



PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING POETRY

Gafurova Nozimaxon Ikramovna
Fergana State University, senior teacher
Ruzimatova Mushtariybegim Shaxobiddin qizi
Student of Fergana State University

Annotation:

Translation is a form of literary creation that involves the reproduction of a text in one language into another, and translation is the most important form of interethnic communication. Among translation issues, poetry translation is the most problematic area challenging both translators and authorities in the field of translation studies. Translation of poetry as a yet unanalyzed 'black box' (Francis 2006) has been a much debated issue since olden times, with many pros and cons and dichotomist reasoning as to its possibility or impossibility. This article describes about translation of poetry and analyzes problems of poetic translation.

Keywords: poetry, translation, thought, poem, rhyme, intonation, textual analysis, extra-textual analysis, translation assessment, poetic discourse.

Poetry is one of the most emotional examples of art, Poetry embodies the role of the people, the level of cultural development, the uniqueness, the power of the language, the status of the talents and abilities. Poetry plays a different role than prose. It has great generalizing power. A single verse can express a whole world of meaning. Because poetry can express a person's feelings, moods and inner world, emotions more fully and deeply, it penetrates into the heart very quickly. Therefore, poetry is an art of incomparable aesthetic power, of great educational value. Thought is formed in poetry through emotions, passions and stable intonations. Intonation subjugates each word in the poem, increasing its impact, making the content more vivid, influencing the spirit of the reader. No matter how difficult it is to translate a work of prose from one language to another, it is much more difficult to translate a poem because there are specific aspects to the translation of a work of poetry. The translator must restore not only the content of the words in the poem, but also its rhythm, rhyme and intonation. "Poetry is an art of word, a priceless model of artistic mastery. What's more, poetry has a great capacity to describe important social events and phenomenon. It is a great tool of acknowledging surrounded world and life and a big productive area of our social consciousness, artistic and aesthetic feelings. That's why imagery and figurativeness of words in poetry take its source from the real life and are closely connected with it. Mastery of using an appropriate word, artistic mastery are intimately related with skills of perception and comprehension of life phenomenon and strength of thinking and consciousness" [1, 7]. Translation is the most important form of interethnic communication, and its creation in the form



and content of the original is determined by the translator's choice of original linguistic means in his own language. Depending on the nature of the original and reconstructed text, translations can be translated into literary, scientific and other forms. separated. Depending on how the original is presented, it can also be found in the form of details, interpretations, and comments.

Speaking about problems of translation of poetic works, translation of world poetic works into our Mother tongue and works in Mother tongue into world languages has always been challenging. It is doubtless that translating outstanding and meaningful works of a certain nation is one of the most helpful things nowadays. If an original text is a national poet's work of a certain nation. and its national features are clear and understandable, in this case in order to translate it is required from a translator not only a big responsibility, but also a great talent. It means that a translator's talent should be the unique one. And it is important to estimate it correctly. There are some differences in translation of poetry and prose. A translator of fiction should not depart from the original text and works only within its system. As for poetry a translator harmonizes his own thoughts with the author's thoughts and makes his lyric feelings be expressed. However, he doesn't clash with the original text, its content and form. "When a poet reveals a group of events which were the basis for creation of another poet's work, only in this case a translator's work will be successful and gain a poetic feature" [2] Actually, the main requirement for a translation work is transmitting artistic and ideologic state and aesthetic sensation of the original text. It is necessary not to translate a word for word, but the author's idea. In poetic works it also depends on what kind of devices such as intonation, rhythm, rhyme, imaginary elements an author used at a certain level. Translations of poetic works have a positive effect on enlarging our native literature's aesthetic opportunities and enriching our literary language.

Thus, the translation of Uzbek lyrics is the most difficult task, so in this difficult field of translation art everything depends, of course, on the talent, but also on the correct understanding of the ways in which to go, from understanding the differences in the criteria of loyalty applicable to a particular type of poetry.[6] Not having studied the original carefully, not missing it "through himself", and also not having "a sense of the English language" (i.e. when at the subconscious level you know which word of the translation language brighter expresses the essence of the word of the language from which you translate), modern translators sometimes translate the poetic works of Uzbek poets hastily.

The poet, possessing all the richness of the national language, creates pictures of human experiences and thoughts, complex psychological conflicts, plastically written characters. In due time, M. Gorky spoke about this: "...accuracy, clarity, simplicity of language are absolutely necessary in order to properly and vividly depict the processes of creating facts by a person and the processes of the influence of facts on a person"



As for final words, on the one hand, rhyme scheme, music, lexis, figures, aura and message (some of which touched in this study at the textual analysis section above) contribute to the emotional impact of the translated text which, in turn, brings about its logical and emotional appeal. On the other hand, the pragmatics of the text, i.e. coherence (the knowledge presented in the text through linguistic elements versus the reader's knowledge of the world influenced by his/her age, sex, race, nationality, education, religion and politicalties) and implicature (non-conventional implied meanings), give rise to the real meaning of the text. Thus, it is proposed that the following tentative models be employed in the analysis and assessment of poetic translations. These models are by no means considered exhaustive; rather, they are subject to proper refinement. The translation of poetic terms as a problem that causes real translation challenges. It attempted to focus on the translation of the terms in general, Furthermore, conducting ideas in the above- proposed areas of the issue would contribute to overcome a major translation problem, that is the translation of poetry, and it means it does need to be investigated again particularly by any researchers who has willing of contributing to the development of English-Uzbek poetic translation in general.

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