

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LITERARY RELATIONS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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INTRODUCTION

All know it that the 21st century opens new horizons for humanity as a century of the intellectual potential, thinking and spirituality; it creates acute problems that we have not seen before. In these sophisticated and troubled times, the warm words of the author, which are designed to call people to goodness, compassion, love and tolerance, are more important than ever before. Nowadays' reader should enrich his spiritual world not only with national masterpieces, but also with world literature. The development is not a process that will increase anywhere. It is gradually transformed and updated. As it is acknowledged that, no nation or ethnic can be developed under its "skin". Even if this would be contrary to the dialectical laws. The current era of globalization, a state of social, cultural, political and literary ties is impossible to imagine. Artistic translation plays a key role in the development and improvement of these relations. A well-known translator G.T. Salomov can be acknowledged how true compared the literary translation with "Friendship Bridge". The artistic translation is the main link between "The Bridge of friendship". The formation of the Uzbek Literature as a component of the world literary process in the 20th century, the continuation of regular translation of the Oriental and Western literature into the Uzbek language, this issue is especially important and actual, as it has established strong literary relations not only with the fraternal, but also with the foreign nations. Literary critics have started to study not only the Uzbek-Azerbaijani, Uzbek-Tatar, Uzbek-Russian, Uzbek-Ukrainian literary relations, but also the influence of the world and fraternal people's literature on the Uzbek literature, the work of some poets and playwrights. The

Uzbek translation of the number of the well-known writers like Shakespeare, Pushkin, Gogol, Gorky, Mayakovski, Hussein Jovid's art of works and theatrical performances effected to our national art of work. As a research plan to explore the issues of Uzbek literature a new literary experience with the process of growth and development of the lighting, the artists, their art to enjoy the world of art, artistic skills and learn new methods to monitor research environment, and the effectiveness of the creative process is revealed.

Nowadays, Herman Hesse's works are available in the Uzbek readers' bookstores.

They all are consequences of the prominent and sought translator Mirzaali Akbarov.

This person has made high-qualified translations of numerous German writers' works, as Herman Hesse, readers also acknowledge it. While reading novels and stories such as "Desert Wolves", "Travel to New Reinbeck", "Wolf", and "Lover on Ice, also "Nightmare on the night", the reader can find all the nutrients he needs.

Translation - is not a "word-for-word" statement in another language, but it should be able to maintain the spirit of a generous artwork, first, to convey it to the reader, to the reader, to "absorb" it. Imagine; if the writer does not cry while writing his own work, let us get a glimpse of the reader's eyes. The same definition is regarding the interpreter. At the beginning of the translation, it might be nervous. If it does not enter the spirit of the heroic event, it is unlikely that his work will reach the heart of the reader. Mirzaali Akbarov's translation works, as it has written in his mother language, is an indication of his talent.

If we translate this sentence instead of the place, our translation will be as follows. This time is very difficult for the animals. The translation might affect by the reader who reads the translation in the form of a message. This is the meaning of the sentence; the reader of the further strengthen of the transmission method acting is as follows.

The translation of Mirzaali Akbarov: Even for the animals, living in the surrounding area has begun a very difficult period. We can understand from this statement that the winter is tough and how difficult it is for the animals to start, and we begin to wonder what will happen if we read the story.

Another version of the sentence translation: Noch nie war in den französischen Bergen ein so unheimlich kalter und langer Winter gewesen. [1,3] There has never been such a cold weather or long winter at the French mountains. The translator interprets the same words as finding alternative options in each word. At the mountains of French, the winter has never been so terrible, and it did not last long.

Artistic expression in literature and the visual expression of an important role in music. All nations, technique and expression in German society has existed from ancient times. These two compounds, which is the main factors of literary literature, are a compact, concise, compact, and vivid expression of the relation to the phenomenon. Hermann Hesse has used figurative phrases and epithets in folklore in order to raise the artistic language to the highest altitude, to personalize the heroes' words.

The translator has tried to use the capabilities in the native language to interpret these sentences into the original translation. For instance, giving an appropriate example: "He can no longer bleed into my nest, breathed into it again, and threw it back." Suddenly the stomach began to crumble like a porcupine egg, and slowly and unexpectedly, his heart began to beat. I have not been able to find a place to go, and many other similar examples, such imaginative expressions and phrases make the work impressive and understandable, the interpreter's words are rich in thought, at.

The views expressed by V. Belinsky about the peculiarity of each nation are striking. "Every nation will have its share in the treasury of all nations only if it lives in its own way ... It will only be reflected in its own way of

thinking and attitude, religion, year, and especially its customs. Traditions are the appearance of the people, without which the people are without images, idle and unsuitable imagination.

"These traditions are seen in the form of clothing that exists in the country's climate, in family and social life, because they are hidden in the relationships and forms of the nation's religious beliefs, superstitions and inseparable states that are differentiated by different civilizations and civic orders». [2,45]

The interpreter, however, is able to give such features, which is his achievement. In summary, Mirzaali Akbarov is one of the translators who contributed to the development of Uzbek and German literary relations.

REFERENCES

1. Herman Hesse "Wolf». London.2005
2. V. Belinsky. Literary dreams. T, 1977