

REALIZING UZBEK NATIONAL-CULTURAL WORDS IN THE WORK “BYGONE DAYS” BY ABDULLA KADIRIY

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ABSTRACT

The article covers a broad range of culture-bound words, realia translation, the identification of the main types and difficulties of translation based on the material of literary works translated from Uzbek into English. There analyzed the national and historical realias and national features, problems of similarity and equivalency in translated artistic composition in the first novel in Uzbek language written by A.Kadiriy – “ByGone Days”

Keywords: equivalent, transcription, explanation, nation, literary work, national features, literature, to convey

English is now one of the most widespread foreign languages in our country and for developing the language our government paying more attention to learn it.

Actually every language has a specific system which differs from that of any other. This is all the more so with respect to English, Uzbek and Russian, whose grammatical systems are typologically and genetically heterogeneous. English and Russian belong to the Germanic and Slavonic groups respectively of the Indo-European family of languages; the Uzbek language pertains to the Turkic group of the Altaic family. Concerning the morphological type both English and Russian are inflected, though the former is notable for its analytical character and the latter for its synthetic character in the main. Uzbek is an agglutinative language.

Languages differ in their phonological and grammatical systems; their **systems** of meaning are also different. Any language is able to describe things, **notions**,

phenomena and facts of life. This ability of language ensures cognition **of the** outside world. But the ways of expressing these things and notions usually **vary** in different languages. That means that different languages use different **sets** of semantic components, that is, elements of meaning to describe identical **extra** - linguistic situations.

She is not out of school yet. (G.Heyer).

U hali maktabni tugatgani yo‘q.

Translations are not made in a vacuum. Translators function in a given culture at a given time. The way they understand their culture is one of the factors that may influence on the way in which they translate. As a rule, the object of translation is not a list of separate lexical units but a coherent text in which the Uzbek words make up an integral whole. Though each word in the language has its own meaning, the actual information it conveys in a text depends, to a great extent, on its contextual environment.

As we know each nation has its own cultural and traditional name of places, holidays, names of military, historical words which are connected with the history of that nation and others. For example, in Uzbek *ichkari*, *Ramazan*, *dastarkhan* and other words haven't any equivalent in English. So, in this case the translator should give these words as they are and give explanation at the end of the page or at the end of the book.

Many English words have no regular equivalents, and a number of techniques have been suggested for rendering the meanings of such equivalent-lacking words in target text. For example, there is a word in Uzbek “*Barakallo!*”. There is no any translation in English dictionaries. So, then we have to use the word “*Bravo!*”. It is an Italian word in itself, but we can use this word in English too.

Interpretation from the mother tongue into a foreign language must comply with terminological and pronunciation norms of the target language to such a degree that the ideas, intentions and factual information contained in the original speech and the

attitude of the speaker to them are passed on in such a way that communication is not impaired nor misunderstandings caused.

As we know A. Kadiriy is the founder of historical novel in Uzbek literature and therefore we should have his works read by all the peoples of the world. We have stated above that the translation of a text does not always fully coincide with the original one. Before getting to translate the extract we tried to understand the content of the text in Uzbek, then analyzed the problems that a translator usually comes across while translating a text from one to another nonrelated languages. Because the grammatical structure of Uzbek and English are different, the same idea could be explained in different ways.

While translating “ByGone Days” the translator came across to some words, phrases, idioms, proverbs and sayings, historical, emotional and some military words. Some of them are followings:

- 1) Ko‘rpacha – semi-silk handmade material to lay on the floor
- 2) Adrass – national uzbek silk material
- 3) Caravanserai – an inn or a hotel
- 4) Sandal – arrangement for heating the room, covered with a special small table
- 5) Fatiha – a brief prayer in honor of a guest, often thanks for food and meals
- 6) Dasturxon – a table-cloth with foodstuff on it
- 7) Khalva – pastry of nuts, sugar and oil

Also there is one national song named “Yig’larman” in this novel. It was translated completely, the meaning is the same, but this song was written in Eastern lyric system and its rhyme and rhythm differs from other continents’ lyric system.

Uzbek version:

O’rtoqlarim qo’lga olsam torimni,
Beixtiyor yodlaydirman yorimni.

English version:

My friends, if I take my strings,
Unwillingly remember my own love.

Besides, the letter of Kumush written to Otabek with fury in original novel impact on reader more than in translation of the English language.

Uzbek version:

“Onam ba’zi vaqtlarda: Yangi yorni topqanda do‘stlar, eskidan kechmoq kerak, Eskini o‘lgan sanab latta kafan bichmoq kerak, baytini ko‘p o‘qub qo‘yar, men bo‘lsam ul vaqtlarda buning ma’nosiga tushunmas edim. Ammo... endi bu baytni kimga aytilganiga va uning ma’nolariga xo‘b tushunmamdaman”.

English version:

“My mother often reminded me a couplet: When there is another beloved, former one is refused, And the shroud will be sewn for former one by betrayer, I have not understood the sense of these verses before. Now I understand them well”.

Maybe while translating from Uzbek into English the translator can find some equivalents of some of the words and even can explain by definitions, but some emotions and feelings can’t be shown in other foreign languages.

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