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## WAYS OF EXPRESSING NATIONALITY IN THE TRANSLATION OF ABDULLAH QADIRI'S NOVELS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article deals with the issues of nationality in literary translation, especially the methods of expressing nationality in the translation of A. Qadiri's novels. . The translator must use his skills to carry out relentless and effective research to recreate it. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that a work that is unfamiliar to the reader, of course, comes through a translator, and it is very important that the re-created work corresponds to the original in order to receive spiritual nourishment from it or to gain a common understanding. It should be noted that "a translator, that is, a translator, is a bridge between two languages, two nations, and his ability to translate reflects the most delicate aspects of the people, the nation."*

**KEYWORDS:** A. Qadiri, Novel, Translation, Literary Translation, National Language, Fiction, Originality, Transliteration, Analogy.

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### INTRODUCTION

We all know that translation is a delicate process that requires a great deal of skill on the part of the translator. The translator must use his skills to carry out relentless and effective research to recreate it. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that a work that is unfamiliar to the reader, of course, comes through a translator, and it is very important that the re-created work corresponds to the original in order to receive spiritual nourishment from it or to gain a common understanding. It should be noted that "a translator, that is, a translator, is a bridge between two languages, two nations, and his ability to translate reflects the most delicate aspects of the people, the nation." Because the translator perceives the work from the point of view of the reader, and draws conclusions.

It is known that in the literary translation the notion of national color means the customs, way of life, in general, national features of the people which we do not know. For example, words and concepts encountered in Uzbek may not be in other languages or may differ in content, form, and size. However, given that these are the means of expressing our nationality, the problem of its translation in conveying to the reader the peculiarities of our culture is facing us all.

The translation process plays an important role in the development of our national literature in the world.

We know that by the time of Alisher Navoi, the Turkic language - the old Uzbek language - was separated from the Arabic and Persian languages and rose to the level of an independent literary language. The services of the great poet are unparalleled, as Navoi cleansed his native language from the influence of Arabic and Persian and laid the foundation for the only Turkish literary language.

It is known that in the time of Abdullah Qadiri, our native language was not only a mixture of

Arabic, Persian and Tajik, but also Russian and Tatar. On the one hand, Yusufbek Haji, Mirzakarim Kutidor, on the other hand, Otabek and Kumush's speech is juicy, rich, simple, fluent, expressive language, colaversa, their culture of culture, thought, obedience, modesty, modesty, shyness - the character of our people, our nation. Bejiz Oybek also spoke about the language of the novel "Last Days" and did not mention the fact that "the writer showed great skill in the language": "The language of the novel is really rich, colorful, simple, powerful, understandable to the public." "The role of this work in the formation of the Uzbek literary language is undoubtedly great," Kolaversa said.

The manifestation of nationalism in the work of Abdullah Qadiri is expressed in two ways. First of all, in all his works, especially in the novels "Last Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar", the artistic purpose is achieved through the expression of the theme of his motherland, the history and mentality of his native people. Secondly, it would not be wrong to say that the solution of the theme, idea, and image was based on Islamic enlightenment and the teachings of Jadidism, which further deepened the nationalism. Abdullah Qadiri's The Last Days is the culmination of Uzbek romance. The artist's skill is reflected in the fact that when he describes the life of the people to whom he belongs in the national language, he harmonizes national heroes and national traditions through historical events. Of course, ". Therefore, the characters in literary works are expressions of a well-known person, and their complex mental states, which they cannot express themselves, are described in the author's speech. It is no exaggeration to say that one of the factors of the magical charm in Qadiri's works is its national language.

In Abdullah Qadiri's work, nationalism finds expression in two directions. First of all, all the works of the writer, especially the novel "Last Days", achieve their artistic purpose through the expression of the theme of the history and mentality of his native land, his native people.

Secondly, the solution of the theme, idea, and image was based on Islamic enlightenment and the teachings of Jadidism, which further deepened the nationalism. In addition, inspired by the general spirit of the works of folklore, the writer created in the movement of the images he created, describing their activities, drawing on the family environment, customs and rituals of the people. In the works of Abdullah Qadiri, the national spirit and folklore traditions are combined, reflecting the unique style of the artist.

Restoration of the national form of a work of art is one of the most important problems of literary translation. There is a great deal of experience in the field of national identity through other means. In the translation of works of art, the problem of re-creating nationalism becomes apparent only when the work is compared in another language. A reader who has mastered the Russian language, of course, can read a work of art in the original language. If his favorite work is translated into his native language, of course, it will be read in his native language. A bilingual work of art may complain that the reader is not able to get the impression of either praise or the original. With that in mind, he needs to be able to look at himself critically so that translation is not just an experiment. The love of Otabek and Kumush is reflected in the work against the background of socio-political events that took place in our country in the middle of the XIX century. To date, the work has been translated into Russian, German, Turkish, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen and many other languages.

I. Tukhtasinov and his team have been translating the work from Uzbek into English for several years. The Russian translation of the work was translated into English by English translator and literary critic Kerol Ermakova. The book was later translated by Mark Reese, an American scientist and former director of the Center for Regional Studies at the US Naval Academy. Reese was one of the first Americans to spend most of his time in Fergana, visiting the valley after Uzbekistan gained independence. For the scholar, the translation of the novel took more than fifteen years. The process of publishing the book has significantly accelerated with the active

support of the Embassy of Uzbekistan in the United States, our compatriots and Uzbek experts. The translation of the book is 660 pages.

It should be noted that the peculiarity of the translation of literary works, especially novels, is that, unlike other literary works, they do not replace the original and the text of the work is not translated in its entirety. Versions of the novel translated by Kerol Ermakova ("Days Gone By") and Ilhomjon Tukhtasinov ("The Days Gone by") can be seen in the translation, as the original language is different. In the novel "Last Days" it is important to fully reflect in the translation of the title, professional words and national words, which are often found in the historical-archaic concepts that define history.

Asliat: "Muslimqul Normuhammad added five thousand troops to his army and sent them over Tashkent!"

Translation from Uzbek into English: "Musulmonqul sent troops of five thousand people to Normuhammad Qushbegi to lead a riot against Tashkent!" [1]

Translation from Uzbek into Russian: "Muslimkul sent five thousand soldiers to Tashkent, headed by Narmuhammad Kushbegi" Kushbegi is an honorary title of the ruler of a city or region. Translated from Russian into English: Musulmon Kul has sent five thousand warriors headed by Nar Mohammed Kushbegi \* to suppress the uprising! "

During the translation of the work, our translators have the ability to recreate the author's style, to preserve the rhythm and intonation of the work, to reflect the speech of the characters in their original nature, to give a national color, to find alternative variants of phraseology. Along with the knowledge of the Uzbek language, our translators have proved that our people have a deep knowledge of social self-consciousness, national character, way of life, traditions, customs, morals, values and worldview.

It should be noted that historical works represent a certain period in the life of the people in the socio-historical movement. In such a work, it is difficult to find any surviving linguistic means in the language in which the work was created. It is also necessary to thoroughly study all the translations of the historical work made by other translators so far, to be aware of the advantages and disadvantages in this area. Such factors help to better understand the content of historical works, to find solutions to problems that may arise in the translation process, and to prevent possible errors. Historical works should be created in a modern language and reflect the spirit of the historical period. Translating the original trace of the time and place in the translation to another reader imposes a great responsibility on the translator. We analyze the passage below, the original:

"Mirzaboshi came in and enslaved the khan and tied his hands to the Muslim. The Muslim was also addicted - he shouted outside, 'Cigarettes!'

- Now the governor of Margilan wrote a letter to Utabboy Kushbegi and sent it by courier. When he received the letter, let him bring Otabek, the son of Yusufbek Haji! "

Translation from Uzbek into Russian:

Entered mirza-bashi, revered the khan, and then the Muslim. He was still extremely annoyed and, trying his physical needs to smoke, ordered - "Chilim!", Then turned to mirza-bashi:

- Immediately write to the ruler of Margilan Utabbayu-kushbegi that he appeared here together with his son Yusufbek-Haji Atabek. The letter went away with a grin.

Translation from Russian into English by K. Ermakova:

"Mirza-bashi entered, bowed respectfully to the khan, and then to Musulman Kul. But the ruler was still extremely agitated and once again felt compelled to smoke.

"Cigarettes!" he yelled, before turning to Mirza-bashi:

"Write to the ruler of Margilan, Utabbayi-Kushbegi, at once, and order him to appear here together with Atabek, son of Yusufbek-hadji. Send the letter with a rider."

Translation from Uzbek into English by I. Tukhtasinov:

"Mirzaboshi entered the hall and greeted Musulmonkul who got frustrated again and called-"Kalian", then said to Mirzaboshi:

-Right now send a letter to the governor of Margilon, to Otabboy, with the courier. Ask him to bring Otabek, the son of Yusufbek Khoji, immediately!

In general, when translating words, we can express national characteristics using the following methods. These are:

- 1) Transliteration or transcription,
- 2) Captions and explanations under the title,
- 3) Shelter,
- 4) Analogy (translation with similar words),
- 5) Descriptive translations.

1. Transliteration is a method of adapting the letters of a word in the original language to other letters in the target language by changing the letters. "The main reason for the transliteration of national words is the fact that the original national language means are not available in the target language." [2] For example:

"Give to her newly made kurpacha, let them put it around sandalwood." [3]

"Give me your new blankets and let them cover you." [4]

2. Subtitled annotations and descriptions are often used to introduce the reader to a meaning or concept that has been translated by transliteration or transcription.

For example: "The guests in Qutidor's house were well respected people, treated with first and second courses of many kinds of foods and sweets like khalva (pastry of nuts, sugar and oil) and nisholda (type of custard)". [5]

"Outside of Kutidor, there were earthly guests, and inside were full of female guests, who were honored with hot, liquid dishes, halva, and nishal." [6]

3. Sometimes it is possible to preserve the original words by shielding them, even if they do not contradict each other in the target language. Kalkalash is a literal translation.

4. Analogy is the presentation of a word in the original language with a similar and opposite meaning to the language of translation. "In the language of translation, although sometimes there is a unit of content that is somewhat closer to the meanings of the original linguistic means, they differ from their conventional counterparts in character, form, and quantity, and this difference is not mutually exclusive in translation." [7]

5. Descriptive translation is the transfer of the meaning of a phrase with the help of changing word combinations. There are cases when the language of translation is translated in a descriptive way, when there is no equivalent and similar phraseological compound to the original language. When translating national words, words are also translated according to certain features. The following words are translated as follows:

There are times when each translator has a different approach to translating national words. Some translators also translate in a way that preserves their national identity, even those that are devoid

of national color and have an equivalent in the language of translation in terms of their meaning and function.

In short, in the process of translating national words, the translator is required to translate, while maintaining the national color, taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of these methods. Therefore, in choosing the method of translation, it is especially important to translate the text based on the stylistic and genre features. It should be noted that the language of translation with the original is not directly equal to each other. The linguistic possibilities of both languages are not "equivalent" to each other. Therefore, it is not possible to translate blindly. Translation is so difficult. "In these cases, there are differences between the original and the translation. Thus, while each artistic monument is dedicated to the description of a certain period and character, the translator is responsible for depicting the spirit in a realistic way.

Contrary to the principle of adequate translation, relying on consumer dictionaries without complying with this requirement in the process of translation leads to the modernization of the author's text. Basically condemns.

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