



THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATIONS AND ORIGINAL POEM "THE LORELEI" BY GERMAN POET HEINRICH HEINE.

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Annotation:

In this article says about German poet of Christian Johann Heinrich Heine and his poem "The Lorelei" translating into English, Uzbek.

Das Gedicht von Heinrich Heine "Lorelei" Analyse ins Englische und Usbekische Sprache

Key words:

Poem, poet, translate, language.



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. **Christian Johann Heinrich Heine** Who he was born 13 December 1797 Year. **Heinrich Heine** was a German poet, writer. He is best known outside Germany for his early lyric poetry, which was set to music in the form of lieder (art songs) by composers such as Robert Schumann, Franz Schubert. Heine's later verse and prose are distinguished by their satirical wit. He spent the last 25 years of his life in Paris. Heine's father, Samson Heine, was a textile merchant. His mother Peira (known as "Betty"), *née* van Geldern. Heinrich was the eldest of four children. He had a sister, Charlotte, and two brothers, Gustav Heine von Geldern and Maximilian, who became a physician in Saint Petersburg. Düsseldorf was then a small town. As a young child Heine's parents sent him to a Jewish school. He learned French,

which would be his second language . He also acquired a lifelong love for Rhenish folklore. In 1814 Heine went to a business school in Düsseldorf where he learned to read English. So, in 1819, Heine went to the University of Bonn. Heine was more interested in studying history and literature than law. The university had engaged the famous literary thinker August Wilhelm Schlegel as a lecturer and Heine heard him talk about the Nibelungenlied and Romanticism. Heine began to acquire a reputation as a poet at Bonn. He also wrote two tragedies, *Almansor* and *William Ratcliff*. After a year at Bonn, Heine left to continue his law studies at the University of Göttingen. His uncle now decided to send him to the University of Berlin. Heine arrived in Berlin in March 1821. Here he began to write the poems of the cycle *Die Heimkehr* ("The Homecoming"). He returned to Göttingen and in September 1824 he decided to take a break and set off on a trip through the Harz mountains. On his return he started writing an account of it, Die Harzreise -.

First literary successes.

Heine was a professional writer in Germany. Heine visited the North Sea resort of Norderney which inspired the free verse poems of his cycle *Die Nordsee*. In Hamburg in January 1826 Heine met Julius Campe. Campe was a liberal who published as many authors as he could. However, Campe published the first volume of *Reisebilder* ("Travel Pictures") in May 1826. This volume included Die Harzreise, which marked a new style of German travel-writing, mixing Romantic descriptions of nature with satire. Heine's Buch der Lieder followed in 1827. This was a collection of already published poems. One of the most popular books of German verse ever published, picking up when composers began setting Heine's poems as Lieder. For example, the poem "Allnächtlich im Traume" was set to music by Robert Schumann. Starting from the mid-1820s, Heine distanced himself from Romanticism by adding satire into his poetry, and making _ in contemporary poetry and literature.

The first volume of travel writings was such a success that Campe pressed Heine for another *Reisebilder II* appeared in April 1827. It contains the second cycle of North Sea poems, a prose essay on the North Sea as well as a new work, *Ideen: Das Buch Le Grand*, which contains the following satire on German censorship. Heine went to England. On his return to Germany, offered Heine a job co-editing a magazine, *Politische Annalen*, in Munich. Heine tried to obtain a professorship at Munich University. -After a few months he took a trip to northern Italy, visiting Lucca, Florence and Venice, but was forced to return when he received news .This Italian journey resulted in a series of new works: *Die Reise von München nach Genua* (*Journey from Munich to Genoa*) and *Die Stadt Lucca* (*The Town of Lucca*). The aristocratic poet August von Platen which Heine had included in the second volume of *Reisebilder*.

Heine left Germany for France in 1831. He had little interest in French literature and wrote everything in German. In Paris, Heine worked as the French correspondent for one of Cotta's newspapers, the Allgemeine Zeitung. The first event he covered was the Salon of 1831. His articles were eventually collected in a volume entitled *Französische Zustände* ("Conditions in France"). -Heine saw himself as a mediator between Germany and France. To further this aim he published *De l'Allemagne* ("On Germany") in French (begun 1833). In its later German version, the book is divided into two: Zur Geschichte der Religion und Philosophie in Deutschland ("On the History of Religion and Philosophy in Germany") In late 1834 Heine made the acquaintance of a 19-year-old Paris girl, Crescence Eugénie Mirat, whom he nicknamed "Mathilde". Heine began a relationship with her. They were married in 1841.

In October-December 1843, Heine made a journey to Hamburg .It was the last time Heine would ever leave France. At the time, Heine was working on two poems : *Deutschland: Ein Wintermärchen* (*Germany. A Winter's Tale*) and *Atta Troll: Ein Sommernachtstraum* (*Atta Troll: A Midsummer Night's Dream*). The former is based on his journey to Germany in late 1843 and outdoes the poems *Deutschland* appeared in 1844 as part of a collection *Neue Gedichte* ("New Poems"), which gathered all the verse Heine had written since 1831. His review of the musical season of 1844, written in Paris on 25 April of that year. Heine's review subsequently appeared on 25 April in *Musikalische Berichte aus Paris*.

In May 1848, Heine, who had not been well, suddenly fell paralyzed and had to be confined to bed. He continued to work from his sickbed: on the collections of poems *Romanzero* and *Gedichte (1853 und 1854)*. He died on 17 February 1856 and was interred in the Paris Cimetière de Montmartre.

The University of Düsseldorf was named Heinrich Heine University. Today the city honours its poet with a boulevard (Heinrich-Heine-Allee) and a modern monument.

Deutsche Welle's review of Heinrich Heine in 2006, 150 years .

The Poem "Lorelei" is one lyrics Work. There is The Poem „Lorelei“ by Heinrich Heine in German language.

Lorelei.

Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten,
dass ich so traurig bin;
ein Märchen aus alten Zeiten,
das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn.
Die Luft ist kühl ,und es dunkelt,
und ruhig fließt der Rhein;
der Gipfel des Berges funkelt
im Abendsonnenschein.
Die schönste Jungfrau sitzet
Dort oben wunderbar,
ihr goldnes Geschmeide blitzet,
sie kämmt ihr goldenes Haar.
Sie kämmt es mit goldenem Kamme
Und singt Lied dabei:
Das hat eine wundersame,
gewaltige Melodei.
Den Schiffer im kleinen Schiffe
Ergreift es mit wildem Weh,
er schaut nicht die Felsenriffe,
er schaut nur hinauf in die Höch
Ich glaube, die Wellen verschlingen
Am Ende Schiffer und Kahn;
Und das hat mit ihrem Singen
Die Lorelei getan.

Translated into English by Kate Brownlee Sherwood .

Lorelei

I know not what it betideth,
That I am so sad at heart;
A tale of the past abideth
In my soul and will not depart.
It is cool and the twilight darkles,
And peacefully flows the Rhine;
And the brow of the mountain sparkles
In the flush of the soft sunshine.
The queenliest maiden beameth
In radiant beauty there;
The gold of her jewels gleameth,
She combeth her golden hair.
With a golden comb she combeth,
And singeth the while a song,
That floats, like the wind that roameth,
In quivering chants along.
The boatman yon frail bark steering,
Is seized with a wild afright;
He sees not the cliffs he is nearing,
He views but the mountain height.
I fear me the waves are bringing
The boatman and boat to naught;
And this with her fateful singing
The Lore-Lei hath wrought.

Heinrich Heine was author of popular German folksongs the lyrics of "Die Lorelei". Many composers have set Heine's works to music. They include Robert Schumann (especially his Lieder cycle *Dichterliebe*), Friedrich Silcher (who wrote a popular setting of "Die Lorelei", one of Heine's best known poems).

"Lorelei" was fairygirl , she lived in the river Rhine." Lorelei" does mean into Uzbek " Suv parisi".

4 "Lorelay" (Suv parisi). *Translated into Uzbek by Nargiza Toshpo'latova.*

Nima bo'lganin bilmay,
Men g'am-anduh chekaman.
Uzoq davrdan qolgan ertak,
Mening yodimdan hech ketmas.

Havo salqin va qorong'ilashmoqda,
Reyn daryosi ham sokin oqmoqda.
Tog'larning cho'qqisi ham yaltiramoqda,
Kechqurun, oqshomqosh qoraygan vaqtda.

Bir go'zal qiz o'ltirgandi,
Hu o'sha ajoyib tepalikda.
U go'zalning kokillari yaraqlardi,
Sochlarin ham shu onda tarar edi.

Ul pari sochlarini oltin taroqla tarar edi,
Hamda shu on go'zal qo'shiq kuylar edi.
Shunday qilib, ajoyib ohangrabosi ila
O'ziga tortuvchi bir kuy paydo bo'lgan edi.

Kichik qayiqdagi qayiqchini
Bir ajoyib his, qo'rquv chulg'ab olgandi.
Va u qoyatoshlarga emas
Hamon boqar o'sha yuqori tomon.

Men o'ylaymanki, to'lqinlar toshib ketdi,
Qayiq va qayiqchini o'z domiga tortib ketdi.
Shunday qilib u qizning qo'shig'i ila
Lorelay ham shundan buyon paydo bo'ldi.

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