

The Translation Issues of Classical Work «Baburname»

Dildora Khoshimova Madaminovna

DSc, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Tecnology, Namangan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is about the translation problem of «Baburname». It is shown the skill of translator which translation of classical works. You can find the information about ruler's lifestyle and habits comparing them and underlines their peculiar that character of thirty six amirs of Husain Bayqaro. Babur widely uses descriptive means such as epithet, simile and comparison in «Baburname». We have given some analyses of the passage in «Baburname».

KEYWORDS: *descriptive means, personage's speech, epithet, simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, Babur's attributive word combination*

Introduction

Babur depicts ruler's lifestyle and habits comparing them and undelines their peculiar character. For example, thirty six amirs of Husain Bayqaro, thirteen amirs of Umarshaikh Mirza, eleven amirs of Sultan Ahmad Mirza, and six amirs of Sultan Mahmud Mirza were mentioned in «Baburname». A reader who operates this information will be aware of which ruler was more powerful, magnificent and longed for luxury.

Along with this, Babur gives information but short about each hero. Zunnun Arghun's image is distinct among other amirs' images in «Baburname». «Мардона киши эди. Султон Абусаъид Мирзо қошида эканликларида яхши қиличлар чопқондур». The fact that Zunnun Arghun was courageous and good at using a sword the author depicts it by the epithet «мардона киши».

In depicting wazirs' character Babur widely uses descriptive means such as epithet, simile and comparison. The very aspect facilitates the process of artistic perception of the reader. Izzat Sultan writes the following about it: «Descriptive means such as epithet, simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole are also perform ceratian task in making literary works (fiction) complete from artistic point of view. By the help of such special means writers manage to characterize some features of things and phenomena they describe precisely and briefly. In describing every event, a writer shows the quality of it in certain condition»¹.

Personages' speech reflects their intentions, actions and characters. In majority cases, the character of the speech determines personage's mood at the very moment. Descriptive means enrich personage's speech and creates a favorable ground for the reader to understand the speech. Hyperbole, metonymy and comparative descriptions are important in organizing personage's speech.

Chapter Two of the research was entitled «The Place of Author's Personal and Interpersonal Comparison Means in translation of «Baburname».

The present chapter three interconnected problems including «author's personal and interpersonal comparison means in translation»; «the place of descriptive means reflecting psychology of a

¹Султон Иззат. Адабиёт назарияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи,1980. – Б.134.

character in translation», «realization of the author's comparison method in translation» were investigated.

More the 1560 historical persons, existence of about 30 facts about science, lots of surprising facts of life episodes, each person appeared with the features which belong only to him, interesting historical stories, the nature, relief (toponomy), flora and rich information on customs and traditions of various nations are vivid proof our opinion.

Babur's ideas and experience on ruling system, history of military art and strategy of fighting a battle serve to reveal his important features and aspects of his character. The author of «Baburname» when he compares himself as a military leader and ruler with famous shahs in the past and as a result of such comparison the reader believes in his great skill deeper. The author's artistic mastery, unrepeatable features in describing the spiritual state of the personages, a peculiar style of determining a person's character were also resorted the pragmatic features of the original in the English translation.

17-18 aged Babur won over Shaibonikhan and occupied the throne in Samarkand for two times. The details of the event were described in «Baburname» in the following way: «The capital of Samarkand was at our disposal. Қандағи ёт ёғий ўзбак келиб мутасарриф бўлуб эди. Илиқдин кетган мулкни яна Тенгри берди. Форат ва торож топган вилоят тасарруфимизга кирди»². In this author's words of pity about his happy past, hatred to foes, and thankfulness to God were reflected. Considered three features were translated in the form of comparative descriptive means in the text of translation. If sometimes translators use addition and sometimes they omit words. A. Beveridge, unlike the mentioned translators, managed to choose a distinct way of translation, declarative sentences in the text were made into exclamatory sentences. And in Leyden-Erskine's translation simple sentences were changed into complex sentences and made difficult readers understand the text. Creative style can be seen in V. Thackston's translation. Despite this, each of three translations made an attempt to reveal the content of the original as much as possible.

In fact, relation of theory and practice in translation is very important. In the process of translation description pertaining to the events in the fiction, and an attempt to understand hero's character as much as possible is a problem of translator's professionalism. As the translation done without understanding the author's conception and scale of thinking, stylistic individuality will cause serious vagueness in translation.

Babur, in the places where he compares himself with Sultan Husain Bayqaro, logic of the text successiveness made a little bit complicated. We can see that comparison of descriptions of the author and peculiar rulers have various degrees and quality in translation texts. Translators made an attempt to take into consideration comparisons that served to reveal Babur's personality and character and translate them with pragmatic preciseness. The mentioned comparisons in «Baburname» started with an introductory word «аввал буқим» and events exactly belonging to the conquer of Samarkand for the second time and Sultan Husain Bayqaro's battle close to it is compared from five points of view. Translators tried to preserve and restore the author's style that comparative description in translations.

Sometimes when there is no correspondence for the word or word combinations a translator had to use the words with the similar meaning. As a result of it, phrases which are not clear to the readers appeared. One can come across such problems, in majority cases, when there are words of national colour. Many attempts are made to solve this problem: finding the real meaning of the words with national colour on the basis of context and search for their equivalents or render them by the help of

²Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. «Бобурнома». – Тошкент: Шарқ НМАК, 2002. – Б.37.

transliteration and explain them. A foreign scholar Wanderauvera Ria writes the following: «Translation is like to revise the text. As it is a special case which shows little difference from the source text. Its requirement is considerable difference from text into text, but to preserve its meaning and content»³.

The author speaks of his father Umarsheikh Mirza from the first pages of «Baburname». Commenting this process, Babur gave brief, but rich information about princes, beks who were at his father's service.

For example, he wrote: «Яна бир Шайх Мазидбек эди, манга аввал бек атка ани қилиб эдилар. Забти ва тузуки хейли яхши эди. (Абулқосим –Д.Х.) Бобур Мирзоға хизмат қилғондур. Умаршайх Мирзо қошида андин улуғроқ бек йўқ эди. Фосиқ киши эрди» (Бобурнома 2002; 41), along with stressing the fact of mastery in managing bek's power, devotedness to his sultan, he also describes drawbacks peculiar to his personality.

These features in Leyden-Erskine translation are rendered as follows: «There was another named Sheikh Mazid Beg, who was first appointed my governor. His arrangements and discipline were excellent. He had been in the service of Babur Mirza. No man stood higher in the esteem of Omer-Sheikh Mirza than himself. He was, however, of grossly libidinous habits...»⁴. This phrase «Умаршайх Мирзо қошида андин улуғроқ бек йўқ эди» was translated exactly «No man stood higher in the esteem of Omer-Sheikh Mirza than himself». And the words «Умаршайх Мирзо қошида» comparative description gave the spirit to the text. The translator felt it well. But this type of praising could not prevent Babur from underlining immorality peculiar to Mazidbek. However, the word «immoral(ity)» in the dictionaries explained «ёмон ишлар қилувчи, ёмон йўлга юрувчи, бузук, фисқ ишлар билан шуғулланувчи»⁵. From the first sight, it gives an impression that it completely wipes away or clear Mazidbek's all positive features.

In Beveridge translation: «Shaikh Mazid Beg was another, my first guardian, excellent in rule and method. He must have served (khidmat qilghandur) under Babur Mirza (Shahrukhi). There was no greater beg in Umar Shaikh Mirza's presence. He was a vicious person...»⁶ (One more was Sheikh Mazid Beg. My first bek brother's ruling and style was good. Менинг биринчи бек аткам, бошқаруви ва услуби яхши эди. Бобур Мирзога хизмат қилган. Умаршайх Мирзонинг соқчилигида улуғроқ бек йўқ эди. У бузук шахс эди (МТ). The phrase «Умаршайх Мирзо қошида андин улуғроқ бек йўқ эди» was translated by A.Beveridge «There was no greater beg in Umar Shaikh Mirza's presence» and the power of the comparative description was lost in the sentence (Умаршайх Мирзонинг соқчилигида улуғроқ бек йўқ эди). The word which expresses a comparative degree «than» was omitted and it was the reason of the lost. Babur's attributive word combination «фосиқ киши эрди» used towards Mazidbek and it was used taking into consideration moral-spiritual feature.

In W.Thackston's translation: «Another was Shaykh Mazid Beg. He was appointed my first beg atākā. His management and administration were unquestionable. He had served Abu'l-Qasim Babur

³Wanderauvera Ria. Fiction in Translation: Policies and Options: a Case Study of the Translation of Dutch Novels into English over the Last Two Decades. Doctoral dissertation. Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen (Belgium). – Wilrijk: 1982. – P.156.

⁴Leyden J., W.Erskine. Memoirs of Zehired-din Muhammed Babur, Emperor of Hindustan. – Edinburg, 1826. – P.22-23.

⁵Ўша асар. – Б. 120.

⁶Beveridge A.S., The Bābur-nāma in English (Memoirs of Babur), Translated from the Original Turki Text of Zahiru'ddin Muhammad Babur Padshah Ghazi by Annette, Susannah Beveridge. 2 Vols, – London, 1922; Repr, in one Volume, – London, 1969; – New Delhi, 1970; – Lahore, 1975. – P.26.

Mirza. There was no greater beg in Umar Shaykh Mirza's service than he, but he was a vicious»⁷. The phrase was translated «...фосиқ киши эрди» «he was a vicious man» (у бузук киши эди). We can not say that pramatic meaning was preserved. But V.Thackston understood Mazidbek's service in Umarsheikh's pillar and translated the phrase «ундан яхшироқ бек йўқ эди», i.e. «There was no greater beg in Umar Shaykh Mirza's service than he» (Умар Шайх Мирзо хизматида ундан кўра улўроқ бек йўқдир). Such comparative description is also grammatically adequate to the original.

Thus, in this passage the content of the text was changed in A,Beveridge's translation. W.Thackston managed to translate comparative descriptions in accordance with the original text. Mazidbek's psychological character was properly depicted.

References:

1. Султон Иззат. Адабиёт назарияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи,1980. – Б.134.
2. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. «Бобурнома». – Тошкент: Шарқ НМАК, 2002. – Б.37 («Бобурнома»га оид барча иқтибослар шу манбадан олинади. Асар саҳифалари қавс ичида (Бобурнома 2002; 37) шаклида кўрсатиб борилади).
3. Wanderrauvera Ria. Fiction in Translation: Polices and Options: a Case Study of the Translation of Dutch Novels into English over the Last Two Decades. Doctoral dissertation. Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen (Belguim). – Wilrijk: 1982. – P.156.
4. Leyden J., W.Erskine. Memoirs of Zehired-din Muhammed Babur, Emperor of Hindustan.– Edinburg, 1826. – P.22-23 (кейинги саҳифаларда Leyden-Erskine; 22-23 шаклида берамиз).
5. Beveridge A.S., The Bābur-nāma in English (Memoirs of Babur), Translated from the Original Turki Text of Zahiru'ddin Muhammad Babur Padshah Ghazi by Annette, Susannah Beveridge. 2 Vols, – London, 1922; Repr, in one Volume, – London, 1969;– New Delhi, 1970; – Lahore, 1975. – P.26.
6. The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor, Translated, Edited, and, Annotated by Wheeler M., Thackston. – New York & Oxford, 1996. – P.48

⁷The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor, Translated, Edited, and, Annotated by Wheeler M., Thackston. – New York & Oxford, 1996. – P.48