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Translations of Homer's "Iliad" into the Languages of the World

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ANNOTATION: The process of globalization, Alexander the Great, Eshkhat Fortress - Little Khojand, Aesop's fables, small genres, the mentality of the peoples of Central Asia, the Civil War in Greece, political emigrants and refugees, Greeks in Uzbekistan, Stalinist repressions, deportation of Greeks, Homer's "Iliad", Iliad, First edition Iliads, Florence.

KEYWORDS: This article tells about the historical and modern relations between the peoples of Uzbekistan and Greece, from the milodic era to the present day, as well as the translation of the Homeric "Iliad" into Uzbek and world languages.

Аннотация

Ушбумақолада Ўзбекистон ва Греция халқлари ўртасидаги милотдан олдинги тарихий ва ҳозирги даврдаги ал оқалар ва Хомер "Илиада" достонининг ўзбекчада унён халқлари тиллари га таржимаси ўғрисидаги маълумотлар ҳикоя қилинган.

Аннотация

В этой статье рассказывается об исторических и современных отношениях между народами Узбекистана и Греции, начиная от милодической эры до наших дней, а также о переводе Гомеровской "Илиады" на узбекский язык и на мировые языки.

Mature and unique works of art related to oral folklore, literature, culture of the Greek people and, like the Homeric epic "Iliad", have become real valuable heritage not only of one people, but of all mankind. The translation of such works into the Uzbek language and its study is of particular importance in the upbringing of the younger generation as an intellectual people in the current period of globalization. In this respect, the role of literature is extremely important, especially the study of literary monuments of the past.

The very historical ties between Greece and Uzbekistan are already a big topic. Because in the past, due to the military campaigns of Alexander the Great, the peoples of Central Asia had direct relations with the peoples of Greece, and as a result of interaction in the culture and life of the two peoples, many changes took place. There are many facts about such situations in historical sources.

For example, on the site of the old little Khojand, the soldiers of Alexander the Great built the fortress Alexandria Eshkhat. Of course, in those days, such changes in a certain way affected the life of the peoples of the country.

The parable genre occupies a special place in the surviving literature of the peoples of Central Asia. This literary genre is small in size, easy to master, new plots, and also very convenient for new conclusions. But to be honest, this genre first existed in Greek literature. It is also an innovation that the literary genre, which requires such sharp and meaningful conclusions, corresponds to the mentality of the peoples of Central Asia and appeared in their literature.

The works of the ancient Greek legendary poet Aesop are known and popular. Preserved 426 small prose texts on behalf of Aesop. The transmission of such small and amazing stories from language to language should be seen as a situation that may be of interest to other peoples as well. It is also easy to give new names and appearances to such small stories that lead to some reproaches and conclusions in the way of life and customs of other peoples. In this sense, there is no doubt that an example of culture that arises in the oral art of one nation becomes the cultural heritage of another nation.

However, it should be noted that Aesop's fables did not pass from one people to another in their original form. Aesop's fables were also revised in ancient times by a number of poets such as Phaedrus in Latin, Babri in Greek, and Aviana again in Latin. Thanks to the Russian translations of F. Tohlieva, a number of Aesop's fables reached Uzbek readers.

In addition, a relatively small collection of Aesop's fables was translated from Russian into Uzbek by KadyrMirmukhammedov and published in the Jahonadabiyoti magazine (Issue No. 4, 2007). This was a new gift for Uzbek readers. This message has become a bright page in interliterary relations.

If it is necessary to dwell on the relations between Uzbekistan and Greece in the twentieth century, it is necessary to recall the following events of social and historical life. In 1946-1949, a civil war broke out in Greece. As a result, according to official data, more than 12 thousand political emigrants and refugees, including many women and children, were brought to Uzbekistan. Later, until 1957, the reunification of the broken up Greek families took place. More than 3,000 Greeks came to Uzbekistan, and their number exceeded 15,000.

Moreover, during the Stalinist repressions in 1944, the Greeks were expelled from the Crimea and from the entire Black Sea coast. They were deported to Uzbekistan. They were distributed throughout Uzbekistan. Most of them were located in the Fergana Valley, Chirchik, Tashkent, Samarkand, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions. By 1975, their number exceeded 35 thousand. Since 1967, part of the Greeks began to return to their homeland.

From 1971 to 1991, over 18,900 Greek citizens were repatriated. During these years, the Greeks took an active part in the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan. In particular, they took part in the reconstruction after the Tashkent earthquake. It is said that in this short period of time more than 100 candidates of sciences and 7 doctors of sciences emerged from the Greeks living in Uzbekistan.

If we turn to history, the full text of Homer's "Iliad", written in ancient Greek, dating from the 10-th century, is kept in the library of St. Mark in Venice. This manuscript is called Venetus A¹. This codex contains manuscripts from the 10-th century. Venetus A is considered by many to be the best text of the "Iliad".

It is also known as scholia. In Uzbek, "scholia" can be understood as "borders". Because it contains poems, glosses and other conclusions about the Greek epic cycle, which is the first source of much information along with commentaries. In fact, in the above-mentioned manuscripts, some words once written above or below, next to old calligraphy, are called scholias and glosses.

This manuscript contains excerpts from essays written by four ancient grammarians, including Didyme, Aristonica, Herodiana, and Nicanor. There are also explanations of the meanings of the words, as well as other explanations for the texts. The first edition of this manuscript was made in 1488 by Dmitry Holcocondilus in Florence.

In addition, an illuminated copy of the "Iliad", decorated with colorful hand-drawn illustrations, is kept in the Ambrosian Library in Milan, Italy. This copy dates from the late 5th - early 6th centuries, is located in Byzantium and is known as the «Ambrosian² Iliad».

Homer is a legendary figure. The biography of the poet himself is extremely contradictory. The name translated from ancient Greek means "blind". Rhapsodies of Homeric melody were more common in the past. One of them, the real Homer, is known throughout the ancient world. Dozens of cities are fighting for the honorary title of Homer's homeland.

Homer's Iliad consists of 24 songs. This is an immortal monument of antiquity both in terms of events, period, poetic weight, style and content, and in the world of images. It is connected by a chain of sequences and deep inner logic. The epic was created by a genius person with strong mental potential. Homer was a real person, and no one can argue with enough evidence to prove otherwise.

One of the most successful translations of the "Iliad" from Greek into Russian is the translation by N. Gnedich, which is widely known. KadyrMirmukhammedov successfully translated the "Iliad" epic from Russian into Uzbek. When translating, he used N. Gnedich's version³. The epic was published in the Uzbek language.

"KadyrMirmukhammedov," says AskadMukhtor, one of the leading translators of some Greek plays into Uzbek, "has been working on the poem for almost ten years. The experience of masters such as Oybek and Mirtemir, who were the first to translate this epic, were a useful lesson. The complete translation and publication of the great encyclopedic epic, about sixteen thousand lines in volume, was a joyful event in the cultural⁴ life of Uzbekistan".

Homer's "Iliad" has been translated into many languages. The poem was translated first into German and then into English. Each translation process is unique. Homer's "Iliad" has been translated into many languages. The poem

¹Due.C.(2009),Recapturing a Homeric Legacy:Images and insights from the Venetus A Manuscript of the Iliad, (Cambridge, MA), ISBN 9780674032026

²A Calderini, A.M. Ceriani, A.Mai.Ilias Ambrosiana. Bern–Olten 1953.

³Ҳомер "Илиада" русчадан Қодир Мирмухамедов таржимаси, Тошкент–1988.

⁴Ҳомер "Илиада" русчаданҚодирМирмухамедовтаржимаси, Тошкент–1988. 8- бет.

was translated first into German and then into English. Each translation process is unique. Of course, the history of any nation and any literature is a very complex process. All the changes and destinies of this people are behind this process.

Homer's "Iliad" began to be translated into other languages very early, in the 16-th century. To date, dozens of translations of the epic have appeared, and it is worth remembering that even prosaic translations of the epic have appeared. Later, when relations between the peoples of the West and the East rose to a qualitatively new level, translation became more and more in demand for the languages of many peoples of the world. Thus, such a need was widespread, mainly in the last periods of the twentieth century. During this period, the processes of globalization in the world also proceeded much faster.

For example, Homer's "Iliad" was translated into Korean (by Dr. Kim Won Sig) by Dr. Kim Won Sig and published as a book in 2007⁵. It is said that the translation of this great epic is the most successful translation into Korean.

The famous "Iliad" was also translated into Spanish and published in 2004. This translation (Emilio Crespo Guemes) was made by Emilio GrespoGuemes. Another Spanish translation⁶ of the "Iliad" (Luis SegalaEstalella) was done by Luz SegalaEstalella, which was published as a book in 2020.

It is noteworthy that Homer's epic "Iliad" has been repeatedly translated into Chinese by several authors. One of the translations into Chinese was a book published in 1991 by Ba RuiKeJoo and Deng Ting Yi. The "Iliad" was translated in 1994 by Gu Xi La, Gu Ma Luo, and Nian Sheng Wang Hua. This translation was made before Wang Huansheng's translation. The third translation of Homer's "Iliad" into Chinese⁷ by Wang Huansheng (荷马史诗《伊利亚特》) was published in 2016. It should be noted that Homer's "Iliad" was published several times in Chinese, sometimes in hardcover, and also in large volumes.

It should be noted that Homer and Homerism originated in Japan much earlier⁸. This epic has been translated several times over the course of three generations of the Japanese. These translators were: (Tatsusaburo Uchimura, Nonohito Saito and Bansui Tsuchii (or Doi), Tatsusaburo Uchimura, Nonohito Saito, and Bansui Tsuchii (or Doi)). Kanzo Uchimura, brother of Tatsusaburo Uchimura, is a famous Protestant evangelist in Japan and the first translator of the "Iliad". He published the first songs I and IV of this epic in 1904 (The Song of Troy) under the title The Trojan Song. A complete translation of the Iliad was made by Bansui and published in 1940. He also published a translation of the Odyssey in 1943.

Homer's "Iliad" was translated into Arabic by Dirina Hashabah and published as a book in 2014 in Beirut⁹. In addition, another Arabic translation of Homer's "Iliad" by Al-Mashruvi Al-Kawmar was published as a book and presented at the Cairo International Book Fair¹⁰ on February 27, 2016 in Cairo, Egypt.

It is also known that Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey"¹¹ were translated into Persian by Said Nafisi (1895-1955) and published.

The "Iliad" has also been translated in India¹², but different regions have their own dialects. The epic, including the Bengali dialect of Hindi, was translated by MashrurArefin and published as a book.

Homer's famous epic "Iliad" has also been translated into Finnish¹³. This translation was made in 1919 by several translators: Suomentanut, Otto Manninen, DondannonKirjoyttanut, Edwin Linkomis (Suomentanut, Otto Manninen, JondannonKirjoyttanut, Edwin Linkomis). This book was published in Helsinki.

We have seen that Homer's "Iliad" has been translated into many languages of the world. The literature and folklore of ancient antiquity literally won the admiration and applause of the peoples of the whole world. This literature was recognized by the peoples of the world with the ideas of humanity rooted in it and was associated with eternity.

⁵<https://www.amazon.com/Iliad-Korean-Homer/dp/8974833123>

⁶https://www.amazon.com/Iliad-Spanish-Iliada-Homero/dp/B08M8PK8LZ/ref=pd_lpo_14_img_0/140-7501273-8945745?_encoding=UTF8&

⁷荷马史诗《伊利亚特》 [Iliad] (in Chinese). Translated by Wang Huansheng. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House. ISBN 9787208135024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wang_Huansheng.

⁸https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/hikaku/22/0/22_17/_article

⁹<http://www.jarirbooksusa.com/41520.html>

¹⁰<https://classicsinarabic.blogspot.com/2016/02/the-arabic-translation-of-homers-iliad.html>.

¹¹alexander-edu.org/en/2019/04/the-iliad-and-the-odyssey-in-persian/

¹²<https://www.ebookshad.com/2017/02/iliad-bengali-translation-by-mashrur.html>.

¹³<https://twitter.com/HeleKatti/status/710540995188953089/>



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