

Differences of poetic translation of poem “To...” by A.Pushkin from Russian language to English and Turkmen languages

Научный руководитель – Максадова Махектач Максадовна

Овлякулова Айгозель Мердановна

Студент (специалист)

Turkmen State University named after Magtymguly, The whole country, Turkmenistan

E-mail: Gunchagul2003@gmail.com

Differences of poetic translation of poem “To...” by A.Pushkin from Russian language to English and Turkmen languages

Ovliakulova Aigozel Merdanovna

Student, Turkmen State University named after Magtymguly, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
e-mail: gunchagul2003@gmail.com

Poetic translation is the translation of a poetic text created in one language with the help of a poetic text in the target language. This type of translation is very close to the original in terms of words, expressions and also in stylistic terms. It means that translator must create a new poetic text, equivalent to the original creation in terms of conceptual and aesthetic information. The poetic translation must become a twin of original and actively used in the translated version. Translation of a poetic work must balance between accuracy and harmony.[Гончаренко, 1 стр] In the given article, we are going to talk about the problems of translation from Russian into other foreign languages on the example of poem “To...” of A. Pushkin. To... The wondrous moment of our meeting... I well remember you appear Before me like a vision fleeting, A beauty's angel pure and clear.

In hopeless ennui surrounding The worldly bustle, to my ear For long your tender voice kept sounding, For long in dreams came features dear.

Time passed. Unruly storms confounded Old dreams, and I from year to year Forgot how tender you had sounded, Your heavenly features once so dear.

My backwoods days dragged slow and quiet— Dull fence around, dark vault above— Devoid of God and uninspired, Devoid of tears, of life, of love.

Sleep from my soul began retreating, And here you once again appear Before me like a vision fleeting, A beauty's angel pure and clear.

In ecstasy the heart is beating, Old joys for it anew revive; Inspired and God-filled, it is greeting The life, and tears, and love alive Translated by Genia Gurarie [4]

In the beginning of poem we can see inversion of predicts of first and the second lines. In the second quatrain translator used combination of words “pure and clear” to increase her beauty. Translator used word “for long” in the begging of the third and the fourth lines, while in original it is used only once, to increase the feelings of reader. Word combination “year to year” was used here to show duration of their separation. In the next quatrain we can see inversion of first lines which shows us his sorrow. “Dull fence around, dark vault above” with these words translator tried to express all depth of his sadness. In the fifth quatrain “Sleep from my soul began retreating” it is not word for word translation but semantic translation. Translator again used combination of words “pure and clear” to increase her beauty. At the end translator used the word “greeting” to give rhythm to the quatrain. This translation is one of the translated versions of the poem.

...ne Ajap pursat düşýär meniň ýadyma: Göze görnüp geçen peri mysaly, Şonda sen gelipdiň meniň ýanyma— Tämiz gözelliň genisi ýaly.

Bihuda gam çekip ýadan çagymda, Howsalaly jeňler başa düşende, Ýaňlanardy näzik sesiň ýanymda, Görünýärdi güzel husnuň duýşumde.

Ýyllar geçdi. Ýaňky gaýyň badyndan Zat goýmady öňki hyýal huşumda, Seniň güzel sesiň çykdy ýadymdan, Görinmeýär ajap husnuň düýşümde.

Çola ýerde, agyr surgun tümünde Günler ümsüm geçýär ýuwaş-ýuwaşdan, Ne Alla, ne ylham, ne jan bu tende, Ne söýgiden zat bar, ne-de göz ýaşda.

Ýene-de gozgalaň düşdi janyma: Göze görnüp geçen peri mysaly, Ýene-de sen geldiň meniň ýanyma— Tämiz gözelligiň genisi ýaly.

Ýürek urdy uly şatlyk içinde, Bar zatlar tázeden direldi başdan: Ylham, durmuş peýda bolup bu tende, Söýgi-de oýandy, göz doldy ýaşdan. Translated by Chary Ashyrov [3, 114 sah]

In the beginning of poem translator used the word combination “Peri mysaly” which means “fairy” while in original was used the word “ты”. Translator used word “genisi” because in Turkmen language there no equivalent of word “гений”. The second quatrain was translated through word for word translation and translator could pass all the feelings of the poet. In the begging of third quatrain we can see that translator changed the lines of poem. And in the last line translator used the word “düýşümde” to remember where we saw her. In the fifth quatrain translator again used word combination “peri mysaly”. In the last quatrain first and second lines was translated through word for word translation. But in the last lines there was inversion of word “durmuş” and word “hudaý” had disappeared but it is one of the main words in poem. Summing up, it is difficult to translate the poem, because the translator should feel a rhythm of poem, use big vocabulary. We can notice some problems of translation from one language to another foreign language like the gender of translator which changes the feelings of the poem, increases beauty of main character, gives more sorrow feelings. Or like words used by translator which changes the meaning of poem, or mentality of translator which cannot allow him use some words in translation. Literature: [1] Гончаренко С.Ф. Поэтический перевод и перевод поэзии: константы и вариативность. М., 2018. [2] Abdyllaýew Ö. Edebiýat nazaryýeti. Aşgabat, 2010. [3] Puşkin A.S. Goşgular we saýlanan eserler. Aşgabat, 2011. [4] Переводы Пушкина на английский язык: <http://www.Tania-soleil.com/ia-pomniu-chudnoe-mgnovene-na-angliiskom/amp/>