

LITERARY TRANSLATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF CHOLPON'S TRANSLATION OF "NIGHT AND DAY"

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Abstract: The article deals with literary translation on the example of Cholpon's translation of "Night and Day". The science of translation studies the practice of translation, its peculiarities, history, principles, helps the translator to choose a work for translation, taking into account interlinguistic differences and other features of the original, national literary traditions.

Key words: science of translation, literary translation, interlinguistic differences, literary traditions, translation studies, communication between people.

Translation is a type of literary work that consists in re-creating a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other types. Depending on the way the original is represented, it can have the form of *tafsir*, *translation*, and *commentary*. Translation arose in ancient times due to the need for communication between people of different tribes. This type of spoken language, called *Tilmochlik*, is still preserved today.

Over time, the requirements for translation are updated. But its creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change. The scope and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation, and in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of translation from one language to another, as well as to the finished work of translation.

The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is an element of a separate "artistic reality". In the translation, the artistic meaning of this figurative expressive language is transferred to the figurative expressive ground of another language, the process of re-expressing the image with the image takes place. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of artistic thinking of the events in the work anew. Modern translation based on the requirements, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, preserve national and individual characteristics. The translator relies on the level of development of the mother tongue, translation traditions, experiences, takes into account the existence of various differences. The translator's creative ability and knowledge expands his capabilities. Translation during the process, the translator always thinks in his native language, the native language serves him as a tool of analysis, a test criterion. For example, Qutb, who translated Nizami's epic "Khisrav and Shirin" („...I cooked halwa from Nizami's child"), the translation is not a work of copying. , says that it is a creative process, and the translator should be a skilled writer who cooks halva from childhood. The literary environment of a certain region in different periods, especially the emergence of special schools of translation, shows that it had its established principles and traditions.

Nowadays, every developed nation translates materials related to dozens of fields of science and culture (lyrical poems, messages, technology literature, etc.) from the language of hundreds of nations of the world into their native language.

Translation is not copying; the translator's aesthetic need leaves a mark on the Translation beyond his discretion. If the writer artistically expresses his observations from life events in the language, the translator re-embodys the original text in a new language. To do this, he must have a thorough knowledge of the reality mentioned in the work at the level of the author. Translation has a great influence on the development of the literature of every nation, because the history of translation is equal

to the history of literature. Translation has been developed in Uzbek literature since ancient times. In the works of Mahmud Koshgari, Rabguzi, Qutb, Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others, translation occupies a large place.

Among the 20th century Uzbek writers, Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaikhzada, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Asqad Mukhtar, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Ali and others were also effective in the field of literary translation. Mirkarim Asim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Kahhorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, K. Mirmuhamedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. Gafurov, M. Mirzoidov, g. Torabekov, T. Alimov and others are known as professional translators. Great progress has been made in the translation of scientific-technical, socio-political literature into Uzbek. Translators such as R. Abdurakhdyunov, V. Rahimov, A. Shomahmudov, 3. Tincherova have made a great contribution to this.

In the Uzbek literature of the 20th century, translation studies emerged and was formed as a special branch of science. Skilled translators such as Cholpon and Sanjar Siddiq not only started the translation literature of this period, but also the science of translation studies, and published articles and pamphlets about translation.

In Uzbekistan, translation studies was formed as a special science in the second half of the last century. By the end of the century, about 10 types of science and more than 50 candidates of science were developed in this field. Professor Jumanyoz Sharipov's research was mainly dedicated to showing the place of translation in the history of our literature, while Professor Gaybulla Salomov mainly dealt with the issues of modern translation studies, showed the influence of language and literary traditions on the translation process. Najmiddin Komilov researched past and present translations of classical genres.

Uzbek translation studies developed mainly in the literary direction. Human aspects of translation began to develop later - after the direct translation from many foreign languages into Uzbek was opened.

The vocabulary level of a language consists of the total number of words that exist in the language. The vocabulary level is different from the phonetic-phonological and grammatical levels of the language as it always changes and develops. The process of development of science, technology, and culture requires that the level of vocabulary is constantly changing. Accordingly, the vocabulary level of the language consists of several layers that differ in terms of appearance and scope of use. Linguistic research of lexical (own and borrowed) layers in the language is very important in determining the laws of lexical-semantic development. In fact, the lexicon is interrelated with history, culture, science and socio-economic development of the people, and without taking them into account in the scientific analysis, it is difficult to determine the sources and reasons for the change of word meanings.

It is known that the words created by these representatives occupy an important place in the organization and formation of a national language. Therefore, when examining the vocabulary of the language from a historical-etymological point of view, first of all, words that are historically and genetically part of the Uzbek language are identified. Such words are Turkic words that have existed in the Uzbek language for a long time.

Such words are an ancient layer that forms the main basis of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Then, depending on which languages the Uzbek language has been in contact with historically, elements of foreign languages are searched for, other than the vocabulary.

The usage of the words related to the layer in the novel "Night and Day" in the current Uzbek language can be determined based on the following rules:

1. The words used in the language of the work are used in the same form and meaning in the current Uzbek literary language.
2. The words used in the language of the work are used in various phonetic forms in the modern Uzbek literary language and dialects.

3. The words used in the language of the work are not used in the current Uzbek language (hopituchy).
4. Some words in the language of the work are used in the current Uzbek language with expanded or narrowed meanings.

The occurrence of a word in two or more Turkic languages does not indicate that this lexeme was adopted from one of them to the other. The reason for such a commonality is that the original Turkish languages are related to one source, one genetic base, and their vocabulary was related to a single source in ancient times.

So, the commonality of the common Turkic lexicon is a historical-genetic commonality. There is also the fact that the sign of common ownership of a word cannot be the only and main criterion for the Turkish lexicon. Because such a common word can be an acquired element.

It is known that every language enriches its vocabulary through internal resources. That is why the words related to their layer are leading in the source language. There is no language in the world that has not adopted words from other languages.

About half of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is made up of Turkic words, the rest from Iranian, Arabic, Mongolian, and over the next hundred years from the Russian language and through the Russian language from Western European languages. words from Chinese and other languages are included in the "Night and Day" lexicon, as well as Arabic and Persian words, as well as Russian words.

Abdulhamid Sulayman son Cholpon is a creator who managed to create masterpieces of Uzbek literature during his short life. Especially his novel "Day and Night" is read with love and regularly published.

The young American translator Christopher Fort translated the Uzbek writer Cholpon's novel "Night and Day" into English. The translator announced today that this book was published in the United States. Fort said that he has received the target number (pictured) and noted that it will be available for sale on Amazon from next week. The translator also expressed gratitude to a number of acquaintances who helped him in Uzbekistan.

Christopher Fort is a connoisseur of the Uzbek language, history and culture. In 2015, an American researcher began to translate the novel "Cholpon" into English. In the meantime, he traveled to Uzbekistan several times and met artists. He lived in Uzbekistan for some time and regularly visits our country.

American Christopher Fort was born in 1988 in Minnesota. In 2010, he graduated from Michigan State University with a degree in political science and the Russian language. He received his master's degree from Ohio State University. He lived in Uzbekistan for several years and learned the Uzbek language. "Recently, I translated Cholpon's novel "Night and Day" into English and it was published by Academic Stadis Press. I started translating Cholpon's work, because after reading the first pages of the novel, I was enchanted by the unique style of the Uzbek language. Like Navoi, Cholpon is in the work. also fully reveals the unique possibilities of the Uzbek language".

The translator, Asiatic researcher S. Duduanon, who translated the work, was born in Belgium in 1962, and currently works at the Sorbonne University in Paris. Cholpon's novel "Day and Night" was skillfully translated into French, French alternatives and explanations were successfully found for the lexical units used by the author, the emotions of the characters, natural scenes, in particular, the sentences expressing the national mentality of the Uzbek people.

Reference

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