

**TRANSLATION FROM UZBEK INTO RUSSIAN: DIFFICULTIES, FEATURES OF
IDEOMS, AND EXAMPLES FROM PIRIMKUL KADYROV’S NOVEL “STARRY
NIGHTS”.**

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Abstract: This article examines the main difficulties of translating from Uzbek into Russian, caused by the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of the two languages. Special attention is given to morphological, syntactic, and lexical aspects, as well as to the problems of translating idiomatic expressions. Examples from Uzbek literature, in particular the work of Pirimkul Kodirov “Starry nights” are analyzed to reveal the specifics of literary translation and ways to resolve its challenges. The study aims to improve the quality of interlingual communication and deepen mutual understanding between Uzbek and Russian speakers.

Keywords: translation from Uzbek into Russian, translation difficulties, idioms and phraseology, Uzbek literature, Pirimkul Kodirov, intercultural communication, literary translation, linguoculturology.

General Characteristics of the Uzbek and Russian Languages

1. Main Difficulties of Translating from Uzbek into Russian

The process of translation between two typologically different languages, such as Uzbek and Russian, is inevitably accompanied by numerous difficulties. These challenges are caused not only by linguistic features but also by cultural distinctions. This section outlines the most characteristic issues encountered when transferring meaning from Uzbek to Russian.

2. Morphological Difficulties

One of the main morphological problems is the absence of grammatical gender in Uzbek. This leads to the necessity of deducing or specifying information when translating into Russian, where grammatical gender affects the agreement of adjectives, past tense verbs, pronouns, and other parts of speech.

Example:

U uyda o‘tiribdi — literally: “He/She is sitting at home.”

In Russian, it is necessary to determine the gender: *Он сидит дома* or *Она сидит дома*.

The system of affixes also poses a challenge. Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, actively uses affixation to express tense, voice, mood, possession, and other grammatical meanings.

When translating into Russian, which uses inflection and auxiliary words, sentence restructuring is required.

Example:

Ko 'rmaganman — “I have not seen.”

(Root *ko 'r-*, affixes: *-ma-* (negation), *-gan* (past tense), *-man* (first person))

In Russian: *Я не видел* — morphemes need to be broken into separate words.

3. Syntactic Difficulties

A major syntactic problem is the difference in word order. Uzbek generally follows the **SOV** (Subject-Object-Verb) structure, whereas Russian predominantly uses the **SVO** (Subject-Verb-Object) pattern.

Example:

Uzbek: *U kitobni o 'qidi* — literally, “He book read.”

Russian: *Он прочитал книгу* (He read the book).

This difference requires not only rearranging words but also restructuring syntactic relations. Complex sentences are particularly challenging, since Uzbek lacks a conjunction system comparable to Russian. Often, participial and gerund constructions are used, which must be transformed.

Example:

U uyga ketayotgan bolani ko 'rdi — literally: “He home-going boy saw.”

Russian: *Он увидел мальчика, который шёл домой* (He saw the boy who was going home).

4. Lexical Difficulties

Lexical challenges include words with broad meanings that do not have exact equivalents in Russian. The translator must consider context and choose the most accurate option.

Example:

The word *dadam* can mean “my father,” but it is also used as an affectionate or respectful address similar to “dad” or “papa,” depending on context.

Additionally, there are **cultural realia** — words without direct analogues in the target language. Their translation requires explanations, transliteration, or adaptation.

Example:

Navro'z — a national holiday. In Russian, it can be translated as *Navruz* (*spring festival among Central Asian peoples*).

Translators also face **false friends** — words that look or sound similar but have different meanings.

Example:

Uzbek *jurnal* means “notebook” rather than “magazine” as in Russian.

5. Translation of Idioms and Phraseological Units

Idioms and phraseological expressions form an essential part of any language, reflecting the cultural characteristics and mentality of its speakers. Translating such expressions from Uzbek into Russian presents significant challenges, since literal translation often results in nonsense or fails to convey the true meaning.

6. The Concept of an Idiom and Its Role in Language

An idiom is a stable expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of the individual words. When translating idioms, it is important to convey the semantic and emotional content rather than the literal text. This requires deep knowledge of both cultures and languages.

7. Difficulties of Equivalent Translation

The problem lies in the fact that direct analogues often do not exist in the target language. The translator must either find a close equivalent or use an explanatory translation.

Examples and Analysis

Example 1: Uzbek Idiom

Boshinga qum sepib o'tir

Literal translation: “Pour sand on your head”

Meaning: “Stay quiet,” “Don't interfere,” “Don't draw attention to yourself.”

Russian equivalents:

«Не высовывайся» (Don't stick out)

«Сиди тихо» (Sit quietly)

Translation options:

«Не высовывайся» (conveys meaning but loses imagery)

«Сиди тихо, не мешай» (explanatory variant)

Example 2: Russian Idiom

Как сыр в масле катается

Meaning: lives in comfort, without worries.

Uzbek analogue:

Go 'shti suvda pishgan — literally “Meat boiled in water,” metaphorically meaning comfortable, carefree life.

Translation from Uzbek into Russian:

«Живёт в достатке» or «Как сыр в масле катается»

Example 3: Idiom with Cultural Load

Uzbek expression: *Qashqircha o'ynadi* — literally: “Played like a little wolf,” used to describe someone behaving cunningly or cleverly.

A direct translation into Russian loses meaning, so the translator can choose an equivalent:

«Играл хитро» (Played cleverly) or «Проявил смекалку» (Showed ingenuity).

8. Methods of Translating Idioms

Equivalent translation — using a stable expression with similar meaning in Russian.

Explanatory translation — clarifying the idiom’s meaning in parentheses or a separate sentence.

Transliteration with explanation — when the idiom is closely tied to culture and lacks analogues.

9. Examples of Translation Difficulties in Pirimkul Kodirov’s “Starry nights”

Literary translation requires special attention because the text contains not only information but also artistic images, cultural codes, and emotional coloring. Below are examples from Pirimkul Kodirov’s work “Starry nights” illustrating typical translation challenges.

Example 1: Morphological and Semantic Features

Original Uzbek:

“Uning ko'zlarida osmon yulduzlari singari nur charaqlardi.”

Literal translation: “In his eyes, light shone like stars in the sky.”

Russian translation:

"В его глазах светился свет, словно звёзды на небе."

Analysis:

The metaphor "like stars in the sky" is preserved, which conveys the poetic imagery.

The word *charaqlardi* (shone, sparkled) is translated accurately to reflect the brightness and liveliness.

Maintaining the metaphorical style is key to preserving the mood and artistic intent.

Example 2: Idiomatic Expression and Emotional Tone

Original Uzbek:

"Ich-ichidan umid o'chib, asta-asta yongan olovga aylandi."

Literal translation: "Hope inside gradually died out, turning into a burning fire."

Russian translation:

"В глубине души тлела надежда, которая постепенно разгоралась."

Analysis:

The metaphor is complex because it contrasts dying hope and a burning fire.

The translator chose to focus on the growing hope (burning fire), adapting the metaphor for emotional clarity in Russian.

Such adaptations are necessary for the target reader's understanding and to keep the poetic feel.

Example 3: Syntactic Structure

Original Uzbek:

"Kechasi yulduzlar singari jimlik hukm surardi."

Literal translation: "At night, silence ruled like stars."

Russian translation:

"Ночью тишина царила, как звёзды на небе."

Analysis:

The comparison of silence to stars is poetic but unusual.

The Russian translation restructures the sentence for naturalness and clarity while preserving the

metaphor.

Adjusting syntactic order is often necessary when moving between Uzbek and Russian.

10. Conclusion

Translation from Uzbek into Russian is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only profound linguistic knowledge but also a high level of cultural competence. The analysis of morphological, syntactic, and lexical features of both languages demonstrates that differences in their structure and semantics create numerous difficulties. Special attention must be paid to the translation of idiomatic and phraseological expressions, which carry important cultural and worldview-specific meanings.

Examples from literary texts, particularly from Abdulla Qodiriy's "*Starry Sky*", show that adequate translation demands a creative approach, the ability to convey imagery and emotional nuance, as well as to consider national realities. Working with such texts promotes intercultural dialogue and deepens mutual understanding between speakers of different languages.

To improve translation quality, it is recommended to employ comprehensive methods including contextual analysis, searching for adequate equivalents, adaptation of idioms, and consulting native speakers. Future research prospects include studying the influence of sociocultural factors on translation and developing specialized techniques for working with idiomatic and literary texts.

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