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Abstract: *This article shows the creation of the Uzbek translation school and the views expressed by scientists and translators who made a great contribution to its creation. Also, great translators who introduced the world science of translation studies to the world and their works are given as examples.*

Key words: *translation, linguistics, literature, translation and language, Leipzig school, written translation and oral translation, literary translation problems.*

The Uzbek translation school has its own long-standing traditions and experiences. In particular, the work carried out in this area in recent years is of a large scale. The Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, various higher educational institutions and literary publications organize various roundtable discussions and debates on this topic. In these speeches, attention is paid to the achievements and shortcomings of Uzbek translation and the work that should be done in the future. In this regard, the published articles talk about the problems of translation theory and practice, translation schools in our country and abroad, and the current process.[1.]

The first theoretical ideas about translation originated in ancient Rome. Aristotle, Cicero, and Horace, who knew Greek and Latin languages well, expressed the opinion that it is not appropriate to follow the sequence of words in the process of translation, and that it is better to weigh their expressions first and then translate them. Later, Bartolomeo and Manetti in Italy, du Belle and Malerbe in France, Bacon and Dryden in England, Goethe and Humboldt in Germany, Lomonosov and Sumarokov in Russia expressed their theoretical understanding of translation.

Thus, until the 20th century, the word "translation" acquired a certain meaning and was used only for the translation of historical, philosophical and literary works, and for the oral translator "tilmoch" in Turkish, "tolmach" in Slavic, "dolmetschen" in German, English and French languages, the term "interpret" is used. [2.] The ideas expressed about the theory of translation also have a general meaning in this regard. For example, the well-known French linguist Georges Munin stated that F. de Saussure (1857–1918) and O. Harry Jespersen (1860–1943) did not have ideas about translation theory, even the works of Sh. Balli (1865–1947) and J. Vandries (1875–1960) do not comment on this. [3.]

The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to appear in the twenties of the last century. In the books of F. R. Amos, J. P. Postget, O. M. Finkel, and M. P. Alekseev published during this period, Sanjar Siddiq's treatise "The Art of Literary Translation" (1936) did not express specific opinions recognizing the theory of

translation as a science. Studies defining and advocating translation theory as a science began to be published by the fifties of the century. More precisely, in 1952, the publication of the famous translator I. Kashkin's "Unreliable principle and ambiguous conclusions" and the famous linguist A. A. Reformatsky's "Linguistic issues of translation" in the magazine "Иностранные языки и школе" caused a debate in this field.[4.], [5.]

For example, professor A. A. Reformatsky in his article says that "although the practice of translation serves all disciplines, the theory of translation cannot be an independent science. It can be only one branch of linguistics.[6.p201] Soon, translator A. V. Fedorov opposed this opinion of the scientist: "It is necessary to recognize the theory of translation as a science. Only in terms of its construction, it should be related to the direction of linguistics. [7.p23] During these years, bold ideas about the theory of translation began to be expressed in Uzbekistan as well. Askad Mukhtar, Jumanyoz Sharipov, Gaybulla Salomov, and Ninel Vladimirova published pamphlets and articles discussing the theory of translation. In 1953, the establishment of the International Association of Translators - FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs) played an important role in the further development of the activities of translators and translation specialists. Since 1955, the journal "Babel" ("Babil"), the organ of the association, has been published. In these years, the researches of scientists from different countries on the problems of translation theory were published one after another. Among them, the books "Beautiful but Unfaithful" by the French George Munin and "The Art of Translation" by the Englishman Theodore Savory became important at that time. Especially the Canadian linguists J. P. Vignier and J. Darbelne published in 1958 "Comparative Stylistics of French and English. In the monograph "the art of translation", the theory of translation is interpreted in the direction of comparative linguistics, and the authors put forward the thesis that it is a science based on pure linguistics. They bring their thoughts closer to the teaching of the famous linguist Charles Balli, that translation is also a bilingual system, which occurs in the process of convergence of the original language and the translated language.[8.]

In this process, they come to the conclusion that the original language does not change its state, and the translated language changes depending on the existing conditions and is forced to express the linguistic conditions of the original language ties of the last century, N. Vladimirova, J. Sharipov, G. Salomov, Yu. The scientific researches created by translators such as Polatov, J. Boronov, A. S. Aznaurova, A. Abduazizov, Q. Musayev, G. Gafurova, S. Salomova, N. Komilov are proof of the extensive research on translation theory in Uzbekistan. Among them, it is appropriate to emphasize the services of Professor Gaybulla Salomov, who continued the research of Professor A. V. Fedorov in creating the linguistic principles of translation theory. The scientist's monograph "Language and translation" published in 1966 made a great contribution to the further development of the science of translation theory in

Uzbekistan. In addition, this study is the first theoretical source that developed the linguistic and general philological foundations of the theory of translation in our republic. Etkind (Russia), V. Koptilov (Belarus) among the researches of theoreticians were specially recognized. By the way, in this monograph of the scientist, the word, which is the main "building material" of translation, its phonetic dress, semantic and stylistic features, as well as problems such as the use of synonyms in the translation process were analyzed in detail. Also created during these years were L. Abdullayeva's "Stylistic problems of translation from Russian to Uzbek" (1964), K. Musayev's "Stylistic problems of artistic translation from English to Uzbek" (1967), A. M. Narzikulov's "Issues of French phraseology and French-Uzbek literary translation" (1969) were also devoted to the linguistic problems of translation theory. Scholars R. Yumpelt, A. Lyudskanov and K. Rice called the theory of translation "a science based on language and linguistics" and came to the conclusion that the genre of the text and the "form of the text" play an important role in the translation of an artistic work. The reason is that in the translation of an artistic work, it is necessary to preserve not the informative content of the text, but the expression of the contextual (subtext) meaning in it.

By the 1980s, the principles of the linguistic branch of translation theory were further refined. The "realistic theory of translation" of I. Kashkin and G. Gachechiladze belonging to the direction of literary studies of translation was replaced by D. Dyurishin's theory that "translation is an interliterary communicative tool that occupies an important place in the development of the international literary process." Slovak scientist A. Popovich, a follower of linguistic translation theorists R. Klöpfer, R. R. Witenou, I. Levi, developed communicative foundations of translation. However, contrary to the opinions of scientist R. Klyopfer, I. Levi and I. Kashkin, G. Gachechiladze, he urged linguists to create a theory of translation based on a unified and precise linguistic interpretation. For example, A. Popovich claims that the established linguistic foundations of the theory of translation acquire a general meaning and that it does not fully correspond to the laws of literary translation.[9.] When modeling the practice of literary translation, it is necessary to take into account only the linguistic aspects related to the text of the work, its analysis and interpretation. comes to the conclusion that it should not be loaded. In those years, scientists of the school of translation studies formed in Uzbekistan under the leadership of Professor Gaybulla Salomov (ToshSU) and Professor Jumaniyoz Sharipov (UzFA) were engaged in researching general philological problems of translation theory. For example, scientists such as R. Faizullayeva, M. Sulaymanov, I. Mirzayev have created studies on the linguistic issues of translation from German, English, French into Uzbek, Sh. Roziyev, Ya. Egamova, D. Gulomova, Q. Jorayev, M. Kholbekov, M. Bagoyeva, N. Otajonov, U. Sotimov, J. Yusupov, Yo. Hamroyev and others defended their candidate theses that researched general philological problems of literary translation. Following them, S. Khaitov, S. Olimov, Z. Isomiddinov, R. Abdullayeva, G`. Khojayev, Q. Tajiye, 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, Gaybulla Salomov defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Literary traditions and literary translation problems". In the research, the scientist mainly analyzed the principles of achieving adequacy in translation, and in this regard, on the example of the translation of Shakespeare's works, he based the principle of "translation-effect-translation" in a broad sense. [10.] This work of the scientist was his last major research in the field of translation theory.

In conclusion, the science of translation and translation studies developed widely in the last 20th century and was recognized as a general philological science. Although the linguistic principles of the theory of translation took the lead after long debates, at the threshold of the 21st century, the theory began to decline and lag behind the practice. This opinion can be said directly about Uzbek translation studies. The reason is that in the last ten-fifteen years, there have been no large-scale scientific studies devoted to the problems of translation theory. Candidate's dissertations defended by young scientists are not at the level of world translation science standards. In a word, during the years of independence, "the practice of translation revived to a certain extent, and the study and research of the theoretical bases, directions, and perspectives of translation decreased somewhat" (K. Dostmuhammad). The good thing is that the teaching of translation theory and practice in higher educational institutions has revived somewhat. I. Gafurov, A. Abduazizov, Q. Musayev, O. Mominov, N. Kambarov, Sh. 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", "Jahon Liyatarii", "Sharq tyzni", "Zvezda Vostoka", "Uzbek Language and Literature", "Tafakkur", "Philology Issues". Although it was recorded in history as the "20th century - the century of translation" (P. F. Kaye), 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. This idea was repeatedly expressed by scientists at FIT symposia in London, Moscow, Melbourne and Shanghai in recent years. Now, as "Uzbek literature is gradually connecting with the processes of world literature" (I. Gafurov), it is necessary to pay serious attention to the practice of translation and its theoretical aspects.

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