

## **Problems of Translation of Historical Works: Past and Present**

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**Abstract:** This article examines the translation of historical works, its history and the problems that arise today. The translation of historical works has its own complexities and requires translators to have a deep knowledge of not only the language, but also the culture and historical context. The terms, phraseologisms, cultural, social and historical contexts used in historical works play an important role in the translation process. The article analyzes the difficulties that arise in the translation of historical works, old and new translation methods. It also presents ideas about the changes that the translation of historical works is undergoing today and new approaches that have emerged in modern translation studies.

**Keywords:** translation, historical work, translation problems, culture, historical context, phraseology, old and new translation methods, translation studies, interlinguistic differences.

**Introduction:** Translation has been developing since ancient times as a process of combining languages and cultures, transferring words and meanings from one language to another. The translation of historical works is a particularly complex and unique process, which also has its own problems. In historical works, not only words and grammatical structures are of great importance, but also time, place, culture and historical context. The translator, while preserving the original meaning of the work, must also accurately reflect historical events and culture.

Translation has organized and developed dialogue between languages and cultures since ancient times. The translation of historical works is a particularly complex process, which requires in-depth knowledge not only of the language, but also of the culture, social and political conditions of that era. When translating historical works, it is very important to understand that era and accurately reflect the context. Each historical work has its own linguistic, cultural and historical context, which complicates its translation. Translators are forced to understand not only words, but also historical events and culture. In the old days, translation methods were often word-for-word and literal, but today new approaches and methods have been developed in translation studies, making it possible to perform the translation process more complex and accurate. The article analyzes the main problems in the process of translating historical works, old and new methods. In the past, the difficulties encountered in translating historical works were associated with finding equivalents in the modern language of old languages and phraseology. Today, the development of translation methods and globalization processes are enriching translation studies with new approaches. At the same time, changes in translation methods require a new look at the translation of historical works. The article discusses the translation of historical works, the difficulties in this process, and what new methods are being used today.

**Material and methods:** Translation of historical works requires not only knowledge of the language, but also an understanding of the culture and social conditions of that time. The translator is obliged to accurately reflect historical events, traditions, and cultural values. For example, words and phraseological expressions used in ancient written works are not translated correctly today, because

their contextual meaning has changed. The translator overcomes such problems by using methods such as "cultural equivalents" and "adaptation" in such works.

The translation of historical works has changed throughout historical periods. Free translation, direct translation, literal translation are considered old methods. They are usually used depending on the language and style of a particular historical period. Today, however, new approaches have developed in translation studies, and methods such as "*expressive translation*", "*creative translation*" and "*cultural equivalents*" are used. These help to express the content of the work more fully and deeply.

Phraseological combinations and terms are of great importance in historical works. These expressions are often specific to the culture and language of that time. When translating such expressions, it is impossible to translate them literally. The translator must use a contextual approach to correctly reflect phraseological expressions. For example, expressions such as "*light and darkness*" (*nur wa zulmāt*), used in medieval Arabic literature, require a deep cultural understanding and social context for correct translation today. Cultural equivalents and adaptation methods are often used in the translation of historical works. These methods involve adapting the work to another culture, while preserving its original context. The translator adapts the cultural context indicated in the historical work to the new language and culture. For example, the Arabic phrase "*battlefield*" (البرطاقة ميدان) is translated into Uzbek as "*battlefield*", which allows for a fuller expression of the cultural and historical meaning. When translating historical works, it is first necessary to take into account the differences between languages and cultures. Each historical work reflects its time, place and culture, therefore, translators must necessarily have a good understanding of that period and its historical conditions. For example, when translating literary works of ancient Greece or Rome, it is impossible to translate them correctly without understanding the political, economic and cultural conditions of that period. The translator must take into account that phraseological expressions, words and terms in these works can change over time.

Cultural differences pose the greatest challenge in translating historical works. For example, in classical Arabic, words such as "desert" (desert) and "forest" are specific to a particular culture and period, making them difficult to translate directly into another language. Translators can accurately reflect the true meanings of historical works by using cultural equivalents or paraphrasing methods.

Today, it is important to understand the differences between old and new methods in translation studies and to use them effectively. Word-for-word translation and literal translation were widespread in the old methods, but they are often rarely used in modern translation studies. Today, methods such as "cultural adaptation", "creative translation" and "contextual translation" are increasingly used in the translation of historical works. These methods help to correctly express the translation process not only grammatically, but also from a cultural, historical and social perspective.

Historical works contain many phraseologisms and idiomatic expressions. The main difficulty in translating these expressions is the need to take into account the specifics of the language and its cultural layers. For example, the Arabic phraseology "to raise the moon" (القمر رفع) may be ambiguous if directly translated into Uzbek. Translators manage to preserve the original meaning of a historical work by correctly understanding such phraseological expressions and adapting them to another language.

Nowadays, the translation of historical works is undergoing serious changes in translation studies. Globalization and increased intercultural communication are forcing translation studies to update their methods. Translators are trying to combine old and new methods and adapt historical works to modern language and culture. At the same time, translating historical works in a way that is understandable and attractive to the modern reader is associated with the effective use of new approaches.

**Result and discussions:** The translation of historical works requires its own special approaches. The old methods, namely word-for-word and literal translation, are less commonly used in translation studies today. Translators use new methods to overcome sharp cultural and linguistic differences. When translating historical works, it is very important to correctly reflect phraseological expressions, cultural context, and historical descriptions.

New methods, such as "*cultural equivalents*" and "*adaptation*", are effective tools for adapting historical works to modern language. They help preserve the original meaning and context of historical works. A deep understanding of culture and historical descriptions by translators improves the quality of the translation and makes it clear and understandable for an international reader.

The translation of historical works is distinguished by its complexity and specific features. The analysis of the problems of translating historical works considered in this article shows the importance of word and phraseological equivalents, cultural context, and new approaches emerging in translation studies.

When translating historical works, the translator must have a deep understanding of culture and history. The translation of historical works requires not only the replacement of words, but also the consideration of the cultural, political, and social conditions of that time. Translation taking into account intercultural differences is important for preserving the original meaning of the work. The uniqueness of expressions or phraseologisms used in a particular culture must be correctly reflected by the translator. In this process, cultural adaptation and contextual translation methods can be effective.

Old methods, namely word-for-word and literal translation, are often unsuccessful in the process of translating historical works. Translators cannot accurately reflect the main content of the work when using these methods. Today, creative translation, cultural equivalents and contextual approaches are increasingly used. These methods help preserve the original spirit, cultural conditions and historical context of the work. Translators need to use their creative approaches to ensure the correct translation of phraseological expressions used in historical works. The presence of phraseologisms and idiomatic expressions in historical works creates major difficulties in the translation process. These expressions often contain specific cultural meanings, therefore they cannot be directly translated into another language. Translators must translate such expressions in an explanatory manner, taking into account the culture and traditions of that time. The success of the translation lies in expressing phraseological expressions using cultural equivalents.

Today, globalization and increased intercultural communication in translation studies are bringing new approaches to the translation of historical works. Translators are trying to use new methods to accurately reflect the original meaning of the works. This allows them to adapt historical works to modern language and present them in a way that is understandable to readers. The translator's correct understanding of cultural and historical descriptions increases the quality of the translation and helps to preserve the original essence of the historical work.

New methods in the translation of historical works, in particular, creative approaches, methods such as understanding the historical context and cultural adaptation, are widely used today. These methods help create modern interpretations of historical works and make it possible to convey them to a new audience.

In the process of translating historical works, it is necessary to take into account the historical, cultural and social context. Translators are obliged to understand the conditions, traditions and spirituality of that era. Such an understanding helps to preserve the original meaning of the work.

Cultural equivalents, creative translation, and contextual approaches are more effective than word-for-word translation and literal translation. These methods increase the quality of the translation and contribute to the correct understanding of the historical work. The use of new approaches and methods in the translation of phraseological expressions reduces the complexity of the translation process and ensures the correct expression of the translation. The translation of historical works today can have new interpretations due to globalization and intercultural contacts. Translators are working on the translation of historical works into modern languages using new methods.

**Conclusion:** The translation of historical works has always been a complex process. Understanding the differences between old and new translation methods helps translators choose the most effective approach. The correct reflection of phraseological combinations, terms, and cultural contexts used in historical works is of great importance in preserving the original meaning of historical works and

adapting them to modern language. For translators, understanding cultural and historical contexts helps them to accurately reflect them in their translation. New methods used in translation studies today make the translation of historical works more accurate, deeper, and more intercultural.

The article examines the main problems in the process of translating historical works, the use of old and new methods, and the importance of overcoming cultural and linguistic differences. Translators need to understand acute cultural and historical contexts, apply new methods in the translation process, and choose an effective approach to preserving the uniqueness of historical works.

The translation of historical works has its own complexities and requires translators to have in-depth historical and cultural knowledge. Old methods, namely word-for-word translation, may not be effective in translating historical works today. New techniques, such as cultural equivalents, creative translation, and contextual approaches, allow translators to adapt a work to another culture while preserving its original meaning. Translators' creativity and understanding of historical context are essential to success in translating historical works.

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