

German Literature In Uzbek Literary Criticism And Literary Criticism (60s - 70s) (On The Example Of The Works Of The German Writer Anna Zegers)

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ABSTRACT

Uzbek literature is one of the important components of the multinational Soviet literature of a cultural phenomenon. Literary ties of Uzbekistan are vivid evidence of the strengthening of international relations. Uzbek translators managed to create full-fledged translations of works of high art.

KEYWORDS

Interconnection, mutual influence, components, fundamental works, global character, international communication.

INTRODUCTION

The development of modern world literature is unthinkable without interconnections and mutual influence of national literatures.

Uzbek literature is one of the important components of multinational Soviet literature, a cultural phenomenon of the period under consideration therefore the literary ties of the Uzbek people are part of the general complex process of literary interaction of this

multinational phenomenon known to the world with foreign literatures.

In literary criticism of the 60s-70s of the XX century, and even now, the problems of interaction and mutual influence of national literatures were and remain interesting and relevant.

In the fundamental works of prominent scientists of that period - V. Jirmunsky, N.

Gudzia, R. Samarin, I. Anisimov, I. Neupokoev and others, we found a scientific basis for the interpenetration and interaction of national literatures.

The collective monographs of authoritative literary critics of the 60s-70s of the XX century contain extensive analytical material, valuable observations and reasoned conclusions on the problems of international literary relations.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Uzbek scholars have made a great contribution to the study of literary ties. Many doctoral and candidate dissertations are devoted to these problems. Monographs and articles have been written.

These works by Uzbek scholars are evidence of the great interest in German literature and international literary ties in Uzbekistan.

Literary ties of Uzbekistan are evidence of the strengthening of international relations. As noted by the famous literary critic Konrad N.I. "... literary ties acquire a worldwide character, turning into one of the forms of international communication."

One of the talented representatives of socialist realism, Anna Zegers, made a great contribution to the development of German literature. Her works are widely known outside Germany, translated into many languages of the world.

During the period under review, the novel "The Dead Remain Young" and the story "The Story of One Love ("Across the Ocean"), (translations by A. Abdullaev, Kh. Ruzimatov and Sh. Ismailov) were translated into Uzbek.

The novel "The Dead Remain Young" tells about the revolution of 1918, the actions of

the popular masses against internal reaction, the birth of Nazism in the Weimar Republic, the rise of fascism in Germany and the crimes against humanity associated with fascism, as well as the defeat of fascism.

The author of the work calls for the fight against the threat of war, against the arms race, for the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Simple laborers - peasants and workers, people from the people who need peace and peaceful labor - are the main themes of the works of Anna Zegers. Defending peace, the German writer exposes the mystery and reasons for the outbreak of war, its preconditions and causes.

The writer opposes the supporters of Nazism, who dream of its revival. Struggling for peace, for the unity of Germany, A. Zegers, like other progressive writers in Germany, persistently puts forward the task of educating the German people in the spirit of internationalism and respect for other nations.

A writer, creating his work, is always based on a fact or fiction, born or interpreted by his life experience, conveys his understanding and assessment of the real or invented by him world, his ideological and aesthetic attitude to his contemporary or described era. His creation is driven by a concept that, in the process, translates into an authorized final.

The translator reproduces the work, i.e. recreates the original already recreated by the author, fully depending on his author's concept of the world, images, striving to comprehend, preserve and convey the original.

These are the goals the Uzbek translators set themselves when working on the works of A. Zegers.

For persuasiveness and clarity, the latter interpreted individual episodes of the novel "The Dead Remain Young" into Uzbek.

German original:

"Martin dachte darüber nach, ob er dem Mädchen erzählen sollte was mit Erwin geschehen war. Er hatte mit Erwin im Schutzengraben gelegen. Er hatte ihm auch wie er später gestand das Flugblatt zugesteckt. Er hatte in der Letzten.

Nach seiner Seite gekämpft. Nur seine eigne Flucht war gelungen.

Translation into Uzbek:

"Мартин, дўстининг нима бўлганлигини қизга айтмайми-айтмайми .деб узоқ ўйлади. У Эрвин билан окопларда бирга бўлганди. Эрвиннинг қўлига варақа қистириб қўйган ҳам Мартин эди. У бунини Эрвинга кейинчалик ўзи айтган эди. Ҳатто у охири кечаси ҳам улар ёнма-ён жанг қилганлар. Лекин, Мартин бир амаллаб қочиб қутилди."

Russian translation:

"Мартин долго раздумывал, сказать ли девушке о том, что случилось с его другом. Они вместе с Эрвином сидели в окопах. И это Мартин, как он впоследствии признался Эрвину, подсунил ему листовку. И даже в эту последнюю ночь они сражались бок о бок. Но бежать удалось только Мартину. Перевод Н.Касаткиной.» (Перевод Н.Касаткиной.)"

"Martin thought for a long time whether to tell the girl about what had happened to his friend. They sat with Erwin in the trenches.

And it was Martin, as he later confessed to Erwin, slipped him a leaflet. And even on this last night, they fought side by side. But only Martin managed to escape. Translated by N. Kasatkina

This fragment of the novel is completely equivalently translated into the Uzbek language, and not only some German words "Nach – denken", "das Mädchen", "die Schutzengraben" are equivalently translated into the Uzbek language (o'ylamoq, qiz, okoplarda think), (girl, in the trenches), but also whole sentences, such as:

- 1) "Martin dachte darüber nach, ob er dem Mädchen erzählen sollte was mit Erwin geschehen war."
- 2) "Er hatte mit Erwin im Schutzengraben gelegen."

In Uzbek they sound like this:1) Мартин, дўстининг нима бўлганлигини қизга айтмайми-айтмайми, деб узоқ ўйлади. 2) У Эрвин билан окопларда бирга бўлганди.

- 1) Martin wondered if his friend would tell the girl what had happened.
- 2) He was with Erwin in the trenches.

Translator T. Abdullaev accurately conveyed the peculiarities, coloring of speech of one of the characters in the novel (Martin), which is a great success for the Uzbek translation school.

Despite the complexity of the original of the work, multifaceted in the structural and content aspect, the Uzbek translator, having penetrated into the essence of the meaning of the original, accurately conveyed the pathos of the work to the reader. This can be seen from the example of the translation of the following passage from the novel.

Original:

“... hatte der dampfer das Erde des us umkreisr Die dunne geschweifte Schaumspur war noch nicht vergangen...”

Translation into Uzbek:

“... параход кўлнинг нариги қирғоғига етганди. Параход кетидан келган сувдаги ингичка, оппоқ кўпикланган из ҳамон кўриниб турарди...”

In this passage, the German words “der dampfer”, “des su” are very accurately translated into the Uzbek language: “parachute” and “Lake”.

Anna Zegers creates artistic images mainly through the author's characteristics. One of these images is the image of Mary, a woman who is always accompanied by a life of trouble.

Original:

Marie lag lange wach, aber tatneude Sie hatle inzwischen gelernt, was fur ein erheblicher Teil des Lebens am Warten bestand.

Translation of A. Abdullaev into Uzbek:

“Улардай чарчаганларига ыарамасдан, Мария узоы ваыт ухламасдан ётди. У ана шу ёшга кириб умрнинг ыанчаси интизорлик билан щтиб кетишини билиб олганди”.

Translating to Russian language:

“Мария долго лежала, смертельно усталая, но без сна. Она за это время успела узнать, какую значительную часть жизни занимает ожидание.”

“Maria lay for a long time, deathly tired, but without sleep. During this time, she managed

to find out what a significant part of her life is waiting”

The Uzbek translator very accurately understood and conveyed the meaning of the original.

The study showed that translating this work into the Uzbek language required colossal work, deep and versatile knowledge of the language.

In 1977, the “Guard” publishing house published the story “The Story of One Love (“Across the Ocean”) in the Uzbek translation by Gulyam Ismailov, which tells about the fighters for peace and the liberation movement of the peoples.

Let's analyze one of the fragments.

Original:

“Mit einer Abfahort ist nichts zu vergleichen keine Ankunft, kein Wiedersehen. Man labt den Erdteil endgultdg hinter sich zuruck. Und was man dort auch alles erlebt an Zeiden und Freuden, wenn die Schiffsbrucke hoch gizogen wird, dann liegen vor einem drei reine wochen Meer.”

Translation into Uzbek:

“Жўнаш кайфиятига нима етсин! Сафардан қайтиш ҳам айрилиқдан сўнгги учрашув ҳам унга тенг келолмайди. Қитъани бутунлай тарк этипсан. У ерда қандай қувончу-кулфатларни бошингдан кечирган бўлма, кема кўприги кўтарилдими, тамом энди уч ҳафта океандан бошқа нарсани кўрмайсан...”

Translator Gulyam Ismailov accurately translated this passage of the story. The German words “die Abfahor” and “Erdteil” are equivalent to the Uzbek words

“Departure” and “continent”. The phrase is also accurately translated

... wenn die Schiffsbrücke hoch gezogen wird

“Кема кўпригига кўтарилдингми...”

Did you climb the shipbridge

The works of A. Zegers are conditioned by the socio-cultural and political situation of her time, the dominant literary trend in that period - socialist realism, in the mainstream of which the writer worked, having managed to create magnificent examples of the art of socialist realism, the significance of which is obvious today. Her works teach to see the best qualities in people, teach to live and work according to conscience, to love our Motherland and the land on which we live.

Uzbek translators managed to create full-fledged translations - works of high art on the material of another unrelated language without any deviations and distortion of the author's concept.

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