



THE ROLE OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN LITERARY STUDIES AND ITS EXPLORATION IN TURKIC LITERARY CRITICISM

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Summary: *This article explores the function of literary translation as a bridge between literatures within Turkic criticism. It highlights various scholarly perspectives and identifies common typological views on translation theory. The article also emphasizes the need for greater scholarly focus on literary translation in Karakalpak literary studies.*

Keywords: *Literary translation, interliterary relations, cultural influence, translation theory, Turkic literature*

Abstract: *Ushbu maqolada badiiy tarjimaning turkiy tanqidchilikda adabiyotlararo ko‘prik vazifasini bajarishi o‘rganiladi. Unda turli ilmiy qarashlar yoritilgan, tarjima nazariyasiga oid umumiy tipologik qarashlar aniqlangan. Shuningdek, maqolada qoraqalpoq adabiyotshunosligida badiiy tarjimaga ko‘proq ilmiy e‘tibor qaratish zarurligi ta’kidlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Badiiy tarjima, adabiyotlararo aloqalar, madaniy ta’sir, tarjima nazariyasi, turkiy adabiyot*

Introduction

Literary creativity and literary criticism are not mutually exclusive - they enrich and support one another in shaping national literary identity. Together, they serve as tools to enhance the reader's worldview, moral development and understanding of both historical and contemporary life through aesthetic expression. Literary translation, literary influence and inter-literary connections are vital subfields within this dialogue (Bassnett 2014).

At the same time, it is known that it has assigned the task of conducting a corresponding scientific analysis of social life, culture and art, as well as literature, which is the nourishment of our spiritual world, from a real-democratic point of view of the new era. Among the tasks assigned to literature, we believe that studying and researching issues of literary influence, literary connections, and literary translation can yield the expected results for literary studies. It is evident that the literature of Turkic peoples, whose literary connections began in early times, has undergone a literary process intertwined with their national literature.



The Significance of Literary Translation

Literary translation is a vital instrument for building cross-cultural bridges and fostering mutual understanding between peoples. Through translation, readers become acquainted with the history, worldview, and values of other nations in their native languages (Venuti, 1995). As Bakhtiyar Nazarov (2007) argues, “Literary translation is one of the most essential creative practices in a nation’s literary sphere and plays a central role in establishing literary dialogue between cultures.”

Indeed, literary translation is a form of literary connection, serving as a bridge connecting two or more literary works. Translation goes beyond linguistic conversion—it involves a deep artistic process. According to Juraev (1982), a translator must possess not only linguistic competence but also creativity, intuition, and literary sensitivity. The true literary translator interprets the soul of the original, preserving the spirit while adapting it into another language and culture.

Scholarly Perspectives in Turkic Literary Traditions

In Uzbek literary studies, numerous significant works focus on translation theory and practice. Scholars have examined how translations influence national literature and how foreign literary styles and philosophies are adopted and adapted (Nazarov, 2007; Juraev, 1982).

In Kazakh literature, classic figures such as M. Auezov have explored the challenges of translating canonical works like those of Pushkin, noting the importance of maintaining poetic and cultural integrity (Auezov, 1957). S. Taljanov's studies (1987) further elaborate on how successful literary translation hinges on balancing fidelity with artistry.


Kyrgyz researchers such as A. Sadykov (2005) and Z. Karaeva have made substantial contributions to the understanding of both theoretical and practical issues in literary translation. Their works emphasize the translator's role in national cultural development.

In Turkey, E. Giray (2018) analyzed the literary translations of Uzbek author Pirimkul Qadyrov’s novels, assessing their role in shaping Turkish perceptions of Uzbek literature and vice versa.

The Case of Karakalpak Literary Studies

Compared to other Turkic traditions, Karakalpak literary studies on translation remain relatively limited. While some works have discussed literary influence and connections, few have systematically explored translation as an academic discipline.

For example, D. Paxratdinov’s “Eastern Classical Traditions in I. Yusupov’s Lyrics.” (On literary connections and influences). Cand. diss. (Nukus, 2001), and P. Allambergenov’s “The Traditions of Magtymguly in Karakalpak Literature” (on the



example of the 19th-century Karakalpak poetry). - Nukus, 1999), O.Gaylieva's "Formal Explorations in the Lyrics of Turkic Peoples of the Independence Period and their Typology (On the Example of Uzbek, Karakalpak and Turkmen Lyrics)." (Doctoral Dissertation) (DSc) Nukus, 2019), A. Hamidova's "I. Yusupov's Works and European Literature (The Issue of Literary Connections and Literary Influences)." (Cand. diss. - Nukus, 1999), M. D. Bekbergenova's "Literature and Typological Connection" (Synergy: Journal of Ethics and Governance. February-2023) and other works, while discussing the literary connections of Karakalpak poetry with the literature of other peoples, note the importance of literary translation, also have examined aspects of poetic and cross-literary connections that implicitly address translation-related issues.

Their works indicate that Karakalpak literature is influenced by classical Eastern literature, European traditions, and neighboring Turkic cultures - often mediated through translation. This highlights the importance of developing formal studies in these areas.

Typology and Theory of Literary Translation

Comparative studies across Turkic scholars suggest that literary translation is viewed typologically as either:

- ***Literal translation***, where the text is closely reproduced,
- ***Free translation***, which emphasizes capturing the essence and tone,
- ***Faithful translation***, which balances meaning with literary form (Bassnett, 2014; Venuti, 1995).

A consistent finding across literature is that literary translation should not aim for a word-for-word relocation but rather for a recreation of aesthetic effect and meaning. Translator must grasp both the lexical and cultural dimensions of the to preserve its imagery and poetic structure (Auezov, 1957; Taljanov, 1987.)

Conclusion

Literary translation is an indispensable component of literary studies, particularly within the Turkic world. While Uzbek, Karakh, Kyrgyz, and Turkish scholars have laid significant foundations in this area, Karakalpak literary criticism still has room for growth. Fostering a deeper, systematized exploration of translation will not only enhance Karakalpak literature's global visibility but also contribute to broader Turkic literary solidarity.





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