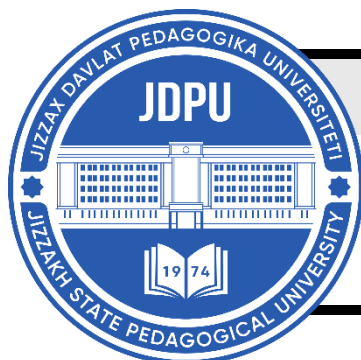


MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>



ON THE LINGUOPOETIC ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF A.S. PUSHKIN'S ROMANTIC POEM "THE PRISONER OF THE CAUCASUS" INTO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

A.L. Kenzhaev

*PhD, Associate Professor, Interfaculty Department of the Russian Language
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University named after Abdulla Qodiriy
Jizzakh, Uzbekistan*

U.B. Murodova

*Lecturer, Interfaculty Department of the Russian Language
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University named after Abdulla Qodiriy
Jizzakh, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: romantic poem, original, translation, recreation, poetics, emotional state.

Received: 10.11.25

Accepted: 11.11.25

Published: 13.12.25

Abstract: This article examines the translation of A.S. Pushkin's romantic poem "The Prisoner of the Caucasus", carried out by the Uzbek poet and translator Hamid Alimjan. The paper analyzes certain aspects of how the poetics of the original poem are recreated in the translation. Selected excerpts of the original and the translation are compared and discussed.

Introduction. For the development of Uzbek fiction, literary translations of works from Russian classical literature into the native language played an enormous role. "Life itself refuted the false claims of certain linguists who asserted that the Uzbek language was inharmonious and poor. It turned out that it was quite possible to translate vividly and precisely into Uzbek the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Nekrasov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Belinsky, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Chekhov, Gorky, Blok, Mayakovsky, Akhmatova, and many other Russian writers and poets."

In the 1950s, on the occasion of the centenary of the death of the great Russian poet A.S. Pushkin, the study of his literary legacy became more active in the republics of the former Soviet

Union. His works were translated into many languages of the brotherly peoples of the country, including Uzbek.

It can be said that since 1937, a new period in the development of translation literature began in Uzbekistan. From that year on, excellent translations of A.S. Pushkin's works started to appear in the Uzbek language one after another. Poet-translators such as Cholpon, Usmon Nosir, Oybek, G'afur G'ulom, Hamid Olimjon, Mirtimir, Zulfiya, and others translated his best works into Uzbek.

A.S. Pushkin's first romantic poem, "The Prisoner of the Caucasus," was dedicated to one of the poet's closest friends — N.N. Raevsky. In the poem's dedication, addressing his friend, Pushkin wrote:

... Тебе я посвятил изгнанной лиры пенье
И вдохновенный свой досуг.
Когда я погибал, безвинный, безотрадный,
И шепот клеветы внимал со всех сторон,
Когда кинжал измены хладный,
Когда любви тяжелый сон
Меня терзали и мертвили,
Я близ тебя ещё спокойство находил;
Я сердцем отдыхал – друг друга мы любили:
И бури надо мной свирепость утомили,
Я в мирной пристани богов благословил.

The translator's accurate recreation of all the subtlest shades and nuances of the poet's friendly feelings holds great significance. The Uzbek lyrical poet Hamid Olimjon, treating the romantic emotions of the genius of Russian poetry with deep reverence, achieves a magical resonance of these lines in his native language:

Бағишладим сенга қувғин сознинг сасини
Ва илҳомда ширин ўтган дамларимни мен.
Мен бегуноҳ, қайғу ичра бўларкан ҳалок,
Чор атрофда кезар экан ғийбат ва бўҳтон,
Хиёнатнинг ханжарлари дилни этиб чок,
Муҳаббатнинг оғир туши мени беомон
Ҳалокатга судраб қийнаб сўраганда жон,
Мен ёнингда ором топиб яшардим бедод;
Биз дўст эдик – топиб қалбим сендан тасалло:

Узоқлашар эди бошда қутурган бало,
Этдим нажот соҳилида тангриларни ёд.

In the dedication to the poem “The Prisoner of the Caucasus,” Pushkin, in his inspired lines, expresses a feeling of pride for his friend:

Мы в жизни розно шли: в объятиях покоя
Едва, едва расцвел и вслед отца-героя
В поля кровавые, под тучи вражьих стрел,
Младенец избранный, ты гордо полетел.

In the Uzbek translation, the semantic nuances of each word in this stanza are fully preserved. At the same time, the overall meaning of the stanza — especially the phrase “мы в жизни розно шли” (“we went our separate ways in life”) — is somewhat intensified; the same can be said about the expression “в объятиях покоя” (“in the embrace of peace”).

Ҳар хил йўллар билан кетдик бу ҳаётда,
Сен фароғат қучоғида сал топиб камол,
Яшнадинг-ку – ботир отанг изидан дарҳол
Ёв ўқининг булутлари остида парвоз
Эта кирдинг қон чўллари ичра, эй шоввоз,
Сен орзулар вафодори ва азиз қурбон...

And we also encounter motifs of disappointment in “The Prisoner of the Caucasus.”

Людей и свет изведаль он
И знал неверной жизни цену.
В сердцах друзей нашед измену,
В мечтах любви безумный сон...

Pushkin’s disillusioned hero is indifferent to everything in the world (“grown cold to dreams and to the lyre”), because for him everything in the world is:

Свершилось... целью упования
Не зрит он в мире ничего.
И вы, последние мечтанья,
И вы сокрылись от него.
Он раб. Склонясь главой на камень,
Он ждет, чтоб с сумрачной зарей
Погас печальной жизни пламень,
И жаждет сени гробовой.

How is this state of the hero's inner emptiness recreated by the Uzbek poet? Except for the somewhat unsuccessful beginning of the first line ("Ҳамма битди," which would sound better as "бари битди"), the entire stanza is rendered on par with the original:

Ҳамма битди... Тутқун бенаво
Ҳеч томондан изламас паноҳ.
Сўнг хаёллар, мана, ҳатто сиз,
Ҳатто сиз ҳам ташлаб кетдингиз.
Қул энди ул, эрки кетган, хор,
Қўяр экан бошини тошга,
Ғамгин ҳаёт ажалига зор,
Кўзни тикар кечки қуёшга,
Мозор қўлкасига интизор.

In 1937, the year marking the centenary of A.S. Pushkin's death, a group of talented Uzbek poets spent almost an entire year in the mountains of Chimgan, where they worked on poetic translations that later formed a four-volume collection of Pushkin's selected works in the Uzbek language. Naturally, the mountainous landscape of Chimgan — its proud cliffs and winding river — greatly contributed to the romantic mood of the poet-translators.

H. Alimjan, while faithfully conveying the romantic spirit of the opening of "The Captive of the Caucasus," does not strictly adhere to the original number of lines, but freely describes the lively conversation of the mountaineers.

Original:

В ауле, на своих порогах,
Черкесы праздные сидят.
Сыны Кавказа говорят
О бранных, гибельных тревогах,
О красоте своих коней,
О наслажденьях дикой неги;
Вспоминают прежних дней
Неотразимые набеги,
Обманы хитрых узденей,
Удары шашек их жестоких,
И меткость неизбежных стрел,
И пепел разоренных сел,
И ласки пленниц чернооких.

Текут беседы в тишине;
Луна плывет в ночном тумане...

Translation:

Давра қуриб бўсағаларда,
Лақиллашар бир талай черкас,
Кавказнинг эр ўғилларига
Бўлмиш эди бу кун мавзу баҳс:
Жанглардаги таҳлика, ғавғо,
Арғумоқ от, ҳаёт ва жўшқин
Ҳирс кечирган ишрат ва савдо,
Мозийдаги даҳшатли босқин
Қишлоқларки, талонда буткул
Яксон бўлган, ёниб бўлган кул,
Алдов билан кун кўрган виждон,
Жинойткор маккор улуғлар,
Қиличидан тирқираган қон,
Сўз бўлади бари ҳақида
Ва шаҳло кўз асира дилбар,
Ҳикояга монанддир жуда.
Жимжитликда ўтарди суҳбат
Ой сузарди тун туманида...

In The Prisoner of the Caucasus, the hero has an ideal: he longs for freedom and a just life, rejecting the conventions of high society.

Людей и свет изведal он
И знал неверной жизни цену.
В сердцах друзей нашед измену,
В мечтах любви безумный сон,
Наскуча жертвой быть привычной
Давно презренной суеты,
И неприязни двуязычной ,
И простодушной клеветы,
Отступник света, друг природы,
Покинул он родной предел
И в край далёкий полетел

С весёлым призраком свободы.

Hamid Alimdjan, so to speak, recreates the poetics of disappointment just as concisely, deeply sincerely, and naturally, while also staying very close to the Eastern color, which apparently explains why he extends the original twelve-line stanza to fifteen lines.

Тотди кибор ҳаётни, аммо,
Англадиким, жирканч, беҳаё:
Дўстларида кўрди хиёнат
Ва муҳаббат, ишқ ҳаёлида
Бир алдоқчи туш бордир фақат.
Нафратланган фоний ҳаётнинг
Бир қурбони бўлишдан қочиб,
Адоватлар, фитна ва бесўнг
Оддий тухматлардан ўртаниб,
Киборликдан пушаймон бўлди,
Юрак бағри лахта қон бўлди.
Табиатнинг оташин дўсти
Ташлаб кетди она ўлкасин,
Узоқ элга ахтариб кетди
Озодликнинг хушбахт қўлкасин.

Pushkin's poetry, eternally alive and beautiful, was immensely dear to Hamid Alimdjan, and he made considerable efforts to instill in the Uzbek people the same deep love for the Poet.

References:

1. Друзья Пушкина: Переписка; Воспоминания; Дневники. В 2-х томах. Т. II. / Сост., биографические очерки и прим. В.В.Кунина. – М.: Правда, 1985. – 216 с.
2. Пушкин А.С. Сочинения. В 3-х. Т.2. Поэмы; Евгений Онегин; Драматические произведения. – М.: Худож. лит., 1986. П – 527 с.
3. Пушкин А.С. Танланган асарлар. 4 томлик. 2-том. – Т.: Ўздавнашр, 1954. – 351 б.
4. Шарипов Дж. Некоторые проблемы поэтического перевода с русского на узбекский язык. – Ташкент. Издательство Ан УзССР, 1958. – с 148.
5. Суворон Мели. Сўзу сўз. “Адабиёт фалсафасига”га чизгилар... – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2017. – 230 б.