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Translation is a field of art that allows the masterpiece of one national literature to become the artistic property of another national literature and, consequently, of another nation, to enrich the artistic possibilities and image weapons of this national literature. Thus, Uzbek translation studies began to develop in the middle of the last century. [1] In particular, many books on translation have been written by Gaybulla Salamov and a number of advanced translation scholars. These books serve as a guide for students studying philology and translation at higher educational institutions.[4]

In those years, translation theory began to be recognized as a science in Uzbekistan. Professor Uzbek scholars N. V. Vladimirova ("Some problems of literary translation from Russian to Uzbek", 1957), J. Sharipov ("Some problems of poetic translation", 1958) G. Salomov ("Proverbs and idioms translation", 1961)'s researches appeared. In 1961, the first book of the scientific collection "The Art of Translation" founded by Professor Gaybulla Salomov was published. Based on the demand of that time, the authors tried to clarify some linguistic and poetic features of translation theory in their research. [2]

According to linguist Katarina Rice, the main situation in the practice of translation depends on the variety of the text, and the scientist mentions the following text types:

- a) pragmatic text;
- b) artistic text;
- c) oral text;

In the first case, the translator is focused on precision and inevitability, and in the second case, on figurativeness; and in the third, it is necessary to pay the main attention to the content of the interlocutor's speech. In 1968, the revised third edition of professor A. V. Fedorov's monograph was published. Summarizing his many years of research, the scientist comes to the final conclusion that translation theory is a linguistic science. During these years, the monographs "Translation and Linguistics" by A. D. Schweizer, "A Word about Translation" by V. N. Komissarov, and "Language and Translation" by L. S. Barkhudarov were also published.[3]

At the beginning of the seventies of the last century, the course of theory and practice of translation was introduced in the faculties of Romano-Germanic languages and institutes of foreign languages of the higher educational institutions of the former

Soviet Union, and trainings were conducted based on the curriculum created by Moscow scientists. The Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages has become a center of scientific research in the field of linguistic theory of translation. These years, trainings on the theory and practice of translation have also been launched in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan.[1]

Scientists of the school of translation studies formed in Uzbekistan under the leadership of professor Gaybulla Salomov and professor Jumaniyoz Sharipov were engaged in researching general philological problems of translation theory for example, scientists such as R. Fayzullayeva, M. Sulaymanov, I. Mirzayev have created studies on the linguistic issues of translation from German, English, French into Uzbek. Sh. Ruziyev, Y. Egamova, D. Gulamova, K. Jurayev, M. Kholbekov, M. Bagayev, N. Otajonov, U. Satimov, J. Yusupov, Y. Khamroyev and others defended their candidates theses that researched general philological problems of literary translation following them S. Khaitov, S. Olimov, Z. Isomiddinov, R. Abdullayeva, G. Khadjayev, K. Tadjiyev, B. Ermatov, S. Azimov and others studied the artistic aspects of works translated into Uzbek from world literature in 1982 as a result of his research on the theory of translation professor Gaybulla Salomov defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic literary traditions and literary translation problems in the study the scientist mainly analyzed the principles of achieving adequacy in translation and in this regard based on the example of the translation of Shakespeare's works the principle of translation-effect-translation in a broad sense.[4]

In Uzbekistan, a number of scientific studies were also created in the field of translation theory and literary relations. For example, Nadjmiddin Komilov ("Khorezm School of Translation", 1987), Kudrat Musayev ("Linguo-stylistic problems of translation", 1988), Mukhammadjon Kholbekov ("Uzbek-French literary relations: translation, criticism and perception", 1991), K. Jurayev ("Comparative study of poetic translations in the context of international literature and folklore", 1991) was the result of doctoral studies. Also, dozens of candidate's theses devoted to translation problems were defended. However, Uzbek translators could not participate in the debates of Western scholars about the theory of translation. So to speak, the science of Uzbek translation studies began to lag behind by this period.[2]

I. Gafurov, A. Abduazizov, K. Musayev, O. Muminov, N. Kambarov, thanks to the efforts of our well-known translators and translation scholars like Sirojiddinov, textbooks and training manuals on the theory and practice of translation were published. Articles and debates on the theory and practice of translation are published in the newspapers "Literature and Art of Uzbekistan", "Uzbek language and literature", "Tafakkur", "Philology issues". It was recorded in history as the "20th century - the century of translation" (P. F. Kaye), it is true that in the 21st century, translation will become even more important as a "communicative tool" (P. M. Toper) between the peoples of the world and civilization.[5]

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