that his books are not anti-Christian and that he is "always on a spiritual journey". The author has described "The Da Vinci Code" as "an engaging story that encourages spiritual questions and debate", and has suggested that the book can be used as "a positive catalyst for learning and teaching about faith".

Dan Brown and his works are discussed in the scientific research works of foreign scholars, such as K. Boa, J.A. Turner, I. Dunn, C. Bubeck, J. Miller, D. Parker, M. Parker, Z. Zhu, A. Zhang, A.M. Jacob, L. Vinod, N.T. S. Handl, J. Sandra, N. Farhadova, P.W. Agung, S. Ichwan, T.S. Pindosova, R. Rohini, S.M. Nesteruk, O.Ye. Verovkina, G. Shullenberger, L.G. Magar (master dissertation), O.V. Besarab, N.T. Amiryan, N.P. Gura, O.K. Boyko, O.O. Chernik, as well as in the scientific articles by Uzbek scientists, such as E. Muratova, D. Pulatova, Z.T. Safarova, D.J. Niyazova, D.N. Sadikova, O. Otamurodova, S.E. Erkinova, S. Rakhmatova, D.A. Amonova, M.R. Alijonova.

It is worth noting that there is no dissertation on the works of Dan Brown in Uzbekistan yet. The above-mentioned scholars, as a result of their research, came to the conclusion about the writer's unique style, the special direction in his works, and their fundamental essence. For example, foreign scholars J. Miller described Dan Brown as a writer of fairy tales and fantasy works for adults and analyzed almost all of his works one by one, at the same time studying the writer's thoughts about his own works. Another researcher T.S. Pindosova, in her article "Individual style of Dan Brown: Functional approach", identified and analyzed the dominant components of the individual style of Dan Brown's works, the terminology of the work, and the allusions and quotes used in it. As a continuation of such research, O. Otamurodova, the author of the article "Dan Brown's successful life and writing style in his books", focused on the writer's life and his writing style. The purpose of writing each work is explained.

Indian researchers A.M. Jacob and L. Vinod, in their article "Representation of Secret Societies by Dan Brown in "Angels and Demons" and "The Da Vinci Code", discussed in detail the secret societies mentioned in Dan Brown's works "Angels and Demons" and "The Da Vinci Code", their names, purpose and reasons for their origin, activities and tasks. The "Illuminati" in "Angels and Demons", the "Opus Dei" secret society in "The Da Vinci Code" and their leaders, other representatives and the work carried out by them are substantiated by historical evidence.

According to the works, several artists, including Galileo Galilei, Raphael and Bernini, were members of these secret societies. Such information is especially cited in the work "Angels and Demons".

Similar information is given in detail in the article "Intersection of History, Art, Architecture and Literature – A study on select novels of Dan Brown" by another Indian scholar R. Rohini. According to it, Dan Brown's novels, especially those in the Robert Langdon series, are enriched with several symbols and signs. The writer tried to harmoniously depict reality and fiction by citing the names of real people and places in his works, and to some extent he succeeded. As mentioned above, the names of many characters in the writer's works are taken from real life. For example, the name Robert Langdon is associated with the artist John Langdon, who drew ambigrams for the work "Angels and Demons", and the name Camerlengo Carlo Ventresca is associated with Dan Brown's lifelong friend, cartoonist Carla Ventresca. In addition, Jonas Faukman is related to the real-life editor Jason Kaufman, and Cardinal Aldo Baggia and Andre Vernet are related to the real-life teachers at Phillips Exeter Academy. In "Angels and Demons", the author mentioned the bride and groom named Dick and Connie, which are actually the names of his parents. In "The Da Vinci Code", the author even inspired the relationship between the characters Sophie Neveu and her father Jacques Sonuer, even in Chapter 23 of that work, he describes one of his childhood treasure hunting games. Another researcher D.N. Sadikova's article called "The intertextual nature of symbols in Dan Brown's novels" several symbols, including ambigrams, four elements, antimatter, Illuminati, etc., are described and the idea that the writer wants to convey to the reader is explained.

Foreign scholars O.V. Besarab, T.N. Amiryan, N.P. Gura, O.K. Boyko and O.O. Chernik have different views on the genre created by Dan Brown - the detective genre, the author's unique approach to this genre, and the plot of the conspiracy in his works. In their opinion, Dan Brown achieved the collaboration of several genres, for example, detective, intellectual and conspiracy (conspiracy) thrillers, and in his works he used concepts such as art, religion, women, science and secrecy as components of conspiracy novels.

The article "Dan Brown's Contribution to the Development of the Detective Genre," co-authored by Z.T. Safarova and D.J. Niyazova, acknowledges that the writer brought innovation to the traditional detective genre and modernized the genre by combining history, religion, art, and science in his works. The article mainly highlights several symbols, codes, ciphers, and puzzles in the novels "Angels and Demons," "The Da Vinci Code," and "Digital Fortress" as aspects that have attracted the attention of readers.

From this information, it can be understood that Dan Brown is not only a highly talented writer, but also a writer with good knowledge in the fields of history and art. The reason is that the writer studied art history at the university and skillfully applied the knowledge he gained in his works. Therefore, interest in the writer's works and the pace of research related to them is increasing. The novels "Digital Fortress", "Angels and Demons", "The Da Vinci Code", and "Origin", which are recognized as his most famous works, are being studied as the objects of work by many researchers. Among such scientists, researchers such as N. Farhadova from Azerbaijan and E. Muratova and D. Pulatova from Uzbekistan have conducted scientific research on Dan Brown's work "Angels and Devils". In particular, the article "Angels and Demons novel - A milestone of Dan Brown's creative work" discusses the fact that this work served as a cornerstone for the writer"s career in the field of writing, and it is clearly illustrated through several examples.

In another article devoted to the analysis of this work, entitled "Problems in Translating Anthroponyms from English into Uzbek in Dan Brown's "Angels and Demons"" we can see that the etymological, morphological and lexical characteristics of anthroponyms, that is, personal

nouns, found in the work are discussed, and recommendations are given for the appropriate use of translation methods in their translation. According to the article, the word *"blade"* in the work is translated from English into Uzbek as *"tig'"*, but the translator translated it as *"xanjar"* in accordance with the context, based on the communicative function of the word in the work, and the translation adequacy was achieved. Or another example, when the word *"attacker"* is translated from English into Uzbek, it is translated as *"hujumchi"* (most often in the commentary of various sports matches), but in the translation of the work, this word is translated as *"azoblanayotgan inson."* Because there are certain differences between simply attacking and suffering.

M.R. Alijonova's article "Analysis of Z. Bjezinski's "The Grand Chessboard"" cites an example from Dan Brown's "Digital Fortress". While the article discusses the historical relations between the United States and Japan and the bombs, an example is given from the work "Digital Fortress" which tells the story of a child abandoned by his parents because he was born disabled, who grows up to be a brilliant scientist and takes revenge on them by working for the US National Security Agency and damaging the system.

Romanian researchers S.M. Nesteruk and O.E. Verovkina, in their article "The analysis of the structure and the elements of Dan Brown's novel "Origin"", mainly reveal the entire development of events in the novel "Origin" and the specific characteristics of its characters. In addition, they cite examples from other works and acknowledge the work of Dan Brown and his predecessors. The article also contains the writer's description about his work: "The novel was created in the true sense of the word as a search for an answer to one question: "Does God survive science?" I think this is a topical and controversial issue today". Another scholar, J. Sandra from India, also conducted research on this work.

Uzbek scholar S. Rakhmatova, in her article "Latin expressions used in Dan Brown's novel "Origin" and their artistic significance" examines the role of Latin expressions in creating atmosphere, symbolic meanings, and plot development in this novel. In particular, the role of Latin in expressing the contradiction and harmony between science and religion is examined. For example, the phrase *"Et in Arcadia ego"* is one of the famous phrases used in the novel, and its literal translation is *"And I am in Arcadia"*. As for the meaning of the phrase, *"I"* is a symbol of death, and it is said that even in the most beautiful Arcadia, death is inevitable one day. The use of this phrase in the work enhances the dramatic and philosophical depth of the work and once again reminds us of the fragility of human existence. Another example is *"Cogito, ergo sum"* by Rene Descartes, *"I think, therefore I am."* It represents the power of rationalism and reason. It emphasizes the importance of thought and the scientific approach to understanding the world.

The writer's world-famous thriller novel "The Da Vinci Code" has won a place in the hearts of thousands of readers this day. At the same time, several studies have been conducted on this work. In his master's thesis, L.G. Magar from India, titled "Reflection of the Spirit of the Age in Dan Brown's Da Vinci Code", the researcher studied the spirit of the era in the work and described the work as "the most exquisite work based on the modern spirit of the postmodern era". The work uses concepts such as Christianity, relativism, divinity, intertextuality, truth, desacralization (the loss of expression of sacred objects, concepts, images and values, their transformation into something ordinary).

Another researcher who conducted research on this work, S. Rakhmatova, in her article "The interpretation of religious lexicons in the Uzbek translation of Dan Brown's "The Da Vinci Code"", thoroughly studied the features of the religious symbolic lexicon used in the work. The article examines how the main religious terms and concepts were adapted into Uzbek language, taking into account linguistic and cultural differences, and translation strategies.

In the article by D.A. Amonova entitled “The concept of an artistic image in literature and its characteristics (on the example of Dan Brown’s novel “The Da Vinci Code”)”, the concept of an artistic image is at the center of the research. Each image in the work embodies its own generalization and specificity. For example, Robert Langdon’s thoroughness and deep thinking express his individuality, while Sophie’s independent thinking shows the uniqueness of the character. The events in the work mainly take place in the Louvre Museum in Paris. The information that a glass pyramid was built outside the museum in order to reduce the queue and that its number was 673, not 666, was mentioned in the article by A.F. Khayriddinova entitled “A Look at the Activities of International Theaters and Museums”.

CONCLUSION. Above, the research of several foreign and Uzbek scholars on the work of the American writer Dan Brown and his works was analyzed one by one and their notable aspects were listed. Each of them highlighted the specific aspects of the works based on a separate approach. As in the translations of other works, there are several shortcomings in the translations of a number of Dan Brown’s works. Most of these shortcomings are related to the translations of linguocultural units, and we can witness that the problems in their translation have not been sufficiently resolved. When translating linguacultural units, it is important to pay attention mainly to the meaning understood from the context, while maintaining adequacy, taking into account issues such as the author’s purpose and the artistic expressiveness of the work, as well as stylistic originality. It is necessary to appropriately use the methods of transliteration, transcription, calque and descriptive translation used in translating non-equivalent lexical units.

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