

The History, Present and Future of the Translation Industry in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The birth of translation as a special type of human activity goes back to ancient times, even in pre-literate times, when the first contacts began between multilingual tribes. The emergence of professional translators, the increase in the importance of translation activities can be attributed to the time of the emergence of early states in the Ancient East and the establishment of trade, political and cultural relations between them. Thus, this article examines and analyzes the history, present and future of translation in Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek translation, which has a thousand-year history, also achieved unprecedented results in the last century, introduced our people to the royal works of world literature. During the century, a number of major translations were made, including: Chulpon - Shakespeare ("Hamlet"), Usman Nasir - Lermontov ("Demon"), Oybek - Pushkin ("Eugene Onegin"), Erkin Vakhidov - Goethe ("Faust"), Abdulla Oripov- Dante ("Hell"), Kadir Mirmukhamedov- Gomer ("The Iliad"). These translations were an important event in the history of our literature, moreover, they became stable translations of these works into our language.

Key words: literature, translation, method, XX century, history, present, future.

The consequence of the enormous influence of the cognitive paradigm of knowledge was the allocation within many human sciences of a special section devoted to cognitive research, in which new objects of analysis were seen, new aspects of the existence and functioning of the entities being studied, and, most importantly, new possibilities for explaining recorded observations and facts. The synthesis of new paradigms of knowledge in the study of Russian translational thought of the eighteenth century opens up new opportunities for the study of subjectively and objectively conditioned subtypes of retrospective discourse.

The emergence of the science of translation was due to the fact that translation is one of the ancient and currently very popular types of human activity [1] both professional and amateur "... almost as ancient as the original work, and has a history just as glorious and complex..." [3]. However, as D. Levin, a consolidated history of translation and translation thought has not yet been created, i.e. such a history that would cover the material of all languages, all literatures, all times, although such attempts, of course, were [2]. There are only separate monographs - books and articles devoted to translations into one or another language in a certain era, translations of the works of this or that author, and the activities of individual translators.

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, laureate of the Bobur International Prize, founder of translation studies in Uzbekistan G. Salomov

defined the literary translation of the works of Uzbek writers into a foreign language as one of the most difficult types of translation, since the mentality of the Uzbek people is not simple and it is very difficult before when translating into Western languages. Thus, the correct and correct literary translation is a powerful force that determines the philosophy of the world literary process. It comes into contact on different continents with different cultures, nations, languages and epochs" [3]. At the same time, "it should be recognized that literary translation is a special genre of literature with its own structural, content and emotional properties" [2].

In modern translation studies, an understanding has been reached that the essence of interlingual translation is largely determined by cultural factors. The concept of culture can be approached from different points of view. Of particular importance to us is how this concept is structured in terms of translation studies. The analysis of theoretical works shows that recently grammatologists have begun to pay special attention to translation as a cultural phenomenon. The breadth of views, according to M. Zwilling, the ability to approach this phenomenon (translation) from various angles, ... a living synthesis of mutually penetrating and mutually fertile approaches. these are the optimal requirements for a translator in today's conditions [5]. The advantages of one approach or another become most convincing when the same phenomena are in the field of view of the researcher and when the interaction of approaches can be shown realistically on the analysis of a certain set of facts, i.e. according to the final results of the study. The appeal in this case to the concept of the paradigm of knowledge and the recognition of the need for the interaction of different paradigms is, according to E.S. Kubryakova, expedient and would ensure the continuity of research, the use of all the rich experience accumulated by researchers [4].

As you know, the development of translation in Uzbekistan is the history of the creation of translated works and the history of their printing, this is the evolution of translation thought (translation principles), this is the emergence of a galaxy of talented translators with a special approach to business, and much more. Separate attempts to present the history of the translation of Uzbekistan as a whole [4] have been made more than once, but they can hardly be considered complete and complete. Only the involvement of broad scientific data, carefully conducted observations from the field of culture, allows us to draw preliminary conclusions about the origins of translation in Uzbekistan [1]. At the same time, we believe that from the search for a boundary separating the ancient Uzbek culture and the new one, it is necessary to move on to the study of those deep internal processes, as a result of which the evolution of culture was carried out, preserving a certain ideological and artistic unity.

Despite a significant number of works devoted to the study of the adequacy of literary translation, this category remains insufficiently studied. In the vast majority of them, attention is paid to disparate aspects of this phenomenon. Of particular interest for literary translation studies is the analysis of the search for adequate solutions in the translation of modern Uzbek literature into world languages, while one should not forget the peculiarities of the mentality.

The study of the adequacy of literary translation will be more successful if: we consider literary translation as a creative bilingual activity; to systematize typical translation correspondences between both languages. In our opinion, the study of problems literary translation should be considered in the plane of such issues and tasks as: scientific problems of general and particular theory of translation at the

present stage; determination of approaches to modeling translation activities; revealing the characteristic features of the grammatical system of the compared languages; definition of national and cultural specificity lexical composition of languages; systematization of typical translation correspondences; lexical and grammatical problems of translation; change syntactic structure of the sentence in translation; comparative analysis of intercultural adaptation in the process of translation; way resolution of problematic translation situations; special techniques for achieving the adequacy of literary translation.

At present, the following research methods can be used in Uzbek translation to solve the tasks set: the sampling method when selecting material from sources, the method of linguistic description using classification and systematization techniques; structural-semantic method for revealing paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in language systems; elements of distribution and contextual analysis to identify the characteristic features of the functioning and patterns of the use of linguistic means in Uzbek literary translation.

The coverage of the adequacy of the literary translation of the Uzbek language, for example, into English or German or Russian, in most works is considered in the aspect of scientific and literary growth of the relationship between Western and Eastern literary processes of cooperation. The main method of analysis is a comparative typological and methodological study of facts and evidence. Uzbek researchers strive to present the principles, requirements and means of adequate translation in terms of national identity, the specifics of the genre, the poetic expression of the size, color of the era, as well as the preservation of the form and content of a work of art when translated into a foreign language [4].

Thus, the problem of translation studies in Uzbek literature XXI is little studied. The peculiarity of the development of this science in our country influenced the revival of modern Uzbek prose in a different role, in the person of Abdukayum Yuldashev (Yuldashev). Therefore, modern Uzbek literature is so original and unlike the literature of European countries. Modern Uzbek writers in their works show the fullness of the oriental character, its feature is somewhat similar to Russian or English. It is this parallel that the translator must catch in order not to lose the reader's interest in the writer's work. But writers of modern times pay special attention to the personality of a person, in modern Uzbek and Russian literature.

The first evidence of the use of translation studies as a science dates back to the middle of the XIX century by Uzbek writers. The remarkable Uzbek writer, a connoisseur of not only Russian, Eastern and European literature, spoke about the "power and accuracy of the translation of prose and lyrics" G. Gulyam, he translated the works of F.M. Dostoevsky, I.S. Turgenev, Goethe, V. Hugo, and others.

Modern writers are trying in their work to portray the heroism of the people, which consists in the patience of people in relation to the ruling class. People overcome difficulties thanks to one of the main qualities - the struggle for life. It is this feature that characterizes a person as a strong personality, able to get along with the modern unjust world. And this should be conveyed by the translator when translating a literary work from one language into another language and should not forget about the mentality of the people referred to in prose or lyrics. And this is a problem in modern translation studies, since many modern translators have forgotten about the subtleties of the mentality, so the literary work in translation loses its uniqueness, which was inherent in the original.

Therefore, a modern translator should not forget about two things when translating a work of art: mentality and culture (human values), the boundary between these concepts is too shaky, which is the subject of constant conversations and discussions in the literary world.

Вывод таков, что теперь надо переходить непосредственно к переводу с языка оригинала. Первые прямые переводы появились в последней четверти прошлого века. Янглиш Эгамовой «Страдания юного Вертера» из Гете, Садриддин Салимов «Отдел Запада и Востока», Шарофат Ботирова - Сборник Виктора Гюго "Восточные мелодии", Шавкат Рахман - Сборник Ф. Гарсиа Лорки «Самая грустная песня». Эти произведения были переведены непосредственно с оригинала. Также наши поэты Джамал Камаль и Абдулла Шер старались перевести драмы Шекспира и Байрона, максимально используя оригинал. В первые годы нашей независимости начатое хорошее дело продолжалось на наших глазах очень медленно. Однако, по словам переводчика Зухриддина Исомиддинова, «настало время, когда перевод из иностранной литературы находится на пике своего развития».

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