

HISTORY OF TRANSLATION

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Annotation: *This article offers a thorough analysis of translation's historical development, emphasizing its importance from antiquity to the present. It examines how translation helps people communicate with each other across language boundaries and promotes trade, diplomacy, and cross-cultural interactions. The article talks about how translation began along caravan routes, how important books like the Bible were translated, and how academics like Jean-François Champollion decoded ancient scripts. It also explores the influence of Central Asian scholars on European scientific progress, as well as the contributions of illustrious translation schools like the Baghdad School and the Toledo School. The essay also looks at the development of translation studies as a field of study, with a focus on Uzbekistan, where Professor Gaybulla Salomov made important contributions.*

Key words: History of translation, ancient translation, cultural exchange, linguistic Barriers, biblical translation, pictographs, translation Schools, Central Asian Scholars, renaissance translation, enlightenment translation, translation studies, modern translation technology, google Translate, ChatGPT communication, global understanding.

Introduction

When we talk about language, we should not forget the translation. Since ancient times, people have been communicating with each other, and they have been able to understand people of different languages with the help of different language tools at different times. Why do we need translation? Translation plays an important role in people's social, political, and personal lives.

Many merchants traveled to different countries for their daily business, and naturally they needed to understand the language of the people in the other country; otherwise, they had to use translators. So, translation is the process of changing a text

or thought in a certain language, both oral and written, into another language or text. Translation has been carried out using various tools in different periods, and it has penetrated almost all fields. Translators have received great respect and recognition among the people. It is not for nothing that information about the country and the king spread throughout the world through their actions.

The history of world translation reflects the growth and formation processes of the literature of many people around the world and how they interacted. Translation processes show that the peoples of the earth created the civilization of humanity together and in close cooperation. The first translations were born on the caravan roads that mankind opened towards each other. Familiarity with folklore and various games of the people and the need for translations between languages were born. The history of translation proves that the literatures of different nations are not separated from each other and limited, but, on the contrary, from ancient times to the present day, they strived for each other, approached each other, and developed under the influence of each other.

One of the oldest translated works is the Bible, which was written between the 8th century BC and the 2nd century AD. And it was brought to its present state in the 13th century by Cardinal Stephen Langton. Over two thousand years, the Bible was translated into almost 2,000 languages, and it was translated into English in the 7th century. John Wycliffe is recognized as the scholar who translated the Bible into English. According to some scientists, the Bible has been translated into the languages of almost 98 percent of the world's population. This means that it is the most translated work of its time.

In ancient times, people communicated through other means that did not involve language. As an example, we can take pictures of human skulls in the mountains of ancient Greece, France, and Germany. During these times, people showed their daily lives with the help of different pictures. Later, scientists were able to translate a certain part of this picture. Mir's hieroglyphs have been a puzzle for scientists for many years. But in 1822, the French Egyptologist Jean-François Champalion was able to read the hieroglyphs. The sources of the first translation are given by Roman and Egyptian scholars. Those who translate the information from one language into another are better than those who translate it word for word.

Throughout history, translators have played a crucial role in helping to bridge linguistic devices and facilitate trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange.

Since the Roman Empire conquered large territories in ancient times, its works and manuscripts from the conquered territories and colonial countries began to be translated into their own language. In the III–I centuries BC, many rare works were translated into the Roman language.

When it comes to translation, we can take, as an example, different schools of translation. We can take the "Baghdod" school as a bright example. One of the famous translators of this school, Ibn Ishaq, is recognized as a person who played an important role in the world of Arabic translation.

One such school is the Toledo School in Spain. It was active in Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries, and many articles and works were translated there. In this school, they had a deep knowledge of Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Aramaic, Latin, Greek, and Pahlavi languages. They translated the works of Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Ptolemy, Ibn Sina, Khorezmi, Farghani, and Farabi into Latin and presented their books, such as "Kalila and Dimna," "Sindbodnoma," and "Thousand Nights," to all European readers. According to scientists, more than 400,000 books were translated into different languages at the Toledo School.

From the 12th century, the works of Central Asian scholars Khorezmi, Farghani, Ibn Sina, Beruni, Farabi, and Bashshar Ibn Rushd (Averroes) began to be translated into Latin in Europe. This brought a wave of new scientific views and inventions to the European continent. Hundreds of works created by these scientists were translated into different languages, and with the help of these works, we can observe that science has made progress. At the same time, our grandparents, who lived in the Middle Ages, translated the works of the most accomplished specialists of their time into Arabic. For example, Abu Nasr Farabi interpreted and translated Aristotle's works, such as "Metaphysics," "Physics," and "Logic." This review later brought great fame to the Arab world and served as a prelude to the development of several great scholars. Abu Rayhan Beruni left an indelible mark on the science of the Middle Ages through the great works he translated. He translated many works from Hindi into his native language; unfortunately, most of them have not reached us. Beruni knew not only Hindi but also Persian, Arabic, Syriac, and Greek, and his works so far are as follows:

1. Khandakhadyaka ("al Arkanda table").
2. Brahmasiddihonta (book on mathematics).
3. (The story of two Balian pagans.)
4. The story about the lily.
5. Kapayara (a book written about diseases)
6. Sankhya (a philosophical book).
7. Patanjala (a book on philosophy)

In the 15th and 16th centuries, many world-famous works were translated. One of the most prominent of them is Homer's Illiad and Odyssey, which was translated by a scholar named George Chapman at the end of the 16th century.

During the Renaissance period, there was a huge interest in translation, and this occurred with popular scholars such as Erasmus and Montaigne indicating the

importance of translation in their works. Furthermore, the Enlightenment period brought many challenges and opportunities to the translators as well.

The first textbook on the study of translation science in our country

The author is a Doctor of Philology and Doctor of Science of Uzbekistan.

Professor Gaybulla Salomov (as-Salam). Gaybullo Salomov is a professional Uzbek translator who has gained recognition for his expertise in translating various types of content from English to Uzbek and vice versa. He has a strong command of both languages and is known for his accuracy and attention to detail in his translations.

This book

It was published in 1978, and it was published in 2010 by the Tashkent state.

Associate Professor of the University of Oriental Studies, Doctor of Philology

Reprinted in Latin spelling with the efforts of Hayrulla Hamidov

done. Here is the translation founded by Ustaz Ghaibullah al-Salam.

I think it is appropriate for the school.

It is known that the science of translation theory is the second world in the world.

began to appear after the war. In this subject, unique schools were founded in different countries around the world.

In particular, Eugene Nyda in the USA, George Munin in France,

In Germany, Otto Kade, Katharina Rice, Hans Fermeer, and Mikhail

Schreiber, Erich Prunch in Austria, Snell-Honby in England,

Anna Lilova in Bulgaria, S. Vlahov and S. Florin in Slovakia,

Dionaz Dyurishin, in Russia, A.V. Fyodorov, L.S. Barkhudarov,

1. Switzerland, A. I. Alekseeva, Givi Gachechiladze in Georgia,

Bayram Tohirbekov in Azerbaijan, Levon in Armenia

The schools of Mkrtichyan and Kopanev in Belarus are known. In Uzbekistan, this responsibility lies with Gaybulla Salomov, who came to the end of the check. He was one of the first to write "To the Theory of Translation and created the textbook "Introduction" (1978). ToshDU (now national

university) for the first time established the "Theory of Translation" department.

did A science in the field of translation studies in the higher education system developed the program and applied it to the educational process. He founded, The originality of the school of translation is, first of all, the art of translation.

In the modern era, there have been lots of inventions, some of which could somehow ease translators' work. New cutting-edge technologies are making it ever easier to translate long, a bit more challenging language aspects into almost every language. Machine translators such as Google Translator and ChatGPT have brought a lot of comfort to both the translator and the receiver themselves.

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