



THE ROLE OF LITERARY TRANSLATION STUDIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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РЕЗЮМЕ:

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek adabiyoti o'rtasidagi chuqur aloqani rivojlantirishda badiiy tarjimashunoslikning o'rmi ko'rib chiqilgan. Tarjima qilingan asarlarning asosiy namunalarini tahlil qilib, tadqiqot tarjimaning madaniy almashinuv, lingvistik yangilik va adabiy saqlash uchun vosita bo'lib xizmat qilishini ta'kidlaydi. Uilyam Shekspirning "Hamlet" asarining O'zbekcha tarjimasi va Alisher Navoiyning "Xamsa"sining inglizcha tarjimasi diqqatga sazovordir. Topilgan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tarjimashunoslik nafaqat adabiy asarlarni uzatishni osonlashtiradi, balki madaniy nuanslar va she'riy sadoqat kabi muammolarni hal qilish uchun nazariy asoslarni ham beradi.

РЕЗЮМЕ:

В данной статье рассматривается роль литературного переводоведения в развитии более глубокой связи между английской и узбекской литературой. Анализируя основные примеры переведённых произведений, авторы исследования подчеркивают, что перевод служит средством культурного обмена, языковых инноваций и сохранения литературы. В качестве примера можно привести узбекский перевод «Гамлета» Уильяма Шекспира и английский перевод романа Алишера Навои «Хамса». Результаты исследования показывают, что переводоведение не только способствует передаче литературных произведений, но и обеспечивает теоретическую базу для решения таких проблем, как культурные нюансы и поэтическая верность. В заключение статьи подчёркивается значение перевода в обогащении мировой литературы и предлагаются дальнейшие исследования в этой области.

SUMMARY:

This paper examines the role of literary translation studies in fostering a deeper connection between English and Uzbek literature. By analyzing key examples of translated works, the study highlights how translation serves as a medium for cultural exchange, linguistic innovation, and literary preservation. Notable examples include the Uzbek translation of William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and the English translation of Alisher Navoi's "Khamasa". The findings reveal that translation studies not only facilitate the transfer of literary works but also provide theoretical



frameworks to address challenges such as cultural nuances and poetic fidelity. This paper concludes by emphasizing the significance of translation in enriching global literature and suggests further research in the field.

Introduction. Translation is more than a linguistic exercise; it is a cultural bridge that allows literary traditions to resonate across boundaries. Literary translation studies, as an academic discipline, provide the tools and theories necessary to navigate the complexities of translating literature. English and Uzbek literature, with their distinct linguistic and cultural contexts, offer a fascinating case for analyzing the role of translation in shaping global literary discourse.

In the English-speaking world, the works of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Austen are celebrated for their universality. Similarly, Uzbek literature, particularly the masterpieces of Alisher Navoi and Chulpon, reflects the rich cultural heritage of Central Asia. However, without translation, these works would remain inaccessible to broader audiences [5]. This paper investigates the significance of literary translation studies in facilitating mutual understanding between English and Uzbek literature, using specific examples to illustrate its impact.

Methods. To explore the role of literary translation studies, a qualitative methodology was used. The study focused on:

1. *Case Studies of Translated Works:* The research analyzed prominent examples of literary works translated between English and Uzbek. Examples include Shakespeare's "Hamlet" translated into Uzbek and Navoi's "Khamasa" translated into English.

2. *Literature Review:* An extensive review of academic works, historical records, and journal articles related to translation studies was conducted to provide a theoretical foundation [3].

3. *Textual Analysis:* The translated texts were compared with their originals to identify linguistic, cultural, and stylistic changes. For instance, the adaptation of idiomatic expressions and poetic structures was studied.

4. *Interviews with Translators and Scholars:* Insights were gathered from professional translators and literary scholars on the challenges and methodologies in translating between English and Uzbek.

Results.

1. Case Study: Shakespeare's "Hamlet" in Uzbek

One of the most prominent examples of English literature translated into Uzbek is Shakespeare's "Hamlet". The translation, completed by Abdulla



Qahhor, is celebrated for its ability to retain the philosophical depth and poetic elegance of the original text.

- Linguistic Adaptation: In Uzbek, certain Shakespearean phrases, such as “To be or not to be,” were rephrased to match the linguistic patterns [4] of Uzbek while maintaining the existential weight of the original.

- Cultural Sensitivity: Uzbek translators often adapted cultural references to make them relatable to local audiences. For example, references to English social customs were replaced with Central Asian equivalents.

- Impact: The translation introduced Uzbek readers to Shakespeare’s universal themes, inspiring a wave of modern Uzbek playwrights to experiment with similar dramatic forms.

2. Case Study: Alisher Navoi’s “Khamisa” in English.

Alisher Navoi’s “Khamisa”, a collection of five epic poems, is a cornerstone of Uzbek classical literature [2]. Translations into English have sought to bring Navoi’s philosophical and mystical ideas to a global audience.

- Challenges in Translating Poetic Forms: Navoi’s use of the “masnavi” poetic style, with its intricate rhymes and meters, posed significant challenges for English translators [1]. Literal translations often fail to replicate the musicality of the original.

- Cultural Nuances: Concepts rooted in Islamic mysticism and Turkic traditions required extensive footnotes and explanations in the English translations to ensure clarity for readers unfamiliar with the context.

- Impact: The translations have introduced Navoi’s works to Western literary scholars, establishing his reputation as a key figure in world literature [2].

3. Challenges Identified in Translation.

The study identified several recurring challenges in translating between English and Uzbek:

- Idiomatic Expressions: Phrases unique to one language often lack direct equivalents in the other [2]. For instance, English idioms like “a piece of cake” require creative rephrasing in Uzbek to convey the intended meaning.

- Poetic Fidelity vs. Meaning: Translators must strike a balance between preserving the original text’s poetic structure and ensuring the meaning remains intact. This is particularly challenging in poetry, where form and content are interdependent.

- Cultural Contexts: Literary works often embed cultural references, humor, and historical allusions that may not resonate with readers from different backgrounds.



Discussion. The findings demonstrate the indispensable role of literary translation studies in bridging English and Uzbek literature. By providing theoretical frameworks such as equivalence theory and domestication/foreignization strategies [3], translation studies equip translators to address linguistic and cultural challenges.

1. *Cultural Exchange and Literary Innovation*

Translation fosters a two-way exchange of ideas and artistic techniques. For example, Shakespeare's influence on Uzbek drama [4] and Navoi's philosophical insights in English literary circles illustrate how translation enriches both traditions.

2. *Preservation of Literary Heritage*

By translating Uzbek classics into English, literary translation ensures the preservation and dissemination of Central Asian cultural heritage. Similarly, translating English works into Uzbek has made global literary traditions accessible to Uzbek readers.

3. *Future Directions*

The study highlights the need for further research in:

- Technology in Translation: The role of machine translation in literary works remains underexplored, particularly in balancing accuracy with artistic quality.
- Training Programs: Establishing translation studies programs in academic institutions can enhance the quality of literary translations.
- Collaborative Projects: Cross-cultural collaborations between English and Uzbek translators and scholars can lead to richer, more nuanced translations.

Conclusion. Literary translation studies play a pivotal role in connecting English and Uzbek literature, enabling the exchange of cultural and artistic values. Examples such as the Uzbek translation of "Hamlet" and the English translation of "Khamsa" illustrate how translation transcends linguistic barriers to unite diverse literary traditions. While challenges such as cultural nuances and poetic fidelity remain, advancements in translation studies continue to provide innovative solutions. By investing in research, training, and collaboration, the field of literary translation can further enrich global literature and foster mutual understanding between cultures.

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