



Elegance and National Expression in Artistic Translation (Poetic and Prose)

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Abstract: This article highlights and discusses the peculiarities of literary translation, the rules of law, the re-creation of national expressions in prose and prose translations and some shortcomings and successes through examples.

Key words: artistic translation , national characteristic , poetic translation , national expression , poetic unity.

Nowadays , opportunities have been created to learn foreign languages, science, research, research and practical applications are progressing significantly in modern translation, and many translators go to the country where the language is studied and see the way of life of that people , readers are pleased with the increasing number of national, adequate translations, which are indirectly converted due to the fact that they can correctly understand the purpose and context of the original author as a result of experiencing situations. Although, artistic in translation of adequacy achievement not only dictionary wealth perhaps translator perception a lot in terms of depends .

In literary translation, indirect translation is of the greatest importance. In the process of translating the poems, stories and large-scale works of German writers directly into Uzbek, the words and sentences expressing the feelings of the author and the characters of the work are translated into the original. It is easy and fun to interpret what you hear and see in the language .

The common use of colloquial words and sentences among the masses, even in publications, without artisticizing them, has now become a common practice among European nations . There are many examples of this. For example, street language expressions, slang words, and even taboo words are examples of this. Translating such words requires the translator to have a thorough knowledge of the German colloquial language, the way of life of the German people, as well as to know specific information about the images and situations given in the source text .

It requires that words cannot always be replaced by suitable words, and in such cases, using the deep understanding and skill of the translator, he uses other alternatives wisely, otherwise translation is not an art. It is certainly reasonable to think that it could easily become a profession.¹

M.: In the translation of Goethe's "The Sorrows of Young Werther" "Guter Gott! blieb da eine einzige Kraft meiner Seele ungenutzt? the sentence was interpreted by the translator using an adequate translation method and the translation was very successful: uzb.: *Marhamatli Tangrim! Axir yuragimdagi bor hislar jo'sh urmay qolmasdi-ku!* Engl.: *Merciful God! After all, all the feelings in my heart could not stop beating!*²

¹ Ergash Ochilov . Artistic translation problems . Study manual . Tashkent 2014. Page 6

² Y. Egamova " Young Werther's Sufferings ", Tashkent, " New century generation " 2006.12 p

Omitting or adding words, turning them into another alternative sentence is a method specific to literary translation. Even if jargon and taboo words are replaced by softer and more elegant ones in Uzbek language, this will be an achievement of the translator if it does not harm the content of the work. As a result, the Uzbek reader has a positive, not a negative, impression of the Germans, and elegant feelings. Because literary translation is not an elegant art.

The rational use of translation methods, the ability to distinguish between the original and the translated text expressions that reflect the uniqueness of one's nation and nationality, and to be able to use them in their place, an elegant feeling in national translations, in the poems and works of women poets, writers, etc. In order to develop knowledge and skills such as re-creating artistic elements in translation, being able to rationally replace them with alternatives, to exchange ideas and methods, and to share various useful recommendations and examples, we will look at and analyze some examples below.

It is natural that re-creating linguistic (lexical) units representing national expressions, sentences, words and elegant feelings in translation is more difficult in poetic translations than in prose translations. Because in poetry, poetic units become synonyms (not repeated) in each verse, and they also rhyme. We can give as an example that the word "adieu" (*goodbye*) is given in two different alternatives in the following stanzas of the German poet's poem:

“... im Schweigen waren wir verschworen

Type zu! **Adieu!**”

Translation: uzb.: Ichgan edim unda qasam

Eshikni yop, *Xayr endi ... ha alvido!*

engl.:He drank I was in it oath

the door close, *bye now ... yes goodbye!*

„... Das Glück von Gestern

... wie das Lied von heute, **adieu**“

Translation.: uzb.: Ular bizning kechagi baxt

va bugungi azoblardir. *Xayr endi*

engl.:They our yesterday's happiness

and today's are sufferings. *Bye Bye now*

„... Nur vielleicht

deep affection

Type zu! **Adieu**”

Translation: uzb.: Faqat balki meni ko' rmassan

Eshikni yop! Endi alvido.

Panohida asrasin Xudo

Engl.:Only perhaps me you don't see

the door close! *Now goodbye*

In his shelter save it God³

Also the same that's it in the collection given again another german of the poet of his poem translation in the example of " Blick " (uzb.: (nazar, qarash, ko'z tashlash, boqish; engl.: throw, feed), " Lächeln " (uzb.: tabassum, jilmayish, kulgu; engl.: smile, laugh), "erstrahlen" (uzb.: nur sochmoq, charaqlamoq, yaraqlamoq; engl.: light to scatter, shine) in Uzbek artistic method to be

³Hildegard Schaufelberger. Kh. Rahimov translation "Lasst mir meine Träume". Deutsch-uzbekische Anthologie. Freiburger Lyrikerinnen. Freiburg 2008



given seeing we go out Some of them in verses linguistically the most elegant of units poetic shape choose received , as a result again created poem more beautiful and attractive that it came out and to form too , to the content too not at all defect not enough let's see can :

"Doch wenn dich **mein Blick** trifft,
brechen die Rüstungen auf.

Dein Lächeln umfängt **mich**

In deinen Augen **erstrahlt** die Welt.

Translation:uzb.: Nogahon qadalsa *nigohim* senga

Sovutlaring birdan sochilib ketar.

Tabassuming vujudim qamrab

Ko' zrlaringda olam *ochilib ketar*

Engl.: Suddenly if pinned *my gaze* to you

Cool down suddenly scattered *will leave*

Don't smile my body cover

In your eyes universe *opened will leave*

However, the word " Blick " look , look , eye throw , feed such as options one with to give possible was _ But then rhyme or poetic to elegance defect reach

possible was and that's it such as this Alternatives are also with a delicate taste selected and to translation attraction given by : opened goes " erstrahlen " (light to scatter, to shine , to shine go), my body cover " umfängen " (to cover) , mich (myself, me), nogahan " trifft-treffen " (meet, meet) come , go down).

Poetic also prose in translation in translation such as adequate and transliteration (or transcription) translation interpretation importance big of course Europe in his mentality from his age strictly nazar , name with , even become you appeal to do usual case _ But this Uzbeks mentality right does n't come Right here poet of Sh. Salimova german the poet To G. Keller (his 70th birthday anniversary) he wrote in his poem

" Ms. Gabriela ", " **to you** this beauty dear " _ respect on the surface by you appeal did _ German the poet G. Keller while this verses own mother to the language of the Germans mentality come came out translated as " you ". does :

"... Ihre Schönheit ist *dir* nah, Gabriele"⁵

That's it like Y. Egamova's " Yosh Werther's suffering " translation in his work a lot in the place "Fräulein von B. ", "Grafen von M", "junger N " images translation example will be In this appeal the word transliteration through given , although The word " lady " in Uzbek with if replaced would be Translator own from freedom using this the name as such to give preferred saw . Also Levria , Vicari , Gulden, Carlsbad terms and place names transliteration through given in the library this of terms in Uzbeks they do not meet only only to the Germans belongs to it is said the concept appear to do natural .

More poetic to translation returning verse of rosary bouquets - elegance owners - our poets created poem and poetic in translations two continental mentality means to separate standing known - unknown difference as if That is Europe of poets in his poems shame modesty , thought and

⁴ " Love " ("Liebe"). Gabrielle Keller "Lasst mir meine Träume". Deutsch-uzbekische Anthologie. Freiburger Lyrikerinnen. Freiburg 2008 p.15

⁵ Widmung. G. Keller 70 Jahri. Freiburg 2007, p. 5

femininity feelings expressive poetic elements , stylistic paints very rare , almost load . Because this each of the elements of the nation mentality , culture , culture output with depends has been natural experiences is a product . West poetry Uzbek poets from his poems that's it in terms of much difference does _ The following poetic in the passage Uzbek " To Lady Gabriela " by the poetess in his poem given elegant pictures , drawings , similes German translator by German to the language how poetic units through given we observe and analysis we do :

...Qalbd a o'sgan gullarimda kashtalarning jilosi,
O'zbekiston ayolining go'zal qalbi, ibosi.

Engl.: ... In the heart grew up in my flowers **of embroidery gloss** ,
Uzbekistan of his wife **beautiful heart** , **expression** .

translation : *Wie Seide gestickt glänzen* die Blumenkelche ,
gewachsen in meinem Herzen .

So glänzen *feiner Sinn*

und Keuschheit uzbekischer Frauen. ...

In uzbek „jilosi“ , „ibosi“ va „go'zal qalbi“ – in English " shiny " , " bright " and " beautiful " like "heart" to the words "glänzen" , "Keuschheit" and "feiner Sinn" . through turn around to the poem artistry to give movement done . However , the word "Sinn" *fikr* , *ma'no* , *tuyg'u* (*thought* , *meaning* , *feeling*) such as translations too there is

This in the example national to himself uniqueness , elegance expressive feelings reflection reached artistic , poetic linguistically units " to paper without wrapping , repeatedly repeated comes :

Uzb.: Gul qatida mehr degan
tuyg'u ildiz otibdi.

Chechaklar kush og'ushida
Sizga duo yotibdi...

Engl.: Flower It means love
feeling root shot .

Smallpox welcome in his mouth
To you blessing lying down ...

Translation : *Die Blumen* ihrer zärtlichen Liebe
die immer neu in warmer Gesinnung erblühen
Umarmung *says Blumen* liegt für dich Segen.⁶

We this our thoughts with not at all German or Europe in women feeling feelings less will be wants to say We are not , woman everyone on the side feminine remains . By the way what we are , prose and poetic in translations national special the words own instead apply , get , national in translation elegance and to delicacy defect failure to deliver for artistic in translation very intelligence and rich word to wealth have to be requirement to do one debate we did only .

live conversation from the language badass advance gone Turkish languages Sultan , words sultan Navoi literary language understanding for that's it period special Navoi language dictionaries is created started in our hearts pride feeling wakes up and more advanced to be impulse gives .⁷

⁶ Widmung. G. Keller 70 Jahri. Freiburg 2007, p. 5

⁷ Ibrahim Gäofurov „ Translation specialty entry " .Tashkent 2008, p. 32



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Turkish to languages basis put Like Navoi great thinkers from the trail walked word masters growing up coming out this in the country word art and source priority poetic translations there are them original copy the author experiences and feeling feelings feeling reached without to the reader deliver thorough let's take over and this study manuals , textbooks through too to students let's teach

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