



UZBEK KOREAN TRANSLATION LITERATURE TRADITIONS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Connections between literatures are of course particularly effective when they are based on knowledge of the respective language. The creation of works in the lives of other peoples is a phenomenon with a specific tradition and unique experience in each literature. This article deals with mutual cultural relations, especially literary relations between the Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan. Examples of translations from Korean into Uzbek and from Uzbek into Korean are given.

INTRODUCTION

The Korean peninsula is distinguished from others by its climate, traditions and views. This country has its own direction only in the field of literature. This nation infused its visions of the fantastic spirit into its works. Folk art is particularly developed in Korea. The first known classic of Korean fiction is Kim Si-seup.

From the 17th century, fiction became increasingly popular and became more readily available through book rental schemes. Also, mainstream fiction is also known as “pure literature” in South Korea. Korean literature translated by many authors falls into this category. Terminology is often criticized and is a constant topic of debate in South Korean literature. (Encyclopedia site:ewikiuz.top)

We can also compare Korean folklore heritage to Uzbek epic. In particular, the South Korean scientist O In Kyong “Alpomish” and “Jumong”

defended his doctoral dissertation on the comparative analysis of Uzbek and Korean heroic epics based on the materials of epics. “After gaining independence, Uzbekistan had the opportunity to maintain extensive economic and cultural cooperation with various countries of the world. The relations of our country, especially with the Republic of Korea, are actively developing in all areas, they cooperate in the development of important areas such as the implementation of new infrastructure projects and the holding of cultural events. At the same time, the interest of the scientific community of Uzbekistan in the history, culture and literature of South Korea is growing, which makes it possible to get a clear picture of the Korean people”.

The creation of works in the lives of other peoples is a phenomenon with a specific tradition and a unique experience in each literature. This process continues in different phases of the development of literature, in different forms and at different artistic levels. There were times when the artistic representation of people of other nationalities was considered one of the issues of the literary process and a problem of state importance. As a result, numerous works of various genres were written, dedicated to literary and artistic days in the republics, anniversaries of foreign poets and writers, and political, literary and cultural events. But not all of them were on the same artistic level. His words "served" only this event, without leaving a trace in the literary process, and were then forgotten.

Writing artistic works about the lives of other nationalities, creating their poetic images is a very complicated process. The difficulty lies in the fact that the artist dealing with this subject must know the subject of the picture well. In a work written about another people, the author's superficial knowledge of the subject matter should not be felt, but the reader should have the impression that it was written by the creator of his own people. Korean literature has developed over several centuries to the present day. In this context, it should be noted that the independence of the Republic is an opportunity for the globalization of international social relations and the integration of our Republic into the international community. The Republic of Korea is one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan and one of the most important economic partners of our country. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, congratulated the leadership of the Republic of Korea on January 5, 2017, the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea, and noted with great satisfaction that openness and mutual understanding have been established, which is a solid foundation for the comprehensive development of cooperation in various fields, including the cultural and humanitarian spheres [6]. For this reason, interest in the Korean language, culture, literature and history is growing day by day in Uzbekistan. "Like the culture of Uzbekistan, Korean culture has made a great contribution to the treasure of universal culture. Its traditional, spiritual values create the opportunity to bring people to maturity, to develop them into people who understand the diversity of the world and improve their worldview and view of existence on this basis. Korean culture traces its roots back to the distant past, which determines the task of studying this inexhaustible cultural heritage and clarifying its essence. From this point of view, literature, which is one of the most important components of Korean culture, especially medieval classical literature, is of particular importance"[1.] Cultural relations play an important role in deepening the comprehensive cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Korea, because, as the famous scholar

Cultural relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea are intensifying day by day. A clear example of this is the fact that textbooks on Korean history and literature are being brought to young students by universities. The textbook written by Saydazimova U. and Ismatullayeva D. is entitled "Korean Literature in the Context of World Literature". This textbook deals with the history of Korean literature and the influence of Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Indian and European literature on Korean literature. The textbook states: "The annexation of Korea by Japan at the beginning of the 20th century led to the establishment of a capitalist system on the peninsula. This means that the socio-economic conditions observed in the West in the 19th century can also be found in Korea. Korean writers and poets at the beginning of the 20th century allow us to make a judgment about the major changes in Korean literature at that time. These changes are mainly due to the rapid development of Korea at the beginning of the century. Thus, there are examples of creativity in Uzbek literature that describe the traditions and national characteristics of the Korean people at a high artistic level. As an example, we

can cite the following books: the "History of Korean Literature" written by U. Saydazimova presents the history of the development of traditional Korean literature, its first monuments and examples of prose and verse up to the 19th century. At the same time, an attempt was made to highlight the most important features of the period, which show the stages of development of Korean literature, and to present the best of them. The works of the leading writers and poets who described the landscape of one literary period or another and their famous works were introduced. In this book, the history of medieval Korean literature is divided into five periods, taking into account the main features of the history of Korean literature and the changes in the images of man and nature. For the reader: First literature. The periodization of Korean literature on topics such as the Three Kingdoms and the Silla period (the period up to the middle of the 10th century), Koryo literature, the literature of the Choson (Lee) dynasty (15th-19th century), the characteristics of prose genres in the Korean language (17th-19th century) has been discussed in detail. A book entitled "Anthology of Modern Korean Poetry" deals with modern Korean poetry in chronological order. This book was compiled by Saydazimova U, Choi So Yong, Hwang L, Shakirova N, Kim O, Kim Ye, Kim T. The book contains translations of poems of the most important genres of Korean poetry from the end of the 19th and 20th century to the 1950s. The book consists of three parts, the first part contains poetic works written in the 1910s of the 20th century, the second part from the 1920s of the 20th century and the third part from the 1930s to 1950s of the 20th century. In this book, the poems of the Korean poets Hwang Hyun, Che Nam Son, Park Yong Hee, Lim Hwa, Kim Sowol, Han Yeon Un etc. have been translated into Uzbek and provided with examples. "Classical Korean Poetry Anthology" was compiled by Saydazimova U, Choi So Yong, Hwang L, Shakirova N, Kim O, Kim Ye. The book is a testimony to the study of classical Korean poetry in four parts. we will The first part contains hyangga poetic works composed in the early Middle Ages, the second part "Koryo songs" (after the 13th century), the third part sijo poems (15th-18th centuries), and the fourth part kasa and chapka. As this book contains the most important poetry, it is divided into five logically connected sections: Ancient Songs: hyangga and koryo kayo, koryo ko' songs, Short Songs: sijo, Songs of the New Era: chan sijo, Melody Lines, kasa and chapka. A large number of the poetic examples presented in this book are inextricably linked to the views of Buddhism and Confucianism. For example, Volmyeon's "On My Deceased Sister" or Him Yeon's "Petition of the Blind Child", Kyungyo's "I Will Always Follow the Buddha's Teachings", "I Pray that the Wheel of the Law Turns Back" and other poems. we see the reflection of Buddhist ideas in these passages. "They praise the greatness of the Buddha, who liberates the world from suffering and misery." In the poetic excerpts presented in the book, it becomes clear that "the theme of nature and love are closely related themes in Korean poetry." "In Korean poetry, nature has its own ethnographic characteristics, diverse traditional images - mountain, fir, cedar, bamboo, crane, chrysanthemum and the like, different seasons - Khazanrez autumn, victorious early spring, parts of the day - early morning, evening" form motifs. The collection "Anthology of Modern Korean Prose" contains the best examples of new Korean prose from the end of the 19th century to the 1950s of the 20th century.

In the 9th issue of the magazine Sharq Star of the Republic of Uzbekistan, published in 1950, the Korean poems "I Welcome Stalin" by Kim Dyo Gyu, "Pyongyang Hymn" by Park Phang Yan, "Language of Peace" by Lee Wob U, Byak In Dyun by the Korean poets "Day of Earth Reform" and "Flame of Hatred" by Kim San O of Shukhrat were translated into Uzbek through the Russian language.

Literary translation is a living and practical basis for important processes known as the interaction and mutual enrichment of literature. Literary translation is, so to speak, one of the most problematic arts of our time, a multifaceted economy: translation from Uzbek, translation from Eastern languages and

translation into Eastern languages, translation through the medium of a language. translation from the original, etc. Each of these networks has its own problematic aspects. The number of translations from and into Eastern languages is increasing every year, so new problems arise in the field of literary translation. "In the past, examples of Uzbek literature were translated into other languages mainly through the third language, i.e. Russian. Having paid due tribute to the great work done in this regard, it is now necessary to intensify the work aimed at translating the most mature works of our literature directly from our native language into Western and Eastern languages. To this end, we have the opportunity to train experts who have a thorough command of foreign languages, the theoretical and practical aspects of literature and literary translation. At present, in various higher educational institutions of our country, young students are perfectly taught oriental languages and are involved in such a difficult work as translation, which is directly related to solving the above-mentioned important issue. It is worth mentioning that literary translation imposes many complex and honorable tasks on the translator. The translator should have perfect knowledge of the literature, history, culture and life of at least two peoples and have learned at least two languages very well. The translations produced by qualified specialists at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies fully meet these requirements. They translate masterpieces of Uzbek literature into Eastern languages, especially Korean. In particular, selected poems by the beloved poet of the Uzbek people, the Singer of the Fatherland, Muhammad Yusuf, have been translated into Korean. Examples of Uzbek folk tales, in particular "Zumrad va Kimmat", "Golden Autumn", "Beating, Weaving", "Crooked and Straight", "Susambil", "Malikai Husnabad", "Flying Carpet", etc. were skillfully translated into Korean by Mahmakulova Yayra Kudratovna, a teacher at the Tashkent State University of World Languages.

It is known that the works of I. Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were translated and published in many countries of the world. Among others, I. Karimov's book "Uzbekistan on the Way to Deepening Economic Reforms" was translated into Korean and published in the Republic of Korea. In general, the works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, were translated into Korean and published. This means that the Korean people are not indifferent and the friendship between the two countries is eternal.

Literary relations are a process of artistic translation, literary influence, lively communication, creative cooperation, friendly relations, teacher-student traditions and are important for the spiritual and cultural development of the nation.

In all periods of Uzbek literary history, literary relations have continued in various forms depending on their goals and tasks. At present, this field has developed on a global scale and new forms have emerged, including the increasing access of artists to the experience of world literature through artistic translation.

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