



LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN TRANSLATION OF STORIES FROM UZBEK TO GERMAN

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада ўзбек тилидан немис тилига бевосита таржима қилинган ҳикоя мисолида, таржиманинг қийинчиликлари, муваффақиятлари ва натижалари тўғрисида сўз юритилади. Мақолада таржимада эквивалент танлаш, номлар таржимаси, таржимон маҳорати ҳамда миллий колорит масаласига ҳам алоҳида тўхталиб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: таржима, бевосита таржима, миллий колорит, эквивалент танлаш, таржимон, маҳорат, ҳикоя, адекват таржима.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассказано о трудностях, успехах и результатах перевода на примере рассказа, непосредственно переведенного с узбекского языка на немецкий язык. В статье также подробно рассмотрен подбор эквивалентов при переводе, перевод имен, навыки переводчика, а также вопрос национального колорита.

Ключевые слова: перевод, прямой перевод, национальный колорит, выбор эквивалента, переводчик, мастерство, сюжет, адекватный перевод.

Abstract. This article describes the difficulties, successes and results of translation using the example of a story directly translated from Uzbek into German. The article also discusses in detail the selection of equivalents in translation, translation of names, translator skills, as well as the issue of national color.

Key words: translation, direct translation, national color, choice of equivalent, translator, skill, plot, adequate translation.

Introduction:

Translator It is actually a bridge between the two peoples connecting them to each other with literary paths. His translated works are special in this process. One of the master translators, whose work is worthy and instructive to study in every way. Ismaili describes the art of translation as: "I have carved-deep paths of translation, the duty on the part of the translator is the burden of two worlds" [3, p.5].

Translation has been developing for a for centuries, according to which we can witness that its fruits have so far been reflected in various genres of literature. From small stories and anecdotes to huge novels, works created by our translators are being presented to the attention of readers. At this point, it is permissible to separately talk about most of the problems encountered in the translation process. Of course. no language can develop without each other, but rather they are distinguished by their own characteristics, and a person who is able to skillfully become a connecting pillar between two languages is a skilled translator. In his book, the well-known translator, scientist and professor Shukhratkhan Imyaminova cited the translators of our grandiose works as "choppers of enlightenment" [5, p.8].

Uzbek translation has developed widely in recent years. An example of this is the 2017 Goethe institut as well as the "Literarische Leuchttürme" (literature beacons), a collection of stories published in collaboration with several translators. In this collection, the stories of several German writers were translated directly from German to Uzbek and from Uzbek to German.

One of the most important and challenging aspects of the translation process is the choice of an earl

for him. In this case, the translator should definitely pay attention to the title of the text in the same language and, most importantly, to its content. An example of this is the story "patient" by Abdullah Qahhor, which is translated directly from Uzbek into German. This story was translated from Uzbek into German by Oybek Ostanov as "Die Kranke" [1, p.82]. It is worth noting that this title was chosen correctly by the translator, that is, it means the content of the story and the same meaning of the title.

As the customs, traditions of each people and nation are reflected in his folk oral work, literature, including the famous writer Abdullah Qahhor, who used the nation's rangin dyes in his stories. An example of this is the following sentence in his "patient" lecture: "Bakhshi read". The translator, however, translated the compound as in quiy: "Der Beschwörer beschwor" [1, p.82.]. First of all, attention should be paid to the meaning of the word Bakhshi, which in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language is interpreted as follows: Bakhshi is the narrator of the ring, an artist who sings songs and epics by heart, says and conveys from generation to generation. The second meaning is that during the Mongol invasion, the Buddha also called the Qalandars, calculating individuals, and in Turkmens, the seed-dwellers were also called Bakhshi. The Uzbek meaning of the word "Beschwörer" in this sentence is, in fact, "swearing, ont drinking". From the point of view of adequate translation, it would be wrong to use this word in translation, and instead, transliteration of the word "Bakhshi" is understood to represent the word being used, reflecting the motor realities, by transcription in its own language [2, 20-p.]. In this case, it would be desirable if his explanation was brought. Because, according to some scholars, the translation process is sometimes "based on other linguistic means by which the information contained in the work is given." The original text information, on the other hand, can be interpreted as an invariant basis for the translation text [2, p.19.].

Attention should be paid to the story's sentence in Qui: "the patient is worse day by day, and the end has grown: "let there be no harm in his heart," "chilyosin" also had to be done". The translator translates the sentence as " Der Zustand der kranken war inzwischen hoffungslos. Damit der Sterbende keine unterfullten Wunsche auf dem Herzen hatte, wollte man die Sure Tschilyosin rezitieren". The word "chilyosin" in this sentence was borrowed into German through the kalka method, and this means that the correct way was done by the translator, but adding that it would have been desirable if it were interpreted in the same way as in quiy. "Die Sure Tschilyosin-ist ein religiöser Brauch, der mit der Lektüre der Sure Yasin aus dem Koran verbunden ist. Darin wird dem Patienten 40 Mal die Sure Yasin vorgelesen, um starke Schmerzen zu beseitigen oder zu lindern".

Next in the German translation of the story is the sentence in the quay: "Als Satibaldis Dienstherr, Abduganibay, der mit Baumwollkernschalen und Ölkuchen handelte, in seiner Scheune beinahe von herabstürzenden Säcken erschlagen wurde, ging ercht in dieses Krankenhaus, sondern Fuhr in die Stadt Sim". The sentence used the name of a town – Sim – city. Sim is the name of the present day city of Fergana. It should be noted that the translator had to give note to this city in the process of translating this sentence.

The proverb is a pandemonium of the people, a moral and moral conclusion, an echo of the National permission of the people, a wise criterion of the nature of the language. The proverb is not woven, but created by the presumption of certain conditions. The meaning of Proverbs is revealed within the context. Consequently, to reveal the meaning of a particular phrase, it is necessary to look out within the context. True, in two or more languages, absolute equivalents are also found, which exactly correspond from both the form and the content and the spiritual side [7, 118-p.]. For example: " Lügen haben kurze Beine " – "the life of a lie is short". However, there are few such absolute equivalents. In most cases, the translator finds alternative or monand consonants from his language, or translates them verbatim, according to the content, object, National Environment and stylistic nature of the events in which each proverb is depicted in the work [7,119]. For example: " heaven is far land hard " – "Der Himmel ist weit und der Boden hart" [1, 69 and 82 p.].

Translation is a complex process that requires a high level of skill, knowledge and experience from the translator.

Above, we tried to reflect on the example of the translation of one story from Uzbek into German, as well as on the fact that Proverbs and words specific to national collorite are given in translation.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the translator should attach great importance to the Real translation of all the words given in the original and, if necessary, to the choice of equivalents. With this, the translator can successfully achieve adequate translation.

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