



SOME PROBLEMS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN THE WORKS OF UZBEK WRITERS IN THE XX CENTURY

Akhmedova Dildoprakhon Adhamovna

Teacher of Andijan State University named after Z. M. Bobur (Andijan, Uzbekistan)

dildora.ahmedova.78@bk.ru

Abstract

This article illuminates some problems of literary translation (English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English) while translating masterpieces of writers in the XX century and shows the unique features of them by comparative analysis.

Key words: literary translation, history, philosophy, literary creativeness, “Othello”, “King Lear”, “valley”, Uzbek nationality, well-known masterpieces.

The type of literary translation is a process that hardly any people can deal with this field as they are required not only enough knowledge in any branch, but also better experience in culture, religion, period of ancient and now as well as activating the works as their origin in their mother tongue. It assists to develop a reader’s realizing of the universe, their history, philosophy, politics, and more. So, here is given a question. Why is literary translation such a tough task? The chief reason is that literary translation is considerably dissimilar to any other type of translation, making them search various sources related or unrelated to their sphere, force to learn all the information they need as well.

Indeed, translating particular article or various plays or works can be more challenging because of lacking knowledge related to science, culture, tradition, social life style of the given period so as to show everything as their origin, to express real atmosphere of the work. Therefore, this type of translating namely, literary translation is one of the difficult and responsible branch of translation field. According to the observation carried out among volunteer translators, the most common issues or problems can be faced while translating are followings:

- Lacking of lexical resource;
- Not knowing enough science if it is another field (for instance, the work is about medicine and the translators do not have enough knowledge in medicine);
- Misunderstanding proverbs, sayings, idioms (phraseological units);
- Structure of the sentences (translators are required better grammar level in order to understand it clearly).





When it comes to clarify them, the first one is the basic rule that if the translators' level is good enough and his or her vocabulary is wide translation process may seem to him or her easy and enjoyable. Cause is that, by translating they acquire their knowledge about various fields or spheres. For instance, let's take the word "kolxozchi". To translate this word, the meaning of the word should be clear to us. It is a fact that, at the present time this is an archaic word as no one uses it. However, people who lived in the XX century "kolxozchi" used a lot. At that time a lot of people worked as a group and this group called "КОЛЛЕКТИВНОЕ ХОЗЯЕСТВО". It is translated into English "Farmer". For that reason, translators should be keen on translating lexemes.

Uzbek writer-translators lived in the XX century defined their work well and readers can get much pleasure by reading their works. There is a question here again: "Did those translation variants of Uzbek literature relating to the XX century attracted readers enough or not?". In my point of view, they could do their purpose in front of themselves, they could show the origin of the works in other languages as they are.

Here we can see some plays translated into English by specialists such as "Days Gone By" ("O'tkan kunlar"), "Night and Day" ("Kecha va kunduz"), "Scorpion from the Altar" ("Mehrobdan chayon") and etc. In contrast, their translation verses are not well enough, you cannot enjoy by translation verses so much as original text. For instance, in "Days Gone By", according to the specialists, translation was done technically and colorfulness is not enough, less attractive. This means that world readers are not being able to enjoy our masterpieces and cannot feel the atmosphere.

Let's take another work "Pomegranate" ("Anor") written by Abdulla Kahhor. As we know well, Abdulla Kahhor has his role in Uzbek Literature as his works are meaningful and attract the readers all the time. He saved the words, using less words, but managed to keep meaningful works. One of them is "Pomegranate" and it describes pure Uzbek nationality, their life style, economical system of that period, its language is totally national and it receives the nationalism.

Translation version was done by Shuhrat Sattorov and he utilized various colorful words to express the reality of the story. However, there are some confusions and wrong usage of words in the translation version of this book. Both English and Uzbek versions are given to analyze or comparing the meaning:

"Turobjonning bu so'zlari xotining qulog'iga notayin bir g'oldirash bo'lib kirar edi. Uning Turobjon bilan uy qilganiga uch yil bo'lib kelayotir, nazarida, bu odam shu uch yildan beri g'oldirabkelgan, hozirgisi go'yo shuning davomiday edi".





“Turobjon’s words seemed to his wife like pointless mumbling. They had been married for three years and during this time her husband had done nothing but mumble. This mumble was a continuation of those mumbles” (2).

From this example, Turobjon never mumbles and had not mumbled by that time. The translation version refers to that Turobjon always mumbles. In this situation readers may misunderstand the real meaning. In the woman’s thinking her husband had always mumbled since they got married and at that time the wife heard as if her husband had been continuing his mumbles.

However, it is admitted that there are some masterpieces or different works, stories which are really enjoyable and engaging although they may be translation version. Translators did their best to show the origin of them while translating. For example, “Pomegranate” is translation form of Abdulla Kahhor’s work. When the reader begins to read he or she simultaneously realized the meaning of the story.

Following piece from the story shows the proficiency of the translator:

“Uylar to’la non, och-nahorim bolam, Ariqlar to’la suv, **tashnai zorim**, bolam”.

“The houses are full of bread, but my child is hungry, the waterways are full of water, but my child is **thirsty**”. (“tashnai zorim – thirsty, ya’ni oddiygina chanqamoq. It shows the translators experience”), (5)

Here is another piece of translation and it can be known as one of the most unique stories of Shukur Kholmirezayev in the XX century:

“Baribir ularga – vodiylilik, toshkentlik bolalarga nisbatan qishloqimiz-da, to’g’risi.”

“It’s a fact that we were more provincial than the children from vodiyl or Tashkent” (2).

Let us clarify this situation from the point of author. This example from “The character of Uzbek people” written by Shukur Kholmirezayev. First of all, this book is about life of Uzbeks and their character, hospitality and others. While

Shukur Kholmirezayev was doing his best to show it, translator was able to define all charm of the work. In his story the author used the word “vodiyl”. It means a valley in English. Why did not the translator use “valley”? The reason why the author did not use the word “valley” is that the meaning can be ambiguous or unclear to the reader or cannot be expressed as its origin. It was used to refer to the name of place, that is to say, most people know “vodiyl” a place, consisting of three regions: the first is Andijan, the second is Namangan and the last one is Fergana. If they used that word (valley), the meaning would refer to place, but any valley. By this way author could easily show his or her proficiency.



On the whole, literary translation requires an interpreter particular diligence and scholarship as it was mentioned above. The translator must have knowledge in all spheres such as medicine, literature, geography, history. In addition to this, one of the common ways to improve translating watching movies, reading historical books or science fictions or other books that can be handy for them. One thing that is really important is finding correct version of proverbs from one language into another if there is no chance to translate them accurately. What is more, translator should feel his or her work as a participant or main character in the work, and terms related to different fields such as medical, economy, biology, politics and so on so forth should be known or masters of those branches should work together as a team.

References

1. Z.Mirzaeva. “Representations of Europeans in Twentieth-Century Uzbek literature”. Journal of the Institute for Foreign Language Studies, 2012, № 2, Korea
2. Umarali Normatov. “Yangi davr olimi: U qanday bo’lishi kerak?”, “O’zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasi, 2011, №9
3. Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. Cambridge University Press, 2008
4. <http://ziyo.uz/en/uzbek-literature/40-literature-of-jadids-period/93-abdullaqodiriy-1984-1938>

