

## UZBEK LITERARY WORKS IN MODERN STORYTELLING AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

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### Annotation

This article devoted to achievements of translation of Uzbek stories and works into English. It is clear that Uzbek has great and wealth literature and delivering the works to foreigners is one of important goals of our country. Additionally, there are given some information about achievements of best writers for translating.

**Key words:** literary works, creativeness, style of authors work, memoir work, prose and etc.

### Introduction

Translating literary works is not only converting a text from one language into another one, but also expressing literary creativeness and conveying atmosphere, culture, outlook and style of the author's work. In this case we can say undoubtedly that literary translation is the most important and, of course, the most difficult branch of translation field. The dimension of literary translation in Uzbek literature is incomparable too. Thanks to some Uzbek writer-translators who lived and wrote in the previous century we can get much pleasure by reading valuable works from foreign literature. And a talented writer, the master of short stories Abdulla Khahhor introduced most well-known books from Russian literature to us by translating them with his art. Besides, we can see several translated works by Oybek ("Eugene Onegin", "Masquerade"). Likewise, the writers who appeared in the second half of the last century made many translational works. As an instance, a valuable representative of Uzbek national literature Toghay Murod translated Jack London's stories and plays into Uzbek.

At this moment a question comes: "Did the world booklovers enjoy the samples of Uzbek literature relating to the 20 th century?"

Yes, because the prosaic works which were created in different periods of the 20 th century have been translated to many different world languages, as well as English. Some fragments of Oybek's memoir work "Childhood" ("Bolalik") have been translated by Carolyn Wei recently. Azam Abidov overset Toghay Murod's narrative "People by moonlight" ("Oydinda yurgan odamlar") into English. Another



story of T.Murod “Husband and wife” (“Er-xotin”) and Shukur Kholmiraev’s “The character of Uzbek people” (“O’zbeklar”) were translated by Shuhrat Sattorov. He overset also Abdulla Kahhar’s “Pomegranate” (“Anor”) and Abdulla Qodiriy’s “At the Ulok” (“Uloqda”) into English.

So, what are the main features of translating the 20th century’s Uzbek Prose? What we should pay more attention to while translating?

In the first half of the 20th century, as we know, in Turkistan the Jadid movement arose as a social-political movement. The Jadids turned to literature to achieve their goal of social reform.

Prose also had a significant role at that period. By prosaic works writers tried to reveal the unfairness of the regime of governments which existed at that time. Besides, the pure nationality of Uzbek people was demonstrated by the works, including “Days Gone By” (“O’tkan kunlar”), “Night and Day” (“Kecha va kunduz”), “Scorpion from the Altar” (“Mehrobdan chayon”) and etc.

However, the specialists argue that their translation verses are not perfect, you cannot feel the pleasure or enjoy by translation verses so much as original text. For instance, in “Days Gone By”, according to the specialists, in most cases it was avoided from expressive colorfulness and was translated technically. This means that world readers are not being able to enjoy our masterpieces and cannot feel the atmosphere.

Let’s take another work which is related to the next period of the twentieth century, “Pomegranate” (“Anor”) by Abdulla Khahhor. As we know well, Abdulla Khahhor is the master of short and meaningful stories in Uzbek literature. He saved the words, I mean, he used less words, but managed to leave meaningful works. One of his stories “Pomegranates” smells the scent of pure Uzbek nationality, because its language is totally national and it delivers the nationalism. Though the author used very colourful words its translation verse by Shuhrat Sattorov has some confusions and inappropriate words. For instance, in the dialogue between the characters of the story, Turobjon and his wife, Turobjon says:

“What should I do? Should I kill my boss and steal his money? Or should I leave myself as a deposit?”

The words here used “boss” and “deposit” are not appropriate for belles-lettres, I think. “Boss” is used more as a business term, “deposit” also is the term which is related to the financial field or economics. If the translator used the words “my master” and “pledge” instead of the words above, it would be much more correct.



I want to give some examples for successful and remarkable translation from “The character of Uzbek people” by Shukur Kholmiraev. Firstly, the story is about Uzbek people’s gentle attitude and miraculous, legendary hospitality. While the author did his best to show it, translator must also be able to demonstrate all charm of the story.

One part of the story the author used the word “vodiy”. It means an oasis or a valley in English.

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

“It’s true that we were more provincial than the guys from vodiy or Tashkent”

The translator could have used one of the words “valley” or “oasis”, whereas he preferred to keep it as its original and wrote its definition at the end of the story, in the glossary. Why? Because as you have noticed in given example it was used to refer to the name of place. To be more precise, Uzbek people call “vodiy” a geographical place, including three regions: Andijan, Namangan and Fergana. If the translator overset it, the meaning wouldn’t refer to a geographical place, but any valley.

In brief, Uzbek prose relating to the twentieth century is typical. Both pure Uzbek words and Russian words (because of Russian invasion) were in the usage at that time. Besides, the writers wrote in the dialect of the twentieth century. Likewise, translators are demanded to research the terms and dialect of the 20th century literature, and, of course, literary approach to the works while translating. We can say that some literary works which were created in the last century were translated successfully and some need to be worked on.

In general, we have a lot of great works by creating our ancestors and our aim should translate them from Uzbek into foreign language keeping cultural and traditional meaning. Our works shows Uzbek daily life and their attitudes and beliefs which the world is interested in our culture. From the article you know that there are some progress translating Uzbek literary works into foreign languages.

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