



"HAMLET"

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: February 6th 2023 Accepted: March 6th 2023 Published: March 7th 2023</p>	<p>Hamlet killed Polonius, the father of Ophelia, the girl he loved, out of fear. Caused the death of former classmates Rosenklantz and Gipdenei. He also caused the death of Ophelia's brother Lazetti, the son of Polonius. Due to the death of her father Polonius, Ophelia gave up Hamlet's love, and her harsh words to her daughter caused her to go crazy and drown. Hamlet's mother Gertrude died after drinking poisoned wine prepared by Hamlet's uncle Claudius. Claudius is sent to hell with a poisoned sword.</p> <p>Hamlet - the prince's late father, King Hamlet, was killed by his brother Hamlet's half-uncle. Father Namlet's ghost says that Namlet's marriage to Gertrude's mother, the crown, has usurped the throne illegally. Namlet wanted his uncle Claudius to have a terrible death. Claudius realizes that his secret has been revealed after making a "play within a play", and Claudius sends Namlet to England to hell with a poisoned sword.</p> <p>But due to a storm at sea, Namlet finds a letter ordering him to be killed as soon as he goes, causing Guildenstern and Rosencrans to be killed instead.</p> <p>T. S. Eliot says, "We find Shakespeare's Namelet not in movement, but in a tune that can be chosen at will"...</p> <p>Namlet loved Afelia, but at the same time, he did not want her father to be just a toy in Lake Paloni...</p> <p>Critic A.S. Bradley thinks that his love for Ophelia will not change. But in our opinion, his love for the girl will "fade" later.</p>

Keywords: Hamlet, Shakespeare's

There are two special bibliographies of Shakespeare's works in the Russian language, the first of which is:

1. Shakespeare Bibliography russkikh perevodov and critical literature na russkom yazyke. 1748=-1962 M., 1964; The second one is from 1976;

2. Shakespeare Bibliographic index russkikh perevodov i kriticheskoy literatury na russkom yazyke. 1963-1975 M., 1978 I.M. both pointers. Created by Levidova.

Hamlet! the Mono Lisa of literature. Do you know the meaning and significance of this word? Russian critic V.G. Belinsky:

-He is to a certain extent great and profound; this is human life, this is you, this is me, this is each of you, great and funny, but always sad, pitiful and humorous... Then "Hamlet" - these dramatic poets are filled with light and bright diamonds in the king's crown, shining and full of light , a felicitated, garlanded total human being, and he had no rival before or after him. (pages 3-4-5)

Belinsky, who appreciated this shining diamond of Shakespeare so highly, criticized the lack of responsibility for this masterpiece of stage art in "Hamlet" translated by N. Polevoy, which is generally considered good: he is pitied as a beach, a critic who says that he did it among his many other works; "Shakespeare demands to study it in depth from all sides, to work with all one's love, to understand and understand everything, to dive deeply into this work with all one's body - to study it," he says. . [4. page 203]

Belinsky sets high demands on those who want to translate Shakespeare's works, which is directly related to his translations of Hamlet. He does not discriminate against the translators, because he understands very well all the ideological - thematic, philosophical and artistic - aesthetic complexities of this work, that it reflects life with the edge of existence. Working according to Belinsky's requirements and instructions = "recipe" and "technology" for the translation of "Hamlet" can only be done by highly talented and extremely talented people. And one of such high talent was Maqsud Shaykhzada, in the translation, he deeply and clearly understood that it is not an easy task to convey "Hamlet" in translation to Uzbek readers in all its vital and aesthetic greatness. It is a sacred duty to his people to convey the work created by the mind of Shakespeare - the playwright, to the hearts of Uzbek readers, to the understanding, perception, mind, feeling, feeling, thoughts, thoughts, the brilliance of colors, the spirit of the era

Hamlet lived in. , that is, he was well aware of the responsibility of making his people enjoy the wealth of the world's culture.

Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was first translated into Uzbek, it was translated by Cholpon (Abdulhamid Sulaymanov) in 1934. [4]

The original basis for Cholpon was a translation into Russian in 1893 by P.A. Kanshin preferred his translation in prose, his pesa in pesa is given in poetic form. Evgeny Lann's notes are attached to the work. In Cholpon's translation, the rules of rhyme and weight are not taken into account, Shakespeare is free, one feature of the poem is self-evidently musicality, it has disappeared, unfortunately, it does not preserve the artistic form and characteristics of the English text. han. The content is relatively close to the original, but the result of the work as an experiment cannot be called a full translation. In fact, the goal is to preserve the content and artistry.

1939 Vahid Zohidov made a copy of "Hamlet" intended for staging in the theater, but it is not far from Cholpon's translation.

In 1948, Maqsd Sheikhzade approved the translation of "Hamlet" by Boris Posternak, which most experts consider mature. It is also used in the translation of Jafar Jabbarli into Azerbaijani as an auxiliary text.

In 1960, Maqsd Sheikhzadeh translated the 1948 translation almost entirely from another version and published "Hamlet" as a gift for Shakespeare's jubilee, which was scheduled to be held in 1964. This translation was reprinted in 1985 in 5 volumes of Shakespeare's works translated into Uzbek, unfortunately, this translation of Maqsd Sheikhzadeh was not published as a separate book. In 1960, Maqsd Sheikhzade prepared the translation of "Romeo and Juliet", and in 1964, this love story was published abridged in the 7-8-9 issues of "Sharq Yulduzi" magazine. It should be noted that the 1946 magazine version and the 1960 "Romeo and Juliet" had major changes, and can be considered a re-translation of this love story. Between the 1948 Hamlet and the 1960 translation, almost every line has been reworked. So, this is a testimony of how clean Maqsd Sheikhzade's "artistic conscience" (M. Morozov's phrase) is.

Shaykhzoda's work with "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" served as an inspiring school for him to write the dramatic works "Jalaluddin Manguberdi" and "Mirzo Ulug'bek" (they can also be considered as tragedies), which will be a separate chapter. In our candidate's dissertation, we specifically focused on the creative influence of Shaikhzoda's translations of Shakespeare on "Mirzo Ulug'bek".

P. A. Kanshli was specially engaged in the works of Shakespeare in the 80s of the 19th century, and thanks to his efforts, the reader managed to get a complete collection of Shakespeare's works published in St. Petersburg in 1887.

Cholpon deeply felt the responsibility for the quality of the translation before his people, that is why he preferred to focus on the prose translation of the tragedy, not the poetic translation, but he deeply felt the responsibility that it was a unique discovery in the national culture of the 1930s for readers. He "didn't dare" to try to translate Hamlet into a poem, since it is a creative work of the entire complexity of English speech, which belongs to another language system.

Despite the high value and importance of Cholpon's translation, some serious mistakes could not be avoided in his translation. The full-length translation is rich and varied, but in a certain sense, it is outdated, bookish words are used a lot, some inaccuracies are found in the text, they are made without knowing, they "burden" the text, the vocabulary of the translator is related to his uniqueness, because Arabic is archaic, in a sense, Uzbek uses obsolete words. He did not pay attention to the difference between the words "zaklinat", "projit", "proshchay" and so on. see that

zaklinat - nesov. chego-cto 1. (sov.zaklyat) to charm, enchant, bewitch; to rest, to read, to do kuf-suf, to count. Another meaning is to beg, to plead with God (saints, etc.) 3. (sov.zaklyat) to curse. proclinate nesov. 1 cm. proklyat - to curse, to hate.

2. razg. fade, fight, burn, curse, proshchay 1. pov. ash proshchat; 2. Goodbye! Be healthy! Have a good stay!"; goodbye

To forgive, to pardon; get over sin

2. (nesov. proshchat 6) to cross the sea, to cross 3. Pov. (te) (sometimes appearing as an introductory word) is used in an address and conveys meanings such as apologizing for courtesy.

While translating in Russian, P. It is natural that some of Kanshin's mistakes will be translated into Uzbek.

Our Teacher, a well-known translation scholar, prof. Ghaybulla - as Salam has been mentioned separately:

Shakespeare's thought is too clear and clear, highlighted, very expressive (vibrant, effective) meaningful to Shakespeare, piecemeal and P. The power of Kanshin, which leaves a relatively artistic impression, is stronger in Sheikhzada than in Cholpon.

In Cholpon's translation of "Hamlet", Hamlet's restlessness and eloquence, anxiety have decreased a little, Shakespeare's intensity has disappeared in some places.

The above cases happened when poetry and elegance were given as a simple message. Regardless of what we have done, Cholpon's translation has retained its power of charm, and Gaybulla Salomov (may the end of the Master be blessed) awarded Cholpon's translation as "an artistic experiment that amazes people", but the translation now belongs to the past. Cholpon's conceptual and poetic output in the translation is one of the fascinating and fascinating factors that wakes a person up from sleep in Maqsd Sheikhzade's reference to the translation of the English magician "Hamlet".is one.

We witnessed that Maqsud Shaykhzade studied Shakespeare's creative activity and prepared for translating "Hamlet" for a long time before starting the translation of Shakespeare's immortal work.

On November 29, 1954, at the evening meeting of the Advisory Council dedicated to the translation of fiction, which was convened on November 30, Maqsud Shaikhzada said that the time has come when poets should translate "Hamlet". Why talk about it now? - The translator's work should be loved as a highly creative work. "I remember the year 1936, when a group of poets and the late Hamid Olimjon were working on the works of Pushkin and other poets at the 12 spring pass, Hamid Olimjon said that he recited "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" from memory."

Literature pri Soyuz Sovetskikh pisateley Uzbekskiy SSF. November 29, 1954 shift 9-8.

About this, f 2356 op.1 ed.xr of the archive. 361 1.120 in Russian in the Transcript of the Council.

Transcript of republican soveshchaniya perevodchikov po voprosam perevoda khudujestvennoy literatury:

"Ya dumayu, chto nam v dalneyshem necessari splochenno i" drujeski, po-bratski rabotat nad perspektivnym planom(plan) perevodov = future implementation, development, chtoby ne bylo componeyshchiny, ajiotaja kogda podhodyat sroki chto-libo vypuskat neplanovo, chtoby Tovarishchi vzyalis za bolshie raboty.

Properly, there was a vote in the central press and it was pointed out that there are dozens of people who live in the republic, even though they don't know the language of the nation in which they live. Eto - barskoe otnoshenie. Nujno pomoch, mojet byt eto vyrazitsya v sovместnoy rabochee avtore s prevodchikom korotayet nad ego proizvodeniem, or in another form of language learning.

Ya khochu smotret dalshe. My budem gotovit i dumat, chto budet vremya, kogda budut budut perevodit Hamlet Pochemu seichas ob etom nado dumat? - Nujno lyubit delo perevodchika kak vysokoe tvorcheskoe delo. I remember that in 1936, when a group of poets and the late Hamid Alimdjani collaborated on the production of Pushkina i Drugikh, 12 children were brought to the library, where the owner and the podnojya went. Ya pomnyu, kogda on chital "Kavkazskiy plennik", u nego byla fenomalnaya pamyat, on govoril, chto "Ya kak-to zdes v gorah telom oshchushchayu poemu eti". On vnikal i poetomu on byl achen trebovatelen i shchepetelen v otnoshenii formy. Vot chuvstvo telom sushchestva poemy nam urgent. Not a dogmatic method, chtoby oporachivat cheloveka, a pedagogicheskij nam nujen, vospitatelnyy. Vot togda my soobshcha budem rabotat (read in Uzbek).

Applause

F. 2356, op.1, ed.chr. 361, 1.120.

During the acquaintance with the archive materials, we witnessed that Maqsud Shaykhzod regularly dealt with the issues of literary translation in 1935, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and the following years. Among the archive materials, we learned that he was always interested in the translation of "Hamlet" into Uzbek, "Tashkentnoma", and in general, he was seriously engaged in the translation of fiction.

It was these trainings that led us to understand that Shota Rustaveli could only laugh at Shakespeare's sotets "The King in the Tiger's Skin", "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet". The poet-thinker Maqsud Shaykhzade knew very well that artistic translation is a very responsible cultural and spiritual work, and throughout his life he translated the works of more than 60 poets and writers into Uzbek. This is a very valuable activity...

According to Mahsud Sheikhzadeh Bel Johnson, the tender swan of Aivon bowed to the genius of Shakespeare in the translation of Hamlet, another name for immortality, and deeply felt the historical-aesthetic significance of the work in turning the "masterpiece of English literature" into the property of Uzbek culture. did with

In 1948, Maqsud Sheikhzoda translated the tragedy "Hamlet" into Uzbek and published it as a separate book [6]. Having revised almost every line of this translation, in 1960 he published a revised version of the same tragedy in one volume with the title "Hamlet".

"Romeo and Juliet" translated by Maqsud Sheikhzade, "Othello" and "King Lear" translated by Gafur Ghulam, and "Julius Caesar" translated by Uygun, a collection from 1960.

Since 1960, the translation of "Hamlet" has been completed, reworked, and Maqsud Shaykhzada shows that the translator's demand for himself has increased even more.

With the publication of this publication, interest in Shakespeare's work increased. In 1977, a new interpretation of "Hamlet" was made by the poet Jamal Kamal.

Maqsud Shaykhzad turned "Hamlet" into a twelve-syllable free verse, while Jamal Kamal liked a thirteen-syllable rhyming finger. The rhythmic construction is close to the original copy in Sheikhzadeh, and the weight of J. Kamal is "far from" the nature of white poetry.

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