

Problems of Translation in Comparative Literary Studies

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Abstract:

This article deals with issues of comparative translation, comparative analysis. At the same time, the fact that figurative and stylistic tools in poetic works are conditioned by the traditions, household life, intellect, culture and ideology of the nation using the language in the translation from Uzbek to English is diachronic (in terms of historical development) in the translation of these linguistic units. The conclusions and results related to the prioritization of the method are revealed in the reasoned analysis. In Zulfia's works, geographical objects based on the ideas of inter-ethnic harmony, brotherhood, the worldview of the peoples living in these regions, and the traditions of the poems embodied in the translations into other languages are clearly explained.

Keywords: modern philology, Uzbek translation studies, translation studies, comparative literature, linguistic translation, comparativistic, typological tools, motive.

Uzbek translation studies has a centuries-old history. When we approach this issue from the point of view of modern philology, many translators, translation scholars, and researchers conducting scientific research on translation theory in Uzbek art translation studies and comparative literature have positive and negative opinions about the content and essence, directions of translation work. In some cases, we have full reason to express controversial opinions. I will try to describe the achievements and problems in this field through the results of some of our scientific conclusions embedded in the content of this research. The history of Uzbek translation studies, as we noted above, is evaluated based on the scope of works in the field of translation studies carried out several centuries ago, rather than starting from today's or yesterday's period. The translation work of the famous translator Qutb Khorezmi is a vivid example of this.

In the researches of translation scholar and poetess Begoyim Kholbekova, information is provided about how the works of our great writers were translated into English, French, German and other Western languages several centuries ago. In particular, more than 110 ghazals of Alisher Navoi

translated into English by Begoyim Holbekova, "From the Treasure of Meanings", "A letter to my Beloved" by folk poet Erkin Vahidov, "A letter to my Beloved" by Zulfiya collections of poems "I was love" "Men ishq edin" by Nadir Jonuzok "Navoiy" He translated Zahriddin Babur's poetry and ghazals into English. A collection of translations "My soul strives for you" consisting of ghazals of our classic literature was published. In addition, I translated the collection of poems "I am the king of your heart" composed of the poems of the English poet Robert Burns into Uzbek, and the collection of Alexander Feinber's poems called "Love is easy to see at a glance" into Uzbek. and skillfully translated into English. Begoyim Holbekova's poetry collections "Diydar shirin", "Sweet image", "Muhabbat muhri" and "Seal of love" were also published. For his meritorious contribution to translation, he was awarded the 2020 "Order of Friendship" and several other awards by our government. In the content of our work, there are some problematic aspects that directly and indirectly go back to the important features of the problems of translation studies and comparative literature studies. cannot be interpreted.

Interest in the study of comparative literary studies and translation studies, research aimed at solving very controversial problems in the field of humanities, and the recognition of its existence in the base of all developed languages of the world, demand and needs in our research require an innovative approach.¹

J. Boronov, M. Abdurazzokov, V.G. Gak, V.D. It is possible to rely on the works of Arakin and other well-known scholars in the field of comparative studies². The characteristics of comparative literature are also related to linguistic translation studies, and require a comprehensive approach to the issue of linguistic analysis of translation, for example, the study of linguistic phenomena in connection with factors such as construction, norm and tradition. After all, the functions of the original artistic-visual and means of expression must be recreated in translation on the basis of scientific-comparative analysis of the comparative phenomena of the original and translated languages, not on the basis of personal opinions and judgments, free of scientific and practical evidence. The translation of a work of art should be built on the basis of comparative typological tools of the original and translated languages. This requires the transfer of conclusions and generalizations of translation studies to this basis, and as a relatively new research topic of the science of literature, the field that studies the functional harmony of comparative tools of different languages will help to become a new source of comparative literature. After all, the extremely complicated process of translation, which requires talent and skill, is inextricably linked with the regular comparison of the substantive-methodical and emotional-affective aspects of the comparative means of expression of two languages. The need to define the general rules of translation based on the evidence of the practice of artistic translation creates the need for a comparative study of the phenomena of the original and translated languages from a comparative perspective.³ Some researchers equate comparative literature with translation theory. A deep analysis of this issue makes it necessary to study some points descriptively. In his works, J. Sharipov thinks about the integration of translation theory with comparative literary studies.⁴

In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish between comparative literary studies in the direction of comparative literature used in the research and generalization of translation practice, and the theoretical foundations of comparative literature in the direction of comparative studies that form

¹ Жураев К. Теория и практика перевода. – Ташкент- 2014. – с.92.

² Буронов Ж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. - М.: "Высшая школа", 1982. - с. 16-81; Гак В.Г. Сравнительная типология французского и русского языков. -Учебник. - Москва, Просвещение. - 1989. - с. 112-185.; Аракин В.Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков учебное пособие. - 2-е изд., Москва. - Просвещение. - 1989. – с. 203

³Karimov N. Adabiy aloqa va badiiy tarjimaning yangi ufqlari // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. Toshkent-2015, 3-4 b.

⁴Sharipov J. O'zbekistonda tarjima tarixidan. - T.: "Fan" n., - 1965. - b. 101.

general laws, having developed the main principles of comparative analysis of the literary processes of different nations.⁵

A new field of translation theory that is gaining its voice - comparative literary studies in the direction of comparativistics deals with the issues of specific analysis of similar and different aspects between the systems of literary studies of different nations and the creation of relevant theoretical generalizations on this basis. "Translation is always a comparative study of two languages," says Ye.G. Etkind, because the task of literary translation is to recreate the artistic image of the original in its own language; a theory that ignores the linguistic aspect of the original disarms the translator. Therefore, the research conducted in the field of comparative literary studies creates an opportunity to make an impartial judgment about the compatibility or incompatibility of the comparative typological tools of different pairs of languages both in terms of content and style.

While comparative literary studies studies all the research directions of artistic style in the method of cross-linguistic comparison, it shows in a certain way the general similarities and specific differences between the phenomena of literary studies of two languages, which, in turn, is successful in the development of translation laws. is used.⁶

Thus, if the comparative analysis of translation reveals a number of laws that appear in the process of any translation activity to a certain extent, the development of the comparative typology of artistic texts necessary for the translation activity is the basis of comparative translation. At the same time, it should be noted that translational generalizations cannot fully rely on the evidence of comparative methodology in the comparativist direction. Sometimes they also use typological arguments and methods in the fields of comparative literature. After all, the literary translation is carried out on the basis of the evidence of comparative literary studies and is summarized accordingly.

Comparative literary studies, which consists of a theoretical generalization of the practice of translation, allows the researcher to weigh and model two or more language phenomena being compared according to the requirements of the textual situation, and thereby demonstrate to a certain extent the possibilities of choosing alternative means in the translation language to the linguistic and stylistic units in the original. leads

In the studies of G. Salomov, studying the tasks of the comparative typological phenomena of the original and translation languages from the point of view of comparative literary studies saves the translator from the risk of coming to baseless, random conclusions, given a proven theoretical weapon. After all, a scientific conclusion has been given that comparative literary studies is a necessary duty of creativity in the field of literary translation and the basis of translation.

According to the requirements and rules of comparative literary studies, in order to create an expression suitable for the original, in many cases it is necessary to abandon the material accuracy, and sometimes, while deliberately moving away from the original text, in the translated language, it is necessary to find suitable means for it in terms of content and typological task. will come. This process is always carried out taking into account the general idea and pathos of the work, the individual creative style of the author, the specific literary and creative direction of the period when the work was created, and the genre characteristics of the language of the work. Because comparative typological tools serve for the expression of various comparative typological tasks in different textual situations, the consideration of such different speech-textual situations creates the uniqueness of the image. This process is the object of analysis of various thoughts, artistic images expressed by means of comparative typological phenomena that constitute the original in translation, and artistic processes realized through artistic-aesthetic re-creative creation. In such a

⁵Komilov N., Salomov G. Do'stlik ko'priklari// Toshkent, Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti. - 1979. - 222 b.

⁶Qungurov R.K., Karimov S.A. Zulfiya poeziyasi tilining lug'ati, (Konkordans). - T.: 1973. - 89 b.

case, the translator is charged with the task of reviving the artistic stylistic effectiveness embodied in the original in accordance with the essence intended by the author through the effective use of the inexhaustible resources of his native language, and as a result, the new artistic text appears as a perfect expression of the inner reality. These processes are shown in the researches of M. Kholbekov, along with other creative methods of translation practice, the translator sometimes resorts to the descriptive method of translation practice, relying on its phonetic, phonological, morphonological, orthoepic features. Linguistic tools with additional meaning, which express the feelings of the author or the characters of the work, and the evaluation of these or those events, are turned into artistically ineffective with the help of ineffective words and phrases. Choosing such a way, that is, the loss can be restored in other places of the text as a result of the translator's effective use of his own language and opportunities to express his thoughts.

In addition, there are countless comparative typological tools that determine its national characteristics in the original structure, and it is known that there is an opportunity to choose alternative comparative typological phenomena in the words of the peoples who are the owners of the historical-cultural process. he did. This gap is filled by the translator's reference to some national characteristics of the original authors within the scope of the artistic text of the translation. Without these tools, no translation work can achieve its goal. For example, since the original is usually part of certain functional artistic styles (scientific, bookish, poetic, oral, newspaper, etc.), this characteristic of it should be recreated in the translation based on a specific standard. Sometimes, the comparative typological features of artistic genres of two languages are not compatible with each other, the use of direct and indirect artistic means in translation leads to a violation of the norm of expression. Such incidents are also found in English translations of Zulfia's works in some cases.

original:	English translation:
Yetsa deya kuyim do`st elga, Yonar izlash o`tida qalam. Zahmatkashni olganda tilga, Eslasangiz zora meni ham! ⁷	May my song will find nation, friend, Burns pen in searching intend. When you utter toiler and, May mention me too, that moment! ⁸

The poem actually consists of 9 syllables and is written in 4-5 stanzas. In the English translation, the number of syllables is 7. According to S. Lethbridge, a heptasyllabic poem consists of seven syllables. From this it can be concluded that the lyrical work being translated into another language may not preserve its compositional structure. So, the situation in all the English translation processes of the passage taken from this work is not fully compatible or equal to the ideas in our scientific conclusions above. Russian scientist V.N. Komissarov interpreted these cases using the term inadequate translation. This is one side of the matter. On the other hand, the possibility of finding a complete alternative of Uzbek words in English is limited. For this reason, inadequacy processes are visible in this passage when it is translated into English. In addition, not all words are equal to each other with the characteristics given in Uzbek-English dictionaries. This situation is clearly shown in the passage translated into English. The emotional richness of the original language, the musicality of the verses, and the unique tone have not been reflected in the translation.

Therefore, as one of its research fields, comparative literary studies has the task of summarizing the practice of translation through the comparative analysis of the original and comparative typological tools in translation, and its conclusions serve first of all to determine the degree of correspondence of the translated text to the original.

⁷Zulfia .Saylanma. / «Sharq» nashriyot-matbaa AKBT. - Toshkent - 2016. - 70-74 b.

⁸Kholbekova B., Zulfia. I was love. Poems. Translation by. - Tashkent, 2015. - “Akademnashr”. - p.14.

Thus, the scientific conclusions formed as a result of building the study of translation practice on a comparative typological basis are of great importance in determining the perspective of translation studies, and help the translator's efforts to create a complete translation.

Translation theory studies the most important aspects of the main scientific ideas and motives embodied in the translation of an artistic work from one language to another. The rich scientific experience accumulated in Uzbek translation studies in the wide elucidation of the educational, ideological and aesthetic significance of artistic translation shows that the history of translation, theory of translation and criticism of translation have reached their perfection in a short period of time. In the scientific works and publications created in our republic before the independence period, the main task of the translation is to follow the principles of realistic translation, which reflects the experiences of the development of translation with the requirements of the times. Therefore, in order for international literary flows and relations to rise directly and indirectly to the international level, it is important to translate while preserving the original content.

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