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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES OF ABDULLA KAHHAR'S ESSAY  
"THIEF" INTO ENGLISH***Nilufar Salimovna Bafoyeva**Lecturer**Department of English Language and Literature**Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** phraseological units, realia and archeological words, avliyo, ellikboshi, azaymxon, oqpodsho

**Received:** 02.10.23

**Accepted:** 04.10.23

**Published:** 06.10.23

**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the life and masterpieces of Abdulla Kahhar, as well as several solid problems, linguistic and cultural issues that appear while translating the story "Thief" into English. It should be mentioned that article focuses on phraseological units, realia and archeological words.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Uzbek writer Abdulla Kahhar was one of the greatest representatives of Uzbek literature, was born on September 17, 1907 in the village of Asht in Kokand city in a family of blacksmiths. If we pay attention to Abdulla Kahhar's birth period, it corresponded to the colonial times of our country and the times when the dignity of our people was crushed because of the policy of that period. As Uzbek poet Hamid Olimjon said: "I was born in a dark day, I was born and drowned at that moment" Abdulla Kahhar is the only survived child in the family, despite the fact that many children were born before him, but for some reasons they didn't stay alive. His childhood, like many people's was difficult and deprived. At this point, it should be noted that when he was only seven years old during the First World War, which shook the world, and later the Second World War began, and his lifestyle became more difficult. He moved to many cities and wandered. Certainly, these periods did not fail to influence young Abdulla Kahhar's intellect and mentality and character, and he revived these events with mastery in his works<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Science and Innovation. International Scientific Journal :2022.

Famous writers translated the works of Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Gogol and Chekhov with a skillful and understandable way. In turn, Abdulla Kahhar's works have been translated into Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Tajik, English, German, French, and Polish languages. It should be noted that, the famous writer Chekhov, who is considered a great storyteller in Russian literature, he was Abdulla Kahhar's mentor and Uzbek writers and readers called Abdulla Kahhar: "Chekhov of Uzbek people". This is a proof of his skillful penmanship.

Analyzing the authors masterpieces in translating Abdullah Kahhar's story "O'gri" (Thief) into English, due to the fact that the situation of that time were encountered several problems, taking into account the linguistic and cultural and archaic words. It is going to be illustrated obvious factors below.

### 1. Finding the equivalence of proverbs in the second language.

Abdulla Kahhar was incredibly talented using proverbs in his works, that he wrote more phraseological expressions as he could. Consequently, it put translators in undesirable situations. For example, *Ellikboshi ho 'kizni juda naqd qilib qo 'ydi – go 'yo u ko 'chaga chiqsa bas – ho 'kiz topiladi. Bu "xudo yallaqagur" shunchalik qilgandan keyin bir nima berish lozim-da. Tekinga mushuk oftobga chiqmaydi.* [ Abdulla Qahhor, 1952: 50 ]. The author mentioned the proverb in the story to express the delicate situation between two men. Obviously, no one in that period figured out others problems for nothing. Conversely, in some Google versions and the other translators agreed to use word to word translation, for instance , *"The cat does not go to the sun for nothing"*, and it lead to partial translation. Because, English speakers emphasize *Pot if you touch you must touch penny* to illustrate the mentioned notion above.

Likewise, the next problematic proverb is *When cats away, the mouse will play*. In the story author put the proverb as the epigraph to open up the entire meaning. It should be indicated to sort out the equivalents are really hard because of cultural and time converse. However, Itning o'limi, otning bayrami – In that case we think *When cats away, mouse play* are fairly similar according to the notions.

### 2. Realias

Notably, controvertible culture, strategic confrontation and different historical development could cause essential conflicts in some word units. For instance, in realias. It is isolated branch of linguistics - words that originate from the ancient and modern culture and way of life of a nation, have a similar equivalent in another language, but have no spiritual unity. Abdulla Kahhar wrote his story using realias widely, as *og'ilxona, arbob, avliyo*.

*Kampir tong qorong'isida xamir qilgani turib ho'kizidan xabar oldi. O!..* [Abdulla Kahhar, 1952: 50]– The old woman was kneading dough in the dark of the morning when she heard from the ox.

- A place where ungulates are tethered and fed. usually such places are built at the far end of the courtyards, surrounded by four sides.

**"O'ynashmagil arbob bilan - seni urar har bob bilan"**[Abdulla Kahhar, 1952:50]– **"Don't play with a guy - he'll hit you with every chapter."**

**Arbob** - (rabic - boss, the plural of the word "owner") - famous people who are known to the people for their social, political and other activities, and who have gained reputation among the people - public and state A.s. (for example, Alisher Navoi); 2) people were known for their creative works in science and art.

**Gumoningizni ayting bo'lmasa! — dedi ellikboshi tajang bo'lib, - kim olganini men bilmasam, avliyo bo'lmasam.**[Abdulla Kahhar, 1952:50]– **Tell me then your suspicion, I don't know who took it, if I'm not a saint!"**

**Avliyo** - a person who knows the nature and attributes of God well, follows his orders, refrains from sinful acts, and turns away from worldly pleasures and sexual activities. In the Islamic tradition, A.s. are righteous, capable, and humble people who have become close to God due to some work, service, or character. Prophets are after the rank of prophets.

### 3. Archaic words

Author used certain number of archaic words to emphasize 1920-30- years in his works. It helps to identify the challenging lifestyle of the people simultaneously, he criticized the policy and corruption in that period by using such specific words.

**Archaism** (greek: archaios - ancient, old) is a word or phrase that has become obsolete and out of use. Archaism is mostly used in literature as a methodical tool to reflect the scenery of the past and give the spirit of the time.

**Yig'lama, yig'lama deyman! Ho'kizing oq poshsho qo'l ostidan chiqib ketmagan bo'lsa, topiladi.** [Abdulla Kahhar,1952: 50]

**Oqpodsho** - a historical expression applied to Russians. Usually, only nations of Central Asia called them as above, because their skin was white.

**Ellikboshi o'g'ri teshgan yerni yana bir ko'rdi. Qobil bobo qo'l qovushtirib uning ketidan yurar va yig'lar edi.** [Abdulla Kahhar,1952: 50]

**Ellikboshi** - administrative rank. Post-hundred rank in Central Asian khanates; The head of a military unit consisting of 50 soldiers and the head of a neighborhood, village or village that can allocate 50 soldiers.

**Bu bir hafta ichida kampir "duoning zo'ri bilan qulf ochadigan" azayimxonga obdastagardon qildirgani qatnab yarim qop jiyda, uch yelpish tovoq jo'xori, ikki kalava ip eltdi, ammo ish chiqmadi.**

[Abdulla Kahhar,1952: 50]

**Azayimxon** - praying, resting, healing by means of magic. A form of primitive magic. In the seminal stage of early society, some individuals treated people with simple methods (medicinal cannabis, blood drawing, etc.). But some of them convinced people that during the treatment of the patient, they can "drive out" the "evil spirits" that are supposedly the "cause" of the disease with various actions (conjuring, praying, magic, sorcery).

### CONCLUSION

To sum up the ideas above, translation was and will be fairly challenging experience ever. Moreover, the author's writing style is much more difficult because of his masterpieces' notions were really hard to accept. However, they were filled with proverbs and other phraseological units which were discussed above, as well as, Abdulla Kahhar was a loyal and devoted child of his nation, he tried to expressed all its qualities with sincerity.

### REFERENCES

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