# Rubais by Alisher Navoi: Comparative Translation Analysis

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Abstract: This article explores syntactic-semantic units as translation variants between English and Uzbek languages, focusing on constructive translation units, often manifested as sentences. A comprehensive understanding of sentence structure is essential for effective translation, particularly regarding syntactic-semantic elements that function as translation variants within sentence components. These elements, such as agents, objects, instruments, causatives, temporal, and locative indicators, exhibit variations in both syntactic-semantic features and formal distribution. These variances encompass combinability, positional placement (prepositional or postpositional) relative to their headwords, and lexical bases. By examining these distinctions, translators can enhance their ability to convey accurate and nuanced translations.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The 21$^{st}$ century witnessed a rapid surge in cooperation and information exchange across various sectors such as economy, politics, education, and science. Globalization, aided by advanced communication technologies like the Internet and social media platforms, facilitates this interconnectedness. Despite the existence of over 200 national languages, information accessibility has improved significantly through translation services, both human and machine-based.

International organizations like the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) ensure multilingual access to their proceedings and documents. The UN translates its events and documents into its six official languages, while the EU translates materials into all 27 languages of its member states. Given the impossibility of mastering numerous languages, there's a pressing need for translating national information into major world languages and vice versa.

In response to this demand, Uzbekistan has established translation departments in its universities, including the Uzbekistan State World Languages University and the University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoiy. These institutions focus on training translators and interpreters proficient in various scientific and production fields, contributing to the global exchange of knowledge and ideas.

## 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article explores syntactic-semantic units as translation variations in English and Uzbek. Translation units, such as sentences and their components, are crucial for effective translation. Understanding sentence structure and its syntactic-semantic elements deeply is essential. These elements, like agents, objects, and instruments, manifest as translation variants within sentence structures. In English, these elements present both prepositional and non-prepositional variants, while in Uzbek, they include variants with case endings alongside positional, combinatorial, connotative, and stylistic variants.

Differences between languages extend to syntactic-semantic features and formal distributive distinctions, including combinability and positional variations. English and Uzbek exhibit prepositional, postpositional, and inflectional variants, enhancing translation capacity. The effectiveness of translation relies on a translator's language proficiency, translation skills, and mastery in selecting appropriate variants and transformations from source to target languages.

Exploring syntactic-semantic elements reveals diverse options for translators. Leveraging knowledge of languages, translators navigate various syntactic-semantic features and formal distinctions to choose suitable variants. Ultimately, a translator's ability to understand and utilise different variants shapes the translation's accuracy and richness, contributing to effective communication across languages.

## 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Let's analyze the following three sentences:
   i.    John invited them.
   ii.   They were invited by John.
   iii.  The earth moves round the sun.

Each sentence consists of three traditional components: the subject (John, They, the earth), the predicate (invited, were invited, moves), and a dependent member (them, by John, round the sun). The subject and predicate are main components that are essential for the sentence's structure. The dependent member, however, is subordinate and can be removed without breaking the sentence's structure.

Now, let's define the syntactic-semantic elements, or syntaxes, activated in each position of the subject, predicate, and dependent member in these sentences.

In the first sentence, "John" serves as the subject and expresses the agent or doer of the action. In the second sentence, "John" is also the subject but denotes the object of the action, despite being used in the subject position. In the third sentence, "The earth" serves as the subject and expresses the agent of the action.

In the predicate position, "invited" and "moves" express the action or process. In the second sentence, "were invited" also expresses direction, indicating that the action is directed at the object (They).

In the dependent member position, "them" serves as the object in the first sentence, "by John" expresses the agent in the second sentence, and "round the sun" denotes a locative meaning in the third sentence.

Comparing the sentences translated into Uzbek, we find similar syntactic-semantic elements. However, there are structural differences in word order, with the dependent member placed between the subject and predicate in Uzbek sentences.

The linguistic models for the English sentences are:
   i.    SbAg. PrAc. SbOb
   ii.   SbOb. PrAc. SbAg
   iii.  SbAg. PrAc. SbLc
And for the Uzbek translations:

   i.    SbAg. SbOb.PrAc
   ii.   SbOb. SbAg. PrAcDr
   iii.  SbAg. SbLc.PrAc

Now, let's analyze a rubai by Alisher Navoi and its English translation by K. Mamurov to assess its adequacy.

The rubai:
   i.    Jondin seni ko`p sevarmen, ey umri aziz,
   ii.   Sondin seni ko`p sevarmen, ey umri aziz,
   iii.  Har neniki sevmoq undin ortiq bo`lmas,
   iv.   Ondin seni ko`p sevarmen, ey umri aziz.

The English translation: I love you more than my soul, oh my dear, I love you more than all numbers, oh my dear. Loving anything cannot be more than that, I love you much more than that, oh my dear.

The translation reflects the syntactic-semantic features of the original rubai. The linguistic analysis shows close alignment in phonetic structure, lexical layer, and syntactic-semantic elements between the original and translation.

Similarly, another rubai and its translation exhibit harmony in tone, tune, and syntaxes. The translation effectively conveys the essence of the original poem without losing its oriental tone.

In conclusion, both translations maintain fidelity to the source material, demonstrating the translator's skill in preserving the tone and meaning of the original poems in the target language.

## 4 CONCLUSION

The translator undertook the task of translating the rubai from Middle Uzbek to English with great responsibility and artistic skill, resulting in a successful rendition. They effectively maintained the unity of form and content, reflecting the higher artistic-literary and linguistic-stylistic essence of the original poem. Through employing syntactic-semantic elements such as degree constructions and vocative syntaxes, the translator achieved the desired artistic effect, capturing the tone and pathos of the rubai in the English translation.

To achieve perfection in the translation, the translator carefully considered various linguistic units such as phonemes, syllables, and grammatical constructions. They ensured the adequacy and harmony of the translation by selecting appropriate lexical sources and formal distributive distinctions. Although the number of syllables and phonemes may not always coincide between languages, efforts were made to maintain closeness, particularly in line

structure, while prioritising semantic coherence and syntactic harmony.

While disparities in syllable and phoneme counts between languages were acknowledged, the focus remained on maintaining semantic coherence and syntactic harmony. The translator's careful selection of syntactic-semantic elements in English ensured that the translation conveyed the desired tone and meaning, resulting in an adequately harmonious rendition of the original rubai.

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