

**ВАЗОРАТИ МАОРИФ ВА ИЛМИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ДОНИШКАДАИ ОМУЗГОРИИ
ТОҶИКИСТОН ДАР ШАҲРИ ПАНҶАКЕНТ**

**ВАЗОРАТИ МАЪЛУМОТИ ОЛӢ, ИЛМ ВА ИННОВАТСИЯИ ҶУМҲУРИИ
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**ПАЁМИ ДОНИШКАДА
ТАФАККУРИ ТАЪРИХ
АНВОРИ ИЛМ**

№1 - 2025

**ВЕСТНИК ИНСТИТУТА
ПОЗНАНИЕ ИСТОРИИ
СВЕТОЧ НАУКИ**

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THE FUNCTIONS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Abstract: the functions of literary translation in intercultural communication are taken into account, which is due to the high theoretical significance of this problem, as well as the low level of its study. It has been established that literary translations have an important practical significance both in the field of culture and art, and in diplomacy. It is established that the main function of literary translation is communicative, but it also performs cognitive, cultural, historical, axiological, developmental, regulatory and pedagogical functions.

Keywords: literary translation, intercultural communication, translation functions, dialogue of cultures, translated literature.

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены функции художественного перевода в межкультурной коммуникации, что обусловлено высокой теоретической значимостью данной проблемы, а также низким уровнем ее изученности. Установлено, что художественные переводы имеют важное практическое значение как в области культуры и искусства, так и в дипломатии. Определено, что основной функцией художественного перевода является коммуникативная, но он также выполняет познавательную, культурно-историческую, аксиологическую, развивающую, регулятивную и педагогическую функции.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, переводческие функции, межкультурная коммуникация, переводная литература.

Annotatsiya: maqolada madaniyatlararo aloqada badiiy tarjimaning funktsiyalari ko'rib chiqilib, ushbu muammoning nazariy ahamiyati, shuningdek uning nisbatan kam o'rganilishi bilan bog'liqligi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Badiiy tarjima madaniyat va san'at sohasida ham, diplomatiyada ham muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi aniqlangan. Badiiy tarjimaning asosiy vazifasi

kommunikativ ekanligi, ammo u kognitiv, madaniy-tarixiy, aksiologik, rivojlanish, tartibga solish va pedagogik funktsiyalarni ham bajarishi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, tarjima funktsiyalari, madaniyatlararo aloqa, tarjima qilingan adabiyotlar.

Introduction: In modern conditions, it is quite possible to say that the dialogue of cultures is one of the most important regulators of relations between countries and one of the most important tools for building relations at the international level. The peaceful resolution of conflicts, overcoming misunderstandings between peoples and getting to know foreign linguistic cultures can depend on the degree of mutual understanding and communication between different cultures. The key form of intercultural dialogue is the sphere of linguistic interaction. Since language barriers significantly complicate contacts within several cultures, translation becomes the most important element of intercultural communication, i.e. the process of transmitting original information through equivalent text in another language. In the dialogue between the cultures of the world and the formation of a tolerant society, an invaluable role is given to works of fiction that reflect the basic features of the national mentality, the main customs and traditions, as well as ways of thinking and views, both about the surrounding reality and about people's relationships. For example, within the framework of the implementation of the economic and political project of the People's Republic of China "One Belt – One Road", a cultural aspect is provided, the direction of which is dictated by the implementation of the program for the translation and publication of works of classical and modern Chinese literature. Thanks to this initiative, Chinese literature is being translated into more and more languages, and speakers of other cultures are also becoming increasingly interested in it. Therefore, translated fiction, including Chinese works, often becomes the subject of philological studies of various directions.

The problem of literary translations as a prerequisite for the development of the literatures of individual peoples and countries, as well as world literature in general, has been studied by many researchers. The theory of literary translation in the second half of the 20th century was worked on by G.R., as well as by Gachechiladze, I.A. Kashkin, A.A. Popovich and others. To a greater extent, these works are focused on the consideration of general issues, including the identification of principles used in literary translation, the definition of criteria for their evaluation, and the problem of restoring national specifics and stylistic features in translations. The authors also considered the functions of literary translation, but very superficially; in addition, the meaning and role of literary translation have changed somewhat in the modern world, where globalization tendencies are strong. Even more modern authors touch on the issue of translation functions, but most often consider this issue unilaterally from the perspective of a specific field, for example, communication, education, diplomacy, etc. There are also works of a more general nature, however, translation functions are not systematically considered in any of them. Moreover, the translation is often considered as a whole, i.e. as a means of direct communication (communicator-1 – communicant-2), while literary translation is an indirect communication (communicator-1 – written text – communicant-2).

A literary text is a topic of particular interest to scientists, although, unlike a scientific text, which primarily performs an informative function and influences rational thinking, it speaks of certain, often unreal events and has a great influence on human emotions. The main function of a work of art is of an aesthetic nature, pushing the informative function of other types of text into the background.

Main part: at the same time, a literary text remains a special form of communication, in which each of the participants (author – reader) has his own goals, his own communication skills and different cultural and communicative knowledge. Especially in view of the fact that the author and reader of a work of art can have extremely different communicative backgrounds (linguistic, cultural and other knowledge), a translator takes part in the process of artistic intercultural communication as a kind of mediator.

Therefore, we can see that the main function of translation is communicative, i.e. ensuring effective communication between the author and the reader. In relation to a literary text, this means that the translation must ensure that the foreign-language reader understands the author's text to the

extent that the reader of the original text can understand it. Since the reader of the translated text is very far from the image of the ideal recipient of the original text (social and cultural value parameters), in this case the translator must adapt the text to the parameters of the reader. It should be noted that a complete correspondence of the systems of terms (author, translator, reader) is impossible in principle due to their uniqueness; accordingly, an understanding of the author's text that is identical to the author's intention is not achievable, but this does not negate the possibility of effective intercultural communication.

Considering literary translation as one of the types of text, it should be noted that it also performs a number of other important functions that overlap with the functions of the text as a whole. Let's take a closer look at them below.

1. The cognitive function allows the translation to expand the boundaries of the recipient's knowledge. In addition, it is intended to acquaint him with the peculiarities of the life of people in other countries, their customs and traditions, as well as other objects and phenomena that would otherwise not be accessible to the reader due to his cultural reality. In addition, as a form of communication of cultures, literary translation makes it possible to realize cultural identity.

This function is due to the fact that the text is the carrier of a cultural code, the linguistic material of which accumulates specific information for a particular socially interacting group, which is reflected in special vocabulary, phraseology and other layers of speech. It is these linguistic units that play the greatest role in the implementation of cognitive function, since the success of communication, and hence the depth of assimilation of new information, depends on their understanding.

At the same time, certain hurdles may arise in the implementation of this function. Researchers write about two types of intercultural barriers. Firstly, this is "the resistance of the receiving language, the space of communication". Secondly, this is the resistance of the original to translation at the level of vocabulary and style. The main difficulty in restoring the original lies in the depth of the context: "The greater the depth of the context, the less translatable the text is." Also important are the ethnocentric perceptions, the mentality of the nation and the reflection of the corresponding realities of the national culture, i.e. originality of customs, norms of behavior, traditions.

2. The culturological function assumes that translation spreads the unique identity of the culture of a particular people, enriches and develops it by borrowing from other peoples. This is due to the fact that the translation makes the translated work of each author the property of all mankind, thus replenishing the world treasury of literature. Accordingly, due to the development of globalization tendencies, modern national cultures take on new features of other cultures, which contributes to the fact that the culture becomes modern and progressive.

Therefore, one of the tasks of the translator within the framework of the cognitive function is to decipher cultural markers and adapt them so that the recipient understands the text. Within the framework of the cultural function, the focus shifts from understanding to preserving the cultural markings of the author. In modern translation theory, preserving the specificity of the original is considered a particularly important task. A number of researchers, including S. V. Vlasenko, however, note that "translation cannot ensure a completely complete communication process, since the loss of some information is inevitable, since it is impossible to have an identical cultural and linguistic background for all participants."

So it is quite easy to translate individual words into another language. However, it is extremely difficult or even impossible to translate a sentence whose cultural content does not coincide with the culture of the host country, since systems of meaning rooted in one's own culture are not directly translatable, but are associated with semantic interpretation and adaptation. Intercultural communication, semantic adaptation of different cultures to each other in the translation of a literary text occurs by replacing the meanings of one culture with the meanings of another.

3. The historical function lies in the fact that the translation acts as a reinterpretation of the original, accordingly, it gives a new dimension to its text, transfers it to another cultural system, and

as a result, the text becomes one of the forms of cultural existence. In this regard, the translation of previous examples of literature becomes, as it were, a historical bridge that connects the reader with both modern culture and an already existing, ancient culture. All works were created within a certain epoch, but at the same time they exist for centuries both in the environment of the original language and in the translated language. Like the original, the translation allows us to study the life, customs and feelings of society at the time when the work was written, as well as the literary language and ideas of bygone times. Moreover, the works themselves are perceived differently in different eras, as moods, social patterns and even language change. Translation helps to reflect these changes, which requires a high level of competence from the translator, since different understandings, perceptions and, of course, different interpretations of a work can only be overcome by deep reading.

One aspect of this function is the preservation of culture in modern society. Since the creation of a work is inextricably linked with the environment and is directly related to the individual life experience and the family environment, it reflects the features of the social situation, which can be considered as a way to record and preserve modern culture for future generations. Due to the fact that the language has this property, we can study the features of ancient or distant cultures, about which we do not have sufficiently complete and reliable information. For example, if we find differences between words with the meaning "inheritance by law" and "inheritance by will" in monuments in a particular language, we get a basis for identifying important facts about the law of inheritance in the corresponding society. Studying the metallurgical terminology of one of the ancient languages, we get an idea of what metalworking techniques were known to this people at that time.

4. The axiological function of translation is that it allows the reader to be introduced to the values of world culture, demonstrating the wide range and richness of linguistic culture both in the original language and in the target language. The cultural significance of translation is determined precisely by the fact that it not only simplifies the process of interaction between communicants among themselves, but also ensures the exchange of cultural values (objects, ideas, artistic images and other cultural elements). In addition, it makes it possible to satisfy the aesthetic needs of a person and serves as a source of knowledge that humanity has acquired in the course of its development. In this regard, translation, as a means of exchanging cultural values, makes a significant contribution to world progress. In the modern age of globalization, worldwide cultural contacts take the form of a conscious exchange of cultural values and international cooperation, which enrich each other spiritually. Accordingly, translation is not just an intermediary, but a creative intermediary in this process.

5. The development function of translation is implemented on two levels. At a higher level, literary translation is of central importance for the development of culture, literature and the language of communication. Thus, when translating poetic works into the target language, new forms and meters were often introduced, which later other poets also began to use. "The Odyssey", for example, for many centuries was an example for poets in creating tragedies and comedies, acting as an intercultural heritage. The translation of some parts of "Date" by I.S. Turgenev's (from "Notes of a Hunter") into Chinese, in particular, the description of the forest thicket, entered the annals of literature as an example of Chinese language. This was due to the fact that the Chinese writers of that time, although they had a variety of expressive techniques, but the range of their speech was incomplete; accordingly, I.S. Turgenev mastered the technique of describing the grove in the form proposed by the Russian author. In order to convey the depth of space, the play of light and shadow, that is, the impression that Turgenev's description made on the reader, Chinese translators and writers were forced to look for means in the Chinese language that made this possible in a similar way. This example is a clear proof that translation significantly affects the development of a new method of creativity for writers representing a particular culture. Accordingly, translation has a rather big impact on the development of new methods and techniques in such a field of human spiritual activity as literature. Credits also serve the development of culture, bringing in new ideas, storylines, literary expressions and forms of expression.

On a lower level, the imagery and aesthetics of the translated literary text has a flourishing effect on the reader. These effects can be considered in three aspects:

- Reading fiction translations promotes the activity of aesthetic thinking and contributes to the formation of aesthetic values. The emotional effect that translated literature produces on a person encourages him to certain actions, shapes his will and aspirations, arouses interest in a particular field of activity, shapes his character, views and attitude to reality.

- The read work stimulates to think about what the process of formalization of literary speech entails, what impact it has on the linguistic culture of the individual, as a result of which the language becomes rich, colorful and bright.

- Through translation, the reader gets acquainted with the rules and norms of the language necessary for communicating with people.

6. The regulatory function lies in the fact that the dialogue of cultures in the modern world is one of the most important regulators of the international community. Our entire world of life is drawn into a dialogue of cultures. With the help of this dialogue, humanity is trying to resolve conflicts, eliminate discord and misunderstandings, are acquainted with the cultures of different peoples. The dialogical character of human thinking, the polyphony of different opinions, ideological platforms and positions is the main feature of the globalization of the third millennium. A literary translation allows the reader to feel a connection with other cultures and thus contributes to the understanding of today's world. It teaches to resolve conflicts and draw lessons from history, broadens the mental horizon, thereby has a strong influence on thinking and ensures greater effectiveness of intercultural communication.

In addition, getting to know the culture through translated literary texts is an excellent opportunity to improve the effectiveness of communication in the field of diplomacy. The study of translated literature makes it possible to be acquainted with the customs, linguistic and cultural peculiarities of the country, thereby establishing effective communication and interaction with local authorities without violating local customs.

7. The pedagogical function presupposes the possibility of using the translated text in the educational scientific sense. The analysis of a literary text and its translation are of great importance for teaching foreign languages. In this sense, the translation acts as a synergetic unit that integrates a comprehensive analysis of a foreign-language original and the creation of a literary text in the native language. All types of analysis (pre-translation, analysis during translation and post-translation) contribute to enriching the foreign language repertoire of a philology student, teaching him the semantic differences in the system of expressive means of a foreign and native language.

As we see, literary translation plays an important role both in the field of communication of cultures, and for the development of literature, diplomatic contacts and the formation of tolerant citizens. In general, literary translation performs eight main functions:

- 1) communicative (ensuring the effective transfer of information from a native speaker of one language to a native speaker of another language);

- 2) cognitive (expanding the recipient's horizons, his knowledge about another culture, people's life, events and phenomena);

- 3) culturally (spreading the values of one culture on the territory of another culture),

- 4) historical (recording and preservation of cultural information);

- 5) axiological (ensuring the exchange of values and aesthetic satisfaction);

- 6) development-oriented (enrichment of literary practice and the formation of new ideas, storylines, literary turns and forms of expression; development of the reader's culture of thinking and speech);

- 7) regulatory (impact on the effectiveness of intercultural communication, including at the international level);

- 8) pedagogical (use as a teaching aid).

Conclusion: It should be noted, however, that in various cases one or the other function may dominate in the translated texts. For example, in cultures whose normative value systems are similar

to each other, cognitive function will be less dominant in relation to other functions. However, the communicative function will be equally significant for all texts. It also seems that the above functions do not fully cover the role of literary translation in the modern world. Situations are conceivable when a literary translated text acts in other functions (for example, as a means of influencing opinions and beliefs), but no mention of such cases could be found in the sources studied. This indicates the need for further research of the translated text in the context of intercultural communication.

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BADIIY ONOMASTIKA VA UNDA GIDROPOETONIMLARNING QO'LLANISHI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada poetonim tushunchasi, uning adabiy asarlardagi o'rni va onomastika bilan bog'liqligi yoritilgan. Poetonimlar badiiy matnning semantik maydonini boyitib, ijodkorning uslubiy va poetik xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi nomlar sifatida qaraladi. Shuningdek, maqolada poetik onomastikaning tasnifi, uning she'riyat, nasr va dramaturgiyadagi namoyon bo'lishi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Tadqiqotda V.M. Mixaylov, S.I. Zinin va N.V. Podolskayaning qarashlari asosida poetonimlarning badiiy matndagi funktsional xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: poetonim, onomastika, badiiy matn, poetik onomastika, atoqli ot, semantika, stilistika, badiiy adabiyot, adabiy nomlar, she'riy san'at.