

Formation Of Translation Theory In Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The study of translated works is also important for the study of the history of translation. Because the principles, methods and techniques of translation, which are a unique field of creativity, have improved over time, traditions have been formed and developed, mutual benefit, influence and literary-artistic ties have increased. Therefore, it is important to study each period of the history of translation, each translation separately.*

Keywords— Simultaneous translation, history of translation, valuable information, translation school, historical tradition, masterpieces, world literature.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of translation, translation theory and translation criticism have been developing in our country for many years. M.Rasuli, G. Salomov, N. Kamilov, J. Sharipov and others play an important role in covering the history of translation in Uzbekistan. Translation studies has become one of the most interesting disciplines. One of the most famous scholars in the field of translation studies is G. Salomov. He conducts serious research in the field of translation studies, including the history of translation. Another such artist is Anvar Khodzhiakhmedov. He wrote the first translations of Russian classical literature and their role in the development of Uzbek literature. He has been studying translations from Russian into Uzbek for more than half a century and provides valuable information about them.

Our late scholar Gaybulla Salomov, the above-mentioned translator, is the founder of the Uzbek school of translation theory and translation. He has done a lot of work on the theory and history of translation. emphasizes that translation has a special place.

2. MAIN PART

Translation work in Uzbekistan has grown at an unprecedented rate, both practically and theoretically. In the chapter on the history of translation, J. Sharipov also conducted a qualified work "On the history of translation in Uzbekistan." He also published a book, Literary Translation and Skilled Translators.

For thousands of years, many translators have enriched our aesthetic spirituality with Oriental works and their translations.

G. Salomov, who worked hard in the field of translation and devoted his whole life to translation studies, also studied the history of translation, drew relevant conclusions and conducted his own research. When classifying translation sciences, he said that the development of translation science can be divided into the following parts:

1. History of translation
2. Translation theory

3. Criticism of translation

4. Simultaneous translation

5. Basics of automatic translation.

G. Salomov points out several directions in criticizing the history of translation. According to its classification, it looks like this.

1. By fields and genres. This includes translation of specific humanities, translation and lexicography (creation of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries).

2. On the principles of language. This can be, for example, Arabic-Uzbek, Persian-Uzbek, etc., and includes bilingual translation.

3. According to historical traditions and typical signs of local conditions. Examples include translation schools, Toledo translation school, Baghdad translation school, etc.

4. By periods. For example, it is possible to study the ancient period, the Middle Ages, from the I century to the X century AD, the New Age, and so on.

When studying the history of translation, it is necessary to study the creative activity of the translator, and his path, social activity and, above all, the method, the principle of translation, the style. A good example of this is the book "Translation, History, Culture" by Andrei Lefever, published in London, which describes the life, principles, methods, thoughts and views of translators from ancient times to the present day. In this book, the author brilliantly illustrates translators and their principles. The book is written in English. Extensive work is being done in our country in this regard. Since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a lot of research has been conducted in the field of translation studies, in particular, the history of translation, books and articles have been published. It also covers the life and principles of translators

It is difficult to analyze Gafur Gulam's translation skills in detail. The subject of this special study, I would like to draw your attention to another thing - literary translation was one of the means of strengthening the friendship between our peoples for Ghafur Ghulam. and showed great zeal in enjoying the masterpieces of world literature.

In general, when a translator is faced with the problem of translating the image of demographic characters, he first of all seeks a name for a character in another literature from his national literature, the dictionary of the native language. He tries to find the most appropriate one by comparison.

Kadyr Muhammedov's contribution is that the translation was initiated by Nabi Alimuhammedov and Erkin Vahidov. not only deeply felt the national nature of the language, the features of expression, but also discovered its new possibilities in translation.

The real name of the main character in the novel is not specified. He calls himself a master. The master's knowledge of foreign languages and acquaintance with religious sources also allows the author to conclude that the name of the main character means teacher. Realizing that he had something in common with the ideal image, he realized that the commonality in it was important in conveying the essence of the image to the reader, and he acted accordingly, that is, he used oriental etiquette and appropriate phrases.

3. CONCLUSION

Sources on the history of translation show that there is not enough research on the history of translation.

It is well known that in both the East and the West, most of the written sources are translated works. The traditions of translation and literary relations go back many centuries.

The translator has the task of translating the masterpieces of the peoples of the world into their native language and making them available to the people.

The study of the history of the world's translation schools shows that since ancient times, Eastern translators have been engaged in the translation of religious, scientific, technical, literary and artistic works published in the West and used modern principles and methods. Western scholars, in turn, introduced the teachings and scientific inventions of the great thinkers of the East to their peoples and took advantage of these achievements.

We will try to gain a deeper understanding of the history of translation by studying the relationship, history, principles and methods of the two great schools of East and West, the Toledo and Baghdad Translation Schools.

A study of the scientific literature shows that oriental translators have played an important role in the history of world translation. In particular, the Baghdad School of Translation's views on artistic, scientific, and technical translation methods date back to the ninth and tenth centuries.

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