

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 10 Volume: 90

Published: 13.10.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Gulamjon Atadjanov

Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Uzbek language, literature and folk institute
intern researcher, Uzbekistan
dokma@bk.ru

FRIENDSHIP OF LITERATURE - FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS

Abstract: In this article artistic translation karakalpak into uzbek and uzbek into karakalpak is analyzed. It is talked about authors, translators and translation works.

Key words: literal connections, translation, friendship, national color, translators' capabilities.

Language: English

Citation: Atadjanov, G. (2020). Friendship of literature - friendship of nations. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (90), 201-203.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-90-36> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.10.90.36>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

As we know translation issue is concentrated peculiarly every time. The fact that a work of art starts its new life after translation. At the monograph of «National character and artistic translation» K. Tashanov said: «Choosing word and using it in proper way is very incomparable in the translation on the way of creating a style and belleliterality, and drawing national color». It is connected with the translator's knowledge of language and its nationality how proper translation for original text. Translation issue from uzbek literature into karakalpak literature or from karakalpak literature into uzbek literature is not so long history. Because young generation of both nations who has almost the same traditions, origin, outlook and religion has understood each other without translation.

Nowadays translation processes are going between these two literatures. It is in need and actual. The reason why there is a few misunderstandable words between two nations and literatures. Almost all works of art which were translated from uzbek into karakalpak have been published in «Amudaryo» magazine, «Karakalpak literature» newspaper and «Knowledge» and «Karakalpakistan» publishing houses announced as a book in the foundation of Karakalpak writers' Union. Magazine called «Amudaryo» owns already one century of history. This old magazine is being delivered to members of uzbek literature, XX century the best uzbek literature

works these days and on that time are delivered to readers as well. For instance, «Work of Maysara» by Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy, «Holy blood» novel by Oybek son of Muso Toshmhammad, «Sinchalak» short story by Abdulla Qahhor, «Karakalpak's notebook» poetic series by Mirtemir were translated by Khujabek Seyidov. Poets by Gafur Gulam, Zulfija, Hamid Olimjon and the trilogy «Horizon» by Said Ahmad were translated and published in the magazine of «Amudaryo» and presented to karakalpak readers. This process lasted in the time of independence effectively. In our opinion, noteworthy works are: «Navoi» novel by Oybek, «Warlords» novel by Muhammad Ali, «A man lost his shadow» by Ahmad Azam, «Hey, friends» poetic series by Azim Suyun, «The king» novel by Shoyim Butayev, and in the «Karakalpak literature» newspaper «My Oybek» essay by Zarifa Seyidnosirova was translated professionally by Roviya Esemuradova. In 2011 poets by Sirojiddin Sayyid, Halima Hudoyberdiyeva, Oydin Khajiyeva, Azim Suyun, Abdulla Aripov were translated and presented to karakalpak readers in the 8-9 th number of this newspaper. Literal follower of Zulfija Isroilova, national poet and emblem of love, Guliston Matyakubova translated «Memory fractures» and named «Yadim siniqlari». The translation was done for 100th anniversary of Zulfiyakhon. And also Kengesboy Reymov translated «The song of Kashmir» short story by Sharof Rashidov when it was his 100th anniversary.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Jiyanboy Izbashqanov, Guliston Matyakubova, Yangiboy Kochkarov, Bahamdulla Nurabullaev, Ahmad Aknazarov, Saginboy Ibragimov, Altpisbay Sultanov, Turkmenbay Jiyamurodov translated artistic work of Halima Khudoiberdieva, Muhammad Yusuf, Muhammad Ali, Minhajiddin Mirzo, Shoim Butaev, Nortukhta Qilich, Rustam Musurmon. It is hard to find translator like Mirtemir who did his best in order to strengthen ties between karakalpak and uzbek literature. At the same time, except Mirtemir, there are translators as Tulepbergen Kaypbergenov who translated «A cold drop» a short story by Abdulla Qahhor, Nabijon Boqiy, Lola Tajieva trilogy of «Myth of Mamanbey», «Unhappies», «Misguided», Haydarali Niyazov, Fathiddin Nasridinov – diology of «Karakalpak's daughter», novel-essay «Karakalpaknoma», dessert «Nightingate», «Father Oydu» - historical dramas by Atauli and others were translated professionally into uzbek language. «Karakalpak epos» can be met in all Turkish nations, and it is full of the same situations, and this trilogy is near and understandable for uzbek, Kazakh, kyrgyz readers. For the reason why Tulepbergen Kaypbergenov is mentioned like uzbek writer Oybek, kyrgyz artist Chingiz Aytmatov, Kazakh writer Mukhtor Avezov, Turkman writer Berdi Kerbabayev in the last century 70-80th decades. His novel was translated into Uzbek, Kazakh, turkmen and republished in a lot of copies.

Zulfiya, Muhammad Ali, Maruf Jalil, Aydin Hojjeva, Jumaniyaz Jabborov, Omon Matjon, Muzaffar Ahmad and others translated poems of Ibroyim Yusupov. At the time of independence karakalpak translation activated. Particularly, Otauli, Muazaffar Ahmad, Gulistan Matyakubova, Gafur Shermuhammad, Ahmad Aknazarov, Rustam Musurmon, Jamoliddin Muslim, Qurbon Shoniyo, Yangiboy Kochkarov, Arif Khoji, Sayyid Holbekov,

Islam Hamro and other translators came into translation stage. Translated works from karakalpak enriched with different genres. Gafur Shermuhammad is one of the special translator. He translated into uzbek «Who is not in love», «Enemy» novel, «Akshagul» short story, «Stars antelope» short story. Translation from uzbek into karakalpak and from karakalpak and into uzbek has increased nowadays. «Eastern star», «World literature», «Book world», «Youth magazine» and newspaper did translation at the satisfactory level. Atauli worked actively during the independence years in the translation karakalpak into uzbek for strengthening ties and carrying the connection, and he justified that they can be big object for big monograph research and doctoral dissertation.

Today there are a lot of works translating in two languages. For example, in the writer's Union of Uzbekistan, series of books by «Ijod» public foundation is preparing lots of poems of Karakalpak national poet Ibroyim Yusupov by Rustam Musurmon, worked in Uzbekistan, cultural worker, national poet. The book of one of the leading figures of Karakalpakistan by Tulepbergen Kaypbergenov was published in the same series. Dramas and books of Tulepbergen Kaypbergenov are being read with love till this day. The writer's work was published in uzbek, karakalpak, russian, kazakh and translated into another languages as well. If there were a list who has more works, without no doubt Tulepbergen Kaypbergenov would be on the top. The statue in the Tashkent, park of writers was fixed for the respect of karakalpak and these two writers.

It has increased one more step in the sphere of translation from uzbek into karakalpak and from karakalpak into uzbek during the independence years. It is clear that the amount of works given above. We hope there will be again works to translate in two nations literature.

References:

1. Tashanov, K. (2015). *National character and artistic translation*. Tashkent: Science and technology.
2. Kurambaev, K. (2007). *From literary influence to creative originality*. N.: Karakalpakstan.
3. Kurambaev, K. (2009). *Literary process, creative responsibility, literary relations*. Tashkent: Cholpon Publishing House.
4. Kurambaeva, G. (2003). *Mirtemir and Karakalpak literary environment*. N.: Karakalpakstan.
5. Kurambaeva, G. (2005). *Mirtemir's series "Karakalpak Notebook" and the development of Uzbek-Karakalpak literary relations*. (80-90s of the XX century) Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences. N..
6. Yusupov, I. (2019). *Selected works*. Tashkent: General edition of "Sharq" publishing and printing joint-stock company.
7. Kaypbergenov, T. (2019). *"Selected works"*. General edition of "Sharq" publishing-printing joint-stock campaign.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.997	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. Khallieva, G. (2020). <i>Comparative literature</i>. Tashkent: Akademnashr.</p> <p>9. Abdullaeva, R. (2012). <i>Schiller and Uzbek literature</i>. Tashkent: “National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi.</p> | <p>10. (2020). <i>Proceedings of the international conference on current issues of literary criticism</i>. Tashkent: Tafakkur Publishing House.</p> |
|---|---|