

Regarding The Translations of Jack London's "White Fang"

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Abstract

This article analyzes the translation of Jack London's famous work "White Fang" into world languages and its significance in literary processes. Information is provided about the history of the work's translation into European, Asian and Central Asian languages, famous translators, publishers and years of publication. The role of translations in the development of intercultural relations is also highlighted.

Keywords: Jack London, "White Fang", translation, world literature, European languages.

Introduction

Jack London's novel "White Fang" was written at the beginning of the 20th century and is recognized as one of the most famous works of world literature. The work describes the relationship between man and nature, animal instincts, and the influence of the social environment in a unique way. From the first years of its creation, this work aroused great interest among the general public and began to be translated into various languages in a short time. An important factor in the work's international popularity was its translation into many languages. Today, it is noted that the novel "White Fang" has been translated into more than a hundred languages. This indicates the universality of the work, the valuable and relevant ideas raised in it for all of humanity. Translation processes not only brought the work into the treasury of national literature, but also serve to strengthen intercultural ties.

Results

Translations into European languages

The first translations of the work were made in the 10s and 20s of the 20th century. First, its translation into Russian, French, German and Italian led to its spread in the wider European market. The first translation into Russian was published in 1907, and soon after, the work was also published in French and German. Later, editions in Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish gained popularity among readers. Translations into Dutch and Portuguese were read in addition to Europe, in America and South Africa.

Translations in Central Asian and Turkic languages

From the second half of the 20th century, the work was also translated into the languages of the Turkic peoples. The translation published in Uzbek in 1959 under the title "Aq so'yloq" was met with interest by readers. After that, the work was also published in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen. These translations were widely read not only among young people, but also among adults. It was reprinted several times in Turkish publications under the title "Beyaz Diş".

Translations in Asian countries

The work has also been widely distributed among Asian peoples. It was first published in China in the 1930s under the name “白牙” (“Bái Yá”). In Japan, it was read in 1925 under the name “白牙” (“Shiroi Kiba”), and in Korea it has been popular since the 1930s. In India, it was translated into Hindi and published by various publishers.

Translations in the Middle East and the Muslim world

In Arab countries, it was first published in Egypt in the 1950s under the name “النايب الأبيض” (“Al-Naab al-Abyad”) and later spread to other Arab countries. The famous Persian translation was made in 1953 by the Iranian translator Muhammad Qazi, and is still one of the most successful versions to this day.

Research on the translation of Jack London's "White Fang" into different languages shows that the global reception of this literary text had its own dynamics in different periods and regions.

According to the results of the comparative analysis, the first translations of the work (Russian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese) were published mainly in the 20s-30s of the 20th century and served to widely spread London's work in the European book market. It is observed that the artistic style and aesthetic principles of the author are relatively fully preserved in these translations.

In the countries of the East (China, Japan, Iran, Arab countries), translations actively developed in the 1930s–1950s. Their content analysis shows that in these regions the work was interpreted mainly from the point of view of promoting moral, educational and social values.

In the peoples of Central Asia (into the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen languages), translations appeared in the 1950s–1960s, and their main audience was young readers.

“White Fang” is one of the most translated novels by Jack London. After the work was first published in the USA in 1906, it began to be translated into various European languages in a short time. First, in 1955, it was translated into Russian by T. Ozerskoy and published in St. Petersburg. This translation aroused great interest among Russian readers and was reprinted several times in subsequent years. In 1923, the novel was translated into French by Paul Gruyer and Louis Postif and published by the Paris publishing house “Éditions G. Crès et Cie”. Then in 1926, it was published in German by the famous Berlin publishing house “Ullstein Verlag” with a translation by Erich Magnus. The work was translated into Spanish in 1927 by Rafael Baeza and published in Madrid by “Editorial Cenit”. Also in 1923, Italian readers also had the opportunity to get acquainted with the novel - the translation was carried out by Francesco Verdinois and it was published in Milan by the publishing house “Fratelli Treves Editori”. In 1931, a Portuguese edition was published by Livraria Bertrand in Lisbon, translated by António Gonçalves. The novel was

translated into Polish in 1928 by Jan Kasprowicz and published in Warsaw by Wydawnictwo J. Morkowicza. Thus, in the 1920s and 1930s, White Fang reached readers in the main literary languages of Europe. The work became widely known in Asian countries a little later. In 1925, it was translated into Japanese by Sakai Toshihiko and published by Iwanami Bunko in Tokyo. This publication further stimulated interest in American literature in Japan. In 1930, it was translated into Chinese by Zheng Zhenduo and published in Beijing by Renmin Wenxue Chubanshe. Thus, the novel became popular in East Asia as well.

In the Arab world, the novel was translated into Arabic by Mansur Abdul-Haq in 1950 and published by Dar al-Ma'arif in Cairo. It was translated into Persian by Muhammad Ghazi in 1953 and published by Enteshorat-e Amir Kabir in Tehran. The work was first translated into Uzbek in 1959 by Habibullo Ghulamov and published by the Gafur Ghulam Literature and Arts Publishing House in Tashkent. It was also translated into Turkish in 1965 by Orhan Tuncay in Istanbul by Remzi Kitabevi.

Conclusion

As we can see, Jack London's White Fang was translated into the most important literary languages in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century (between 1907 and 1931), and in Asia it became widely distributed mainly from 1925 (Japan, China), and in the 1950s and 1960s it was also published in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Uzbek. Thus, the work became an integral part of the world literary heritage and a favorite novel for readers of different nations.

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