

## **Onomastic Space In The Work Of A.Navoi Based On The Translation Of Sergei Ivanov**

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### **Abstract**

In This Article Is Written About A. Navoi's Reflections On Onomastic Space In The Works Of Sergei Ivanov Based On Translation. The Lifestyle, Scientific, Pedagogical And Literary Activity Of The Translator Of Turkish Poetry S. N. Ivanov Are Described. At The Same Time, The Development Of Onomastics As A Science And Its Place In Linguistics, The Names Of Onomastic Spaces In The Work Of A. Navoi, And Ways Of Using Them Are Also Given. Their Uniqueness Lies In The Fact That They Recreate Not Only The Meaning, But Also The Poetics Of The Original.

**Key Words:** Onomastic Space, Classical Turkish Literature, Turkish Poetry, Alisher Navoi, Usul, Russian Poetry Translation.

### **Introduction**

Before Writing The Article, We Considered It Acceptable To Dwell On Onomastics In More Detail. Onomastics Took Shape As An Independent Science Only In The Middle Of The 20th Century. The Onomastic Theory, Techniques And Methods Of Analysis Of Onomastic Material Have Been Developed, Ideas About The Composition Of Onomy And Structural-Structural Relations In Onomastics Have Been Determined. Onomastics Is Derived From The Greek Word *Opotanpke* And Means "The Art Of Naming". Currently, This Term Is Used In Two Senses:

1. A Certain Language, All The Idioms Used In The Nation A Sum Of Nouns.
2. Famous Nouns, Their Formation And Specific The Field Of Linguistics That Studies The Features.[17]

### **Literary Review And Methodology**

Various Characteristics Of Nouns In The Language Of Scientists Of Various Directions From Ancient Times Have Attracted Attention. For Example, Ancient Greek In The Writings Of Scholars Aristotle, Democritus And Heraclitus Opinions On The Characteristics Of Nouns Have Been Reported. For Example, Aristotle Considers The Noun As One Of The Parts Of Speech In The Work "Poetics" And Defines It As Follows: "A Noun Is A Compound Word That Has A Meaning That Does Not Indicate Time, And The Parts Of Which Do Not Have A Meaning Of Meaning Themselves." [18]

The Russian Scholar Sergey Ivanov Carefully Studied The Translation Of Alisher Navoi's Works And Commentary On The Onomastic Names Mentioned In Them In The Article By S.N. Ivanov's Scientific Work On The Theory Of Translation Was Also Touched Upon. Their Uniqueness Lies In The Fact That They Restore Not Only The Meaning, But Also The Poetics Of The Original. The Life And Work Of S. N. Ivanov Is Also Considered. Born April 11, 1922 In Petrograd. After Graduating From High School In 1940, He Was Drafted Into The Army, Entered The Leningrad Artillery School, From Which He Graduated In August 1941. The Nineteen-Year-Old Lieutenant Became An Artillery Technician In Anti-Aircraft Artillery Units And Fought On Different Fronts Of The Great Patriotic War Before The Victory. For The Defense Of Leningrad, For The Liberation Of The Baltic States. Participated In The Battles To Defeat The "Cauldron" Of Courland. He Was Awarded The Order Of The Patriotic War, 2nd Class (1985), Medals "For Military Merit", "For The Victory Over Germany" And Other Military Awards. In 1946, S. N. Ivanov Became A Student Of The Turkish Philology Department Of The Oriental Faculty Of The Leningrad State University, From Which He Graduated With Honors In 1951. Sergey Nikolaevich's Teachers At The University Were Prominent Scientists, Professors And Future Academics V.M. Zhirmunsky, I.I. Meshchaninov, N.K. Dmitriev, S.E. Malov, A.N. Kononov, The Department Of Turkish Philology Of The Eastern Faculty Of Leningrad State University, And In 1958 He Completed His Candidate's Thesis Protected. Candidate's Dissertation On The Topic "Syntactic Functions Of The Onomastic Form In The Modern Uzbek Literary Language." This Work Of The Scientist Is A Significant Step Towards The Formation Of Theoretical Turkic Linguistics.[4, 97].

In 1969, S. N. Ivanova "The Genealogy Of Abu-L-Gazikhan Turks. Grammar Essay: Noun And Verb. Grammatical Categories" (Tashkent, 1969), Which The Author Defended In The Same Year For The Degree Of Doctor Of Philology. In 1971, This Book Was Awarded The Leningrad State University Prize. In 1979, His Other Work, A Course In Turkish Grammar (Parts 1 And 2), Received The Same Award. In 1954, Sergei Nikolayevich Began To Teach At The Department Of Turkish Philology Of The Leningrad (St. Petersburg) University, While Studying At The Graduate School, Associate Professor In 1960, Professor In 1970; From 1972 To 1988 He Was The Head Of The Department, And From June 1988 To September 1, 1996 He Again Worked As A Professor Of The Department. He Conducted Various High-Quality Courses For Students And Postgraduates Of The Department, Conducted Many Seminars, Taught Students The Skills Of Linguistic Analysis, Instilled Love For The Culture And Languages Of The Turkic Peoples, And Became A Bright Page In The History Of The Poet-Translator. His Work Was Aimed At A Wide Range Of Russian Readers, Allowing Them To Be Introduced To The Best Achievements Of The Centuries-Old Spiritual Culture Of The Peoples Of The East. The Merits Of Sergei Nikolayevich In This Field Are Truly Great - He Gave New Life In Russian To Little-Known And Previously Inaccessible Masterpieces Of Oriental Poetry, Thereby Enriching His Native Russian Culture. He Regularly Read His New Translations At Meetings Of This Department Within The Walls Of The House Of Writers Or The House Of Scientists, Which Were Almost Always Attended By Students And Graduates Of The Turkish Philological Faculty. An In-Depth Scientific Study Of Many Turkic Languages, Extensive Knowledge In The Field Of Oriental Studies - All This Became A Reliable, In Fact, A Unique Basis For The Manifestation Of Sergei Nikolayevich's Talent As A Poet-Translator Of Poetry Into Turkish. He Published Many Translations From The Ancient Turkic Languages, Azerbaijani, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Uzbek And Old Uzbek Languages, As Well As Persian And Tajik Languages, Which Amounted To About Twenty Collections Of Poems. Professor Ivanov, For The First Time In

The History Of Russian Poetic Translation, Recreated The Turkic Quatrains Of Tuyugi With Homonymous Rhyme And Still Remains Unsurpassed In This Field.

Sergei Nikolaevich Noted That He Began To Engage In Poetic Translation In 1960. In His Opinion, The Most Important Place In His Translations Is Occupied By The Work And Creativity Of Alisher Navoi, The Classic Of Uzbek Poetry. At The Same Time, Sergey Ivanov Gadai, Atoi, Munis Khorezmi, Lutfi, Hafiz Khorezmi, Babur, Mashrab, Furkat, Women Poets Nadira, Uvaisiyir Are Working. Dilshad, Zebunnisi, Anbar Were Also Interested In Creating Onomastic Names.

In 1969, For The Anniversary Of Alisher Navoi, His Wonderful Poem "The Language Of Birds" Was Translated, Which Is The 8th Volume Of The Poet's Collection In Russian[1]. In This 10-Volume Collection By Alisher Navoi, Many Poetic Translations By S. N. Ivanov Are Also Given In 1 And 2 Volumes (Tashkent, 1968 And 1969). These Are The Poems Of Navoi, Such As: Tuyugi, Qita, Ruboiy, G'Azal's He Use Onomastic Names. Imodeddin Nasimi Attracted Azerbaijani Poets And Translators, Who, According To S. N. Ivanov, Provided Excellent Examples Of Lyrics. He Also Said That The Translation Of The Beautiful Gazelles By A. Navoi Brought Him Great Creative Joy. Classical And Modern Uzbek Lyrics Were Translated By S. N. Uzbek Literary Language And Classical Uzbek Literature. This Cycle Is Combined With The Study And Translation Of The Lyrics Of Uzbek Poets Who Have Been Creating For Five Centuries: "Khamza Hakimzoda Niyozzi: Selected Works" (L., 1970) - Poems By A Poet Of The Twentieth Century, "In Unfading Beauty: Uzbek Classical Lyrics Of The Xv-Xx Centuries" (M., 1977), "Bloody Word: Translations From Uzbek Poetry" (Tashkent, 1981), Three Books Published By The Academy Of Sciences Of Uzbekistan Appear. Ssr In The Series "Selected Lyrics Of The East" And Representing The Works Of Uzbek Poets: "Nadira: Selected Poems" (Tashkent, 1979), "Uvaisi: Selected" (Tashkent, 1981), "Zebunniso, Dilshod, Anbar-Otin". . (Tashkent, 1983). For His Work, S.N. Ivanov Was Awarded The Titles "Honored Worker Of Culture Of The Uzbek Ssr" (1968) And "Honored Worker Of Science Of The Uzbek Ssr" (1981).

## **Discussion And Results**

Sergey Nikolaevich Translated The Onomastic Names In The Works Of A. Navoi As They Are Called In The Literary Works, But Gave An Explanation In Russian. In 1989, A Poetic Translation Of This Tale From Tatar Into Russian By S. N. Ivanov Was Published In Kazan[3]. It Is Worth Noting That This Translation Was Made On The Basis Of New Principles That The Translator Has Already Developed And Will Later Formulate In Scientific Works. The Last Book Of Poems By S.N. Ivanov "Alisher Navoi: Selected Collection" Was Published In 1996 With A Preface By The Translator Himself[2]. Ushbu Maqola Mustaqil Ilmiy-Nazariy Va Amaliy Ahamiyatga Ega. Bu To'Plam O'Ziga Xosligi Shundan Iboratki, Unda A.Navoiy Ijodidagi Onomastic Joy Nomlarini Tarjimasiga Alohida E'tiborligi Bilan Ajrab Turadi: In The Work Of Navoi, 185 Onomastic Names Are Taken From His Gazelles And Works. Previously Unpublished Translations Of The Given Onomastic Names Are Included, And The Translation Of These Gazelles Was Carried Out On The Basis Of New Principles Developed And Formulated By Sergei Nikolaevich. The Key To These New Principles Is The Presence Of Internal Caesura Rhymes In The Ghazal. The Technique Of This Author Does Not Allow The Poem To Collapse In Russian Poetic Perception. At The Same Time, The Basis And Basis Of This Style Is That Many Uzbek And Wider Turkish Ghazals Have Such Internal Rhymes. Thus, The Turkish Poets Turned The Long Couplet Into A Square Familiar To The Turkish Ear, Corresponding To The Turkish

Poetic Perception. It Can Be Said That In The Last Book Of S. N. Ivanov, A Long Search For A Master, There Is A Word For That Russian Rhythmic And Intonational Equivalent, Expressing The Character And Features Of The Turkish Original While Maintaining The High Artistic Qualities Of Russian Poetry. In The Creative Heritage Of S. N. Ivanov, It Is Worth Noting His Translations Of Three Epics, Which Are The Pinnacle Of Classical Turkish Poetry: 1) Alisher Navoi's 15th-Century Poem "The Language Of Birds" (Toshkent, 1970) [1], 2) Yusuf Balasaguni's 11th-Century Poem "Blessed Knowledge". (M., 1983) [15] And 3) "The Story Of Yusuf" By Qul Gali From The 13th Century (Qozon, 1985) [12]. These Three Works Undoubtedly Constitute The Glory Of Russian Translation Art. Academician A. N. Kononov, Patriarch Of Turkic Studies, Said That He Did Not Know Anyone In The World Who Could Translate These Ancient Poetic Texts With The Same Philological Accuracy And Artistic Perfection, Except For S. N. Ivanov, Two Of These Works "Blessed Knowledge" And The "Language Of Birds" Are "Literary Monuments" Of The Russian Academy Of Sciences In The Series (In 1983 And 1993 Respectively), In 1990 "Mubarak Bilimlar" Was Republished In The Large Series "Poet's Libraries". S. N. Ivanov's Long-Term Work With Oriental Poetic Texts Found Its Scientific Understanding In His Theoretical Works, Which Are Of Great Importance For The Practice, Theory And Criticism Of Literary Translation. "A Poetic Translation," Sergei Nikolayevich Noted, "Cannot Be A "Crawling Along The Lines" Of The Original And An Elementary "Replacement" Of Russian Words. Poetic Translation Is Not Only The Content In Russian, But Also The Recreation Of Poetics, Artistic And Aesthetic Features. Original. This Is An Exciting, But At The Same Time Very Difficult Task. Classical Poetry In Turkish, The Scientist Noted, Is Distinguished By A High Culture Of The Word, Vivid Poetic Imagery, Aphoristic Expression Of Thought, Is Distinguished By A Complex Technique To Restore These Features Of Poetry In Their Unity, It Seems To Me The Only Possible Creative Principle: Poetic Translation Is An Artistic Interpretation Of A Text In Another Language"[14, 111]. Such A Forced Re-Creation Of The Poetics Of The Original In Russian Was Especially Bright And Effective In The Translation Of Yusuf Balasakhuni's Poem "Blessed Knowledge", Where The Translator Does The Impossible - Recreates The Original Through The Russian-Speaking Environment.[13, 51–52]. It Can Be Said That S. N. Ivanov Raised The Creative Level In The Field Of Translation Of Onomastic Toponyms In The Works Of Alisher Navoi To Such A Height That It Is Clear That He Cannot Be Supported By Other Translators. The Onomastic Translation Of Place Names In Rubaiy, Ghazals, And Epics Of S.N.Ivanov A. Navoi Is First Given Literally, Then Explanations In Russian Are Given, And Works On The Theory And Practice Of Poetic Translation Have Been Published In Various Publications. They Show The Translator's Tireless Creative Search For Scientifically Based Principles, Methods And Techniques Of Translating Turkish Poetry, Which Helps The Translator To Recreate The Original Turkish Work In Russian As Accurately As Possible. As One Of These Early Works, One Can Point To The Introductory Article To The Collection Of Works By Alisher Navoi, Published In 1965 In The Sub-Series "Poet's Libraries" By Sergei Nikolayevich[5]. This Work Deeply And Comprehensively Analyzes The Literary Heritage Of Alisher Navoi, Studies His Poetry, Its Figurative, Poetic And Formal Features. Such Work Is A Reliable Basis For The Poet-Translator To Continue His Effective Work. In 1973, The Scientist Published An Article "On The Translation Of The Works Of A. Navoi Into Russian (Notes On Comparative Poetics)"[6]. This Article Marked The Beginning Of The Scientific Search For Russian Poetic Meter, Which Most Accurately Conveys The Rhythm And Architecture Of Turkish Poetry.

Some Of The Works Of S. N. Ivanov Were Published In The Periodical Collections "Translation Skills", In Particular, In 1975, An Article Of Fundamental Importance "Alisher

Navoi's Poem "The Language Of Birds": The Experience Of Translation And Interpretation" Was Published Here[7]. It Finds Its Final Expression The Theoretical Position Of The Translator That The Rhythmic Equivalent Of Turkish Poetry Should Be Sought In Three-Syllable Russian Meters. The Translator Develops His Theoretical Views In An Additional Article "On The "Blessed Knowledge" By Yusuf Balasagunsky" [8] And In The Preface To "The Wrapper Of The Ages: Turkish Classical Poetry Of The 13th–20th Centuries" [9].

As A Result Of His Scientific Research, Sergey Nikolayevich Developed New Principles For Translating Turkish Gazelles, Which Are Set Out In The Theses "On The Issue Of The Principles For Translating Alisher Navoi's Gazels Into Russian"[10]. At One Time, There Was An Opinion That Literature In Turkish Was An Imitation And, In Essence, The "Younger Sister" Of Persian-Tajik Literature. The Best Refutation Of This Unfair Opinion Is The Translation Activity And Theoretical Research Of S. N. Ivanov In The Field Of Classical Turkish Literature. They Allowed The Scientist To Come To The Main, Fundamental Conclusion: "A Unique And Highly Developed Epic, Which Has Similarities With The Persian-Tajik Literary Traditions, But Does Not Dwell On These Similarities And Similarities, Thanks To The Existence Of Lyrical Poetry With A Long History, Is Distinguished By A Unique Aesthetic And Artistic Value, Allows Talk About The Importance Of The Turkish Literary Heritage And Its Worldwide Significance" [9,6].

S. N. Ivanov's Translations Were Made In Connection With The Original Text Itself, Its Poetic Aesthetics. The Formal And Meaningful Manifestations Of This Aesthetics, Especially In Ancient Texts, Can Be Seen Only With A Deep Study And Absolute Understanding Of The Original, Which Requires A Very Large Amount Of Special And Elementary Knowledge From The Translator. S. N. Ivanov Belonged To The Poet-Translators From Eastern Languages, Who Knew, Understood And Felt The Language Into Which They Translated, And This Is A Great Success For All Lovers Of Eastern Poetry And Russian Translated Literature In General.

The Translation Of The Poem From The Original, Especially When It Comes To Medieval Oriental Texts, Is Fundamentally Different From Interlinear Pronouns. In His Works, S.N. Ivanov Shows How Difficult It Is For A Modern Reader To Extract Meaning From "Dark" Places Due To The Incomprehensibility Of The Reality Of Time, Which, For Various Reasons, Is Removed From Time In The Text. We See How Difficult It Is To Convey To The Reader The Onomastic Translation And Toponyms Of Alisher Navoi's Work In The Translations Of S. N. Ivanov. Nevertheless, It Is Gratifying That The Translator Skillfully Conveyed It To The Reader. How Many Semantic Errors Can Occur When Translating Not From The Original, But From An Interlinear Translation, The Professor Notes! "It Is Difficult To Assume," He Writes, "That In All Cases The Compiler Of The Interlinear (And Literate Philologists, As You Know, Are Very Reluctant To Do Such Work) Can Interpret The Source Text Very Competently And Extract The Exact Meaning From It." [11, 338]. A Striking Example Of This Is The Translation Of Toponyms And Onomastic Layers In The Works Of Alisher Navoi. All Readers Understand The Translation In The Same Way, There Are Places Where The Translation Was Impossible; This Was Done Only By S. N. Ivanov, Who, On The Basis Of His Extensive Experience, Penetrated Into The Symbolic Images Of Ancient Alisher Navoi And The Turks And Gave His Beautiful And Reliable Interpretation Of Fragments Of Works [16, 47–49]. The Translator Of Any Medieval Text, In Addition To Understanding The Meaning, Faces The Most Difficult Problem - Determining The Style Of The Original: The Stylistic Relevance Of Its Vocabulary And The Identification Of Characteristic Rhythmic-Syntactic Constructions, As Sergey Nikolayevich Said, The "Main Key" Should Be. This Is Necessary Both For The Correct Transfer Of

Meaning, And For The Stylistic Design Of The Translation, For The Transfer Of Various Stylistic Nuances. The Historical Stylistics Of The Turkic Languages Has Not Yet Been Practically Developed, And Not A Single Dictionary Has Given The Stylistic Features Characteristic Of The Medieval Turkic Vocabulary. Leaving Aside The Works Of S. N. Ivanov In Turkic Studies, The Problems Of The Semantic Halo (Semantic Load) And The Stylistic Connection Of The Poetic Meters Of Classical Turkic Poetry Have Not Yet Been Raised. Therefore, The Solution Of This Problem Is Possible Only On The Basis Of Special Philological Knowledge And A Developed Linguistic Instinct, Which Appears Only As A Result Of A Good Reading Of Such Texts.

## Conclusion

The School Of Russian Poetic Translation Has A Long, Rich And Glorious History. In This Article, The Onomastic Space In The Works Of Alisher Navoi, The Idea Of The Translation Of Toponyms Differs In That It Consists Of Considerations. It Would Not Be An Exaggeration To Say That Sergei Nikolaevich Ivanov Was A Skilled Translator Of Turkish Poetry, Translated Onomastic Passages From The Works Of A. Navoi And Conveyed Them To Readers In An Accessible Form. At The Same Time, He Is Among The Poets-Translators Who Have Received Various State Awards, The Art Of The Word, Reviving The Centuries-Old Layers Of World Poetry For The Russian Reader. In This Glorious History, The Famous Translator Of The Great Turkish Poets, Professor Sergei Nikolaevich Ivanov, Occupies His Honorable And Unique Place.

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