

**ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF ABDULLA QADIRIY'S NOVEL "O'TKAN KUNLAR" AS AN  
OBJECT OF RESEARCHES**

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**Abstract:** *The article presents studies devoted to the comparative analysis of English translations of Abdulla Qadiriyy's novel "O'tkan kunlar" and the opinions given by the researchers in relation to different translations of the novel. The opinions of researchers focused on the issue of preservation of historicity in translation are analysed.*

**Key words:** *historical novel, adequacy, connotative meaning, original language, translated language, archaism, historicism, metaphor, metonymy, exaggeration, equivalent lexicon, reality.*

When it comes to the translation of historical works, it is permissible to cite as an example the English translations of Abdulla Qadiriyy's novel "O'tkan kunlar". The translation practice of this work is considered one of the most complex translation works. Because, this novel is a historical work. And secondly, translating it into English is the process of integrating two literatures of completely distant nations. The way of life, history, culture, traditions of the people described in the original text, as well as the historical and archaic word layer, are foreign to the consumer of the translated text. It is the responsibility of the translator to bring this distance closer, to introduce the alienation, to remove the distance in between. In this regard, in order to create balance in the translation, the means of different languages are comparatively studied, and methodological tools are used to ensure the aesthetic uniqueness of the artistic text, its impressiveness and imagery. In addition, the connotative meaning of lexical units in the original language is also important. Snell Hornby, one of the world translators, expresses the following opinion about this: "in order to achieve adequacy in translation, it is important to take into account the connotative meaning of the lexical units of the original language in the translated language. Interpretation of the issue of connotation requires addressing the issue of the pragmatic aspect of translation." [1]

In recent years, many research works dedicated to the study and comparative analysis of translations of Abdulla Qadiriyy's novel "O'tkan kunlar" into English have been carried out, and these contribute to the development of the science of translation studies. Among them, G.Kenjayeveva conducted research on the linguistic and cultural expression of the national landscape in the translations of the novel "O'tkan kunlar" (based on the original and translations by M.Safarov, K.Ermakova, M.Reese). In this study, he commented

on the detailed description and analysis of the translation of archaisms and historicisms. In it, the researcher made the following comments about some historical words and phrases in the work and their translations:

“Uzbek writer Abdulla Qadiriyy’s novel “O’tkan kunlar” is not only the first novel in Uzbek literature, but also the first historical novel. In his work, the writer describes the life of ordinary people, their customs and traditions. The novel describes in detail the history of Turkestan, its rulers, and the political and social life of Uzbek people. Therefore, the novel has a lot of unique vocabulary, especially obsolete words, archaisms and historicisms. In the research, we have studied the methods of translation of archaic real words on the basis of classification according to their sign and meaning, to determine the importance of using obsolete words to restore the real chronotope in the novel. The original: “Ammo imorat qismi darboza bilan bir qatorda bo’lib, so’l biqinida devonxona, uning qatorida bo’yiga qirq, eniga yigirma olchin joy olg’an o’n besh darichalik kattakon chorzari uy,...” Russian translation: (M.Safarov) “Но к четвертой стороне, где были ворота, примыкал дом, (...), а затем шло здание пятнадцати оконное здание сорока аршин в длину, двадцати аршин в ширину”. English translation: (K.Ermakova) “To the left of the house was the ruler’s chancery, then a sizeable structure with fifteen windows, forty arshin wide and twenty arshin long”. English translation: (M.Reese) “On the north face, a substantial keep stood behind the inner gate, measuring forty meters by twenty meters; it was crenellated and had fifteen windows”. The old Uzbek measure of length “olchin” is a historical word, a unit used to measure the width and length and height of a building. In the “Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language” it is defined as follows: “olchin is a unit of length; equal to the values arshin and gaz”. According to the definition, the word “olchin” is equal to the Russian word “arshin” and we can see that it is described in the “Explanatory dictionary of Russian language” as “an old Russian measure of length equal to 0.71 meter.” The conclusion is that the full equivalent method was used in the translation of this historical word into Russian. In Carol Ermakova’s translation, the obsolete word was translated by transcribing the Russian word “arshin”, as a result word “arshin” is formed in the English language. This reality is filled with comments explaining its meaning. In Mark Reese’s translation, unlike others, this word is conveyed through widely used analogue of “meter”, which completely eliminates the national-historical colour of historicism in this translation.”[2]

Another researcher M.Tursunov conducted a research on the topic “Linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic study of numerical and measurement units in the English translations of Abdulla Qadiriyy’s work “O’tkan kunlar”. In this dissertation, as a result of linguo-pragmatic study of numerical and measurement units of the novel “O’tkan kunlar”, the linguistic classification of lexemes of measurement units and the principles of their translation are clearly indicated. In addition, the problems of translating lexemes of measurement units of length into English, the linguistic and cultural characteristics of lexemes of measurement units and the issues of their recovery in English translations are

revealed through analytical examples. The reflection of the lexemes of units of measurement expressed in Islamic-enlightenment terms in the work in English translations was analysed and suggestions were made by the researcher.[3]

We know that in the classification of lexemes of measurement units in the novel "O'tkan kunlar", the author followed the principle of accuracy, historicity and authenticity. At the same time, historical and archaic words and phrases used in the coverage of the historical events did not harm artistic creativity, on the contrary, they have authenticity, impressiveness, artistic creativity and originality. The novel "O'tkan kunlar" reflects the events of 1264 Hijri and Melody 1845. That is why the work uses tools that describe many historical events. In this regard, the researcher M.Karimov conducted a research on the topic "Linguo-cultural study of visual means in English translations of Abdulla Qadiri's novel "O'tkan kunlar" (in the case of synecdoche, simile and irony)".[4] In it, the researcher substantiated the effectiveness of translation by means of artistic, implication and explication actions due to the reasons of explaining the meanings of lexical units with connotative meaning specific to the artistic text, finding equivalents corresponding to their meaning in the original text. At the same time, he revealed the priority of lexical semantic and linguo-cultural factors in order to make the visual means of the original text understandable to the reader when re-creating the pragmatic value of the artistic text in the translation. In addition, he clearly showed the conceptual-pragmatic foundations of the use of synecdoche, simile, and irony in the literary text in the course of elucidating the cognitive, pragmatic, linguistic and cultural aspects.

Bazarov Zakir Mehrikulovich, who conducted research on the topic "Problems of maintaining lexical-stylistic color in literary translation" (on the example of the English translations of A.Qadiri's "O'tkan kunlar"), studied the lexical-stylistic features of the English translations of the novel "O'tkan kunlar" from a comparative point of view and analyzed them with the help of examples. In the research work, the effect of translation of lexical units with connotative meaning specific to the literary text by means of artistic, implication and explication actions is justified. In addition to revealing the priority of linguo-semantic and communicative factors in re-creating the pragmatic value of the literary text in the translation, the researcher managed to determine the conceptual-pragmatic basis of the use of metaphor, metonymy, exaggeration and phraseological units in the literary text.[5]

In general, while stating the above-mentioned specific conditions of translated materials, it is worth noting that taking into account the pragmatic aspect is important in the translation of proper nouns, geographical names and various cultural and household realities, which are called equivalent lexicon. Because in the work "O'tkan kunlar" many historical place and national realities are used.

The researcher Z.Bazarov believes that stylistics is very important in the description of various events, objects, characters of the work in the translation of historical works. He says: "today, the study of stylistic methods is studied with great interest in such fields as

linguistics, cognitive linguistics, anthropolinguistics, pragmatic linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Also, the active use of stylistic methods of metaphor, metonymy, and exaggeration in the novel "O'tkan kunlar" is the reason for detailed research of these stylistic methods".

Metaphor is studied in terms of meaning, first focusing on the literal meaning and then on the idiomatic meaning, gradually forming the process. If most of the world's languages have metaphors, then we can say that the metaphorical essence of language is rejection of human nature. In particular, let's pay attention to the following passage from A.qadiriyy's novel "O'tkan kunlar": "Saroy ahli kunduzgi ish kunlaridan bo'shab hujralariga qaytqanlar, ko'b hujralar kechlik osh pishirish ila mashg'ul, shuning uchun kunduzgiga qarag'anda saroy jonliq: kishilarning shaqillashib so'zlashishlari, xoxolab kulishishlari saroyni ko'kka ko'targudek".

In this part of this novel, which truly reflects the unique nationality of the Uzbek people, the lexical-stylistic method of metaphor is used in such units as kechlik osh pishirish ila mashg'ul, saroy jonliq, saroyini ko'kka ko'targudek. Here, people and merchants are represented by the words xujralar, and saroy.[5]

From the above points, we can cite the following as a conclusion:

- the translation of historical works has its own characteristics, and their creation and terminology require special attention in translation. Every historical work reflects the spirit, culture and language of its time, so the translator needs to take these aspects into account.

- during the translation process, the translator must have a deep understanding of the historical context of the work. In what period and under what circumstances this work was created. It can be concluded that the answer to these questions will lead to important changes in the translation.

- terms used in historical works are often unique. The translator must understand these terms correctly and choose the appropriate terms. For example, words like "politics", "culture" or "economy" can have different meanings in different periods.

- in the process of translation, inter-language differences, especially over long distances in terms of time and territory, cause specific complications. Preservation of national character and historical color is important not only in translation, but also, in intercultural communication.

- each language reflects its own culture and history. The translator must understand these elements in their place and correctly, and develop new strategies to transfer them to the new language. National traditions and customs play an important role in this process.

- not understanding the historical content of the translated text can lead to the loss of the deep meaning of the work. The translator should study the historical text and be careful to express the specific expressions and images correctly.

- the main element of effective translation is the correct choice of the method of transmission of the text. In this case, the translator must carefully study the meaning of each word and phrase to ensure the depth and accuracy of the information.

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