

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TRANSLATIONS IN UZBEK LITERATURE

Article author: Muzaffarova Samiyaxon
Scientific supervisor: Axmedova Muhayyo

Annotation

Mazkur maqolada o'zbek adabiyotiga kirib kelgan bevosita va bilvosita tarjimalarning mohiyati, ularning rivojlanish bosqichlari hamda milliy adabiyot taraqqiyotidagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan lingvistik va madaniy muammolar, ularning yechimlari hamda tarjima sifatiga ta'siri keng yoritiladi.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются прямые и косвенные переводы, вошедшие в узбекскую литературу, их особенности, этапы развития и роль в развитии национальной литературы. Особое внимание уделяется лингвистическим и культурным проблемам перевода, а также их влиянию на качество перевода.

Annotation

This article explores direct and indirect translations that have entered Uzbek literature, their characteristics, stages of development, and their role in the evolution of national literature. It also examines linguistic and cultural challenges in translation and analyzes their impact on translation quality.

Keywords: direct translation, indirect translation, Uzbek literature, translation studies, intercultural communication, literary translation, translation quality, cultural transfer

Introduction

Translation has played a crucial role in the development of Uzbek literature by introducing foreign literary works, ideas, and cultural values into the national context. Through translation, Uzbek readers have gained access to world literature, philosophy, and scientific achievements. This process has significantly enriched the national literary tradition and broadened intellectual horizons.

Within translation studies, two major types of translation are widely recognized: direct and indirect translation. Both have contributed to the formation and development of Uzbek literature, although they differ in methodology, accuracy, and cultural transmission. Understanding these two forms of translation is essential for evaluating the evolution of literary translation in Uzbekistan.

The Concept of Direct and Indirect Translation

Direct translation refers to the process of translating a text directly from the original language into the target language without any intermediary. This type of translation ensures a closer connection to the source text, preserving its meaning, style, and cultural nuances more accurately.

Indirect translation, on the other hand, involves translating a text through an intermediate language rather than from the original source. For example, a literary work originally written in French might be translated into Uzbek through its Russian version. While this method allows access to texts when the original language is not known, it may lead to certain distortions or loss of meaning.

Historical Development of Translations in Uzbek Literature

In the early stages of Uzbek literary development, indirect translations were more common. This was largely due to historical, political, and educational factors. During the Soviet period, many works of world literature were translated into Uzbek through Russian, which served as a mediating language.

Despite the limitations, indirect translation played an important role in introducing global literary masterpieces to Uzbek readers. Works by authors such as Shakespeare, Goethe, and Balzac became accessible, even if not always in their original form.

With the development of linguistic education and increased access to foreign languages, direct translation gradually gained prominence. Translators began working directly with original texts, leading to more accurate and authentic interpretations.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Direct Translation

Direct translation offers several advantages:

- greater accuracy and fidelity to the original text
- preservation of stylistic and cultural elements
- deeper understanding of the author's intent

However, it also requires:

- high proficiency in the source language
- deep cultural knowledge
- strong translation skills

Despite these challenges, direct translation is generally considered more reliable and preferable in modern translation practice.

Features of Indirect Translation and Its Role

Indirect translation has historically served as a bridge when direct translation was not possible. Its main advantages include:

- accessibility to a wider range of texts
- faster dissemination of knowledge
- reliance on already translated materials

At the same time, it has notable drawbacks:

- potential loss of meaning and nuance
- accumulation of translation errors
- weakening of stylistic authenticity

Nevertheless, indirect translation played a foundational role in the early development of Uzbek literary translation.

The Influence of Translation on Uzbek Literature

Both direct and indirect translations have significantly influenced Uzbek literature. They have:

- enriched vocabulary and literary style
- introduced new genres and themes
- expanded cultural awareness

Through translation, Uzbek writers have been inspired by global literary trends while maintaining their national identity. This interaction has led to the emergence of a more diverse and dynamic literary landscape.

Modern Trends in Translation Practice

In contemporary Uzbekistan, direct translation is increasingly preferred due to globalization and improved access to foreign languages. Translators now work with original texts in English, French, German, and other languages.

Modern translation practices emphasize:

- accuracy and clarity
- cultural sensitivity
- use of advanced technologies

Translation is no longer seen as a purely linguistic activity but as a complex intercultural process.

Conclusion

Direct and indirect translations have both played vital roles in the development of Uzbek literature. While indirect translation served as an essential starting point, direct translation has become the dominant and more reliable method in modern times.

The study of these two approaches highlights the importance of translation in cultural exchange and literary development. As translation practices continue to evolve, they will remain a key factor in connecting Uzbek literature with the global literary community.

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