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**THE ROMANTIC POEM OF A.S. PUSHKIN
"BAKHCHYSARAY FOUNTAIN" IN THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE**

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Abstract: This article briefly considers the translation into Uzbek language the romantic poem of A.S. Pushkin "Bakhchysaray fountain" translated by Uzbek poet Usman Nasyr. In the content is given a literal and translation analyses of the romantic poem from the Russian language into the Uzbek languages

Key words: romantic poem, original, translation, rhythm, recreation, intonation, poetic, line, rhyme.

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This oriental poem was written by A.S. Pushkin in the time of his East exile in 1821-1823yy. The palace external decoration and legends of Crimean khans inspired the poet on creation of the work.

By the Event devoted to the hundred years of A.S. Pushkin death, in Uzbekistan A.S. Pushkin's works were translated by talented Uzbek poets and writers, and as a result were created the collection of 4 volumes published in the Uzbek language in 1937.

We may assert with confidence that the poem "Bakhchysaray fountain" which was translated by Uzbek translator Usman Nasyr became a belles-lettres heritage of the Uzbek people.

The translations of A.S. Pushkin's works widely considered in different conferences, but the translation of "Bakhchysaray fountain" was highly estimated and discussed in mass media of that time. Exactly, in that time, the newspaper "The Red Uzbekistan" published an article "Pushkin in the Uzbek language" where was written: "Besides the translations into the Uzbek language the work "Bakhchysaray fountain" took a special place. The translator Usman Nasyr retained not only the plot and the gist, but also the literal characteristics of this work..."

In the treatise of the academician Naim Karimov "Pushkin in the Uzbek poetry" published in 1988 the

following words can be read: It is necessary to remind that the work "Bakhchysaray fountain" was translated by twenty-four years old young poet with outstanding proficiency and as a fact in 1937 was published the translation of the book in twenty-five thousand copies. In that time, and even these days it was a measurable number of printed copies. If it did not take in consideration that Pushkin's short stories was published in thirty thousand copies, "The captain's daughter" narrative story in fifteen thousand copies, "Eugene Onega" romance in ten thousand copies, "Selected lyrics" was published in five thousand copies, we could be a witness of that the work "Bakhchysaray fountain" was spread in an extremely huge amount besides people of that time.

Even the translator Usman Nasyr felt that the translation of "Bakhchysaray fountain" took the important place in his creativity. He studied thoroughly the work history creation and literal characteristics, the time and the period represented in the work, the relation between the historical and fiction images. The poet in the passage titled "The treasure of literal art" wrote: "I was acknowledged directly with the creativity of the Russian poet A.S. Pushkin a long time before I had translated the work "Bakhchysaray fountain" and had some sense of the poetry spirit of the poet less or more.

Before to start the translation of the poem "Bakhchysaray fountain" I had studied the history of creation,

and deeply researched the work literal-form characteristics. I was astonished by the bright flight of the mastery fantasy, and I was amazed by the colours of the colourful images."

As the translations of Usman Nasyr was highly estimated in thirties of the twentieth century and nowadays, so it is required to mention about the success and adequity of these translations.

The original version consists of five hundred seventy-nine lines, the method of rhythm: a-b, a-b.

*Гирей сидел, потупя взор, а
Янтарь в устах его дымился; б
Безмолвно раболопный двор, а
Вкруг хана грозного теснился. б*

In the translation of Usman Nasyr the poem consists of six hundred sixty-five lines. The translator used in translation nine-syllabic line by other words "бармак вазни" (4+5):

*Қовоқ солиб / ўтирар Гарой 4+5 а
Лабларида / Қаҳрабо чилим 4+5 б
Даҳшатли хон / атрофида жим 4+5 б
Бош эгиб тек / турарди сарой 4+5 а*

With a few traits, Pushkin gave a well-defined artistic characterization of the hero: "everyone read the signs of anger and sadness," "on a gloomy face," "sovereign proud," "with an impatient hand."

The poet-translator Usman Nasyr managed to preserve in translation these qualities of the portrait of the hero:

*Ҳамма хоннинг хафа юзидан
Пайқар эди мубғам нишона.
...Аммо мағрур соҳиби фармон,
Қўлларини бир силтаб солди...*

The author of the poem, unevenly dividing it into separate stanzas, thereby highlights the most important transitions from one thought to another. Usman Nasyr also maintains such a division into stanzas, however, in some places he deviates from this rule in order to preserve poetic harmony. For the same reason, the translator adds, as necessary, in separate stanzas a few lines to complete the poetic thought. For example:

*Один в своих чертогах он;
Свободней грудь его вздыхает.
Живее строгое чело*

*Волнение сердца выражает.
Так бурны тучи отражает
Залива зыбкое стекло.*

This six-line stanza Usman Nasyr translates in seven lines, but in Uzbek this change remains unnoticed because, in translation, this stanza, like the original, vividly metaphorically conveys the emotional state of the hero:

*Қўшқлар аро бир ўзи қолди;
Эркин нафас олди сийнаси,
Тўлқинланиб, билмай сукутни
Уйнаб турган кўрфаз ойнаси
Акс этгандай қора булутни
Унинг жиддий манглайи аён*

while translating "Bakhchysaray fountain", Osman Nasyr liked Pushkin's artistic world. From the above-mentioned examples and comparative texts, it is known that Osman Nasyr managed to rebuild Pushkin's thoughts and feelings, artistic ideas, and original tones in translation.

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