

The Importance of Translation Skills in the Study of Scientific and Literary Literature

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Abstract: This article discusses the emergence and development of translation studies, problems in the field of translation, and how important the field of translation is in scientific and artistic works. Examples of the researches of several scientists in the field of translation are also given.

Keywords: Translation, Tilmochlik, "Basics of general theory of translation, "Odyssey", theoretical, Germany, France, Italy, "Translator's skill".

Translation is a type of literary creation consisting of rewriting a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the original and restored text, it is divided into fictional translation, scientific translation and other types. According to the way of reinterpreting the original copy, it can have such forms as tafsir, tabdil, etc. Translation has come about in modern times due to interaction and communication with the help of people belonging to different tribes. This oral form, preserved as „Tilmochlik", has survived to this day. The scope and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation, and in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of translation from one language to another, as well as to the finished work of translation. The field of translation requires a lot of responsibility from every translator. Because the reader sees the scientific or artistic work he is reading as described by the translator and accepts it in this way. In the field of translation, both translating scientific works and translating artistic works have their own difficulties. For example, when translating scientific works, a translator may find it difficult to translate some scientific terms given in the work, but the advantage of translating scientific works is that the scientific works are translated word for word. As for works of art, direct translation of these works can lead to many misunderstandings. The reason is that it is difficult to express the image of some feelings or events that the author reflects in another language. In short, since the field of translation is a very necessary and responsible field in our life, decisions on this field are being signed and implemented in various countries.

Including fictional and scientific translations, the main feature of literary translation comes from the fictional function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is an element of a separate "fictional reality". In the translation, the fictional meaning of this figurative expressive language is transferred to the figurative expressive ground of another language, the process of re-expressing the image with the image takes place. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of fictional thinking of the events in the work anew. Modern translation According to the requirements, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, preserve the national and individual characteristics. On December 15, 1965, a special decision was made in the Republic of Uzbekistan "on further improving the quality of artistic translation". According to the decision, universities and others that it is necessary to organize optional classes on the theory and practice of translation in pedagogical institutes found. In the 1966-1967 academic year, TashDU

became the current National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. For the first time, a special course on comparative methodology and translation was taught in the fourth year of the Faculty of Philology.

After that, the field of translation began to become a very important field. The theoretical issues of translation, especially literary translation, have been widely studied in Uzbekistan. We now have more than 30 translators with academic degrees, dozens of monographs, collections, and hundreds of scientific articles have been published. A great deal of work has been done in Russian translation studies, with a wide range of practical activities in this field. The textbook "Basics of general theory of translation" by A. V. Fyodorov, a master translator scientist, Yu. M. Katser, V. A. Kunin, Ya. Study of the vast experience of I. Resker, V. N. Komissarov, L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Krupnov, R. K. Minyar Beloruchev, S. S. Tolstoy, M. M. Morozov, A. D. Schweizer and many other scientists in the field of translations from Western European languages into Russian (and vice versa) There are various textbooks and study guides based on it. There are even works devoted to the issue of translation education in secondary schools. (For example, N. D. Cheburashkin took several subjects in English. The book "Technical translation at school" intended for students of the 9-10th grades of schools, Moscow, "Prosveshenie" publishing house, 1972). Apart from these, the late G. R. Gachechiladze's work entitled "Introduction to the Theory of Literary Translation" (Tbilisi, 1970) is known in Georgia. "From the history of translation in Uzbekistan" by Jumanyoz Sharipov (Tashkent, 1965), "Philosophical problems of the science of translation" by Bayram Horun oglu Tahirbayev from Azerbaijan (Baku, 1974), "Issues of the history and theory of literary translation" by Belarusian P. I. Koianev (Minsk , 1972). It is known that 60 percent of the total translation products into Uzbek are books translated from Russian. Works of Western European literature are also translated into Uzbek from Russian translated. This important factor cannot be overlooked in translation education. At the same time, translating Western European literature directly from the originals into Uzbek is a huge problem. The work of training skilled translators who can solve this huge, complex creative problem was and still is very important.

Two thousand years ago, the Greek Livius Andronicus translated Homer's "Odyssey" into Latin turned. With this, he founded the practical translation activity. However, translation problems in Europe began to attract real attention only from the VIII - IX centuries. Serious scientific thinking in the field of translation theory began to develop rapidly, especially in the second quarter of the 20th century. an attempt to understand translation activity abroad from a theoretical point of view can be observed in Eugene Naida's work devoted to the study of Torah translations (New York, 1947). In addition to England and France, translation theory was also developed in Germany and other Western European countries. Theoretical problems of translation were put on the agenda at several local and regional meetings of experts. In the Soviet Union, the prosperity and rapprochement of the cultures of sister nations is realized thanks to the effective development of translation activities. Translation work, which is widespread in our country, is a support point for the rise of national literature, the development of science, and the strengthening of international relations. The translation became an influential factor promoting the ideas of communism and the struggle to stabilize peace in the world. After the decision of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan in 1965 to fundamentally improve literary translation, significant changes took place in this field of artistic creativity. The scale of translations from Uzbek literature has also expanded. Books published under the Uzbekistan brand are sold in 97 countries of the world, including They study in their mother tongue in England, USA, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, India and other countries. Scientific research of existing translations is well established in the republic. According to the latest information, about fifty researchers are busy with translation problems here. More than thirty of them have scientific degrees. Major scientific works were created in the republic in a short period of time. From Jumanyoz Sharipov's "History of Translation in Uzbekistan" (1965), "Artistic Translations and Skilled Translators" (1972), "Language and Translation" (1966) by Gaybulla Salomov, "Introduction to the Theory of Translation" (1978), G. G' Afurova's "Development of translation in Uzbekistan" (1973), Z. Umarbekova's "Lermontov and Uzbek poetry" (1973), K. Musaev's

"Artistic translation and speech culture" (1976), as well as G'. Salomov, N. Komilov, Z. Salimova, K. Jo'raev, N. Otajonov's monograph "Translator's skill" (1979), A. Klimenko's "Symbol of Friendship" (1974), K. Jo'raev's "Translation - art" (1975), N. Otajanov's pamphlets "Artistic translation and scientific review" (1978), the republic and the Union Several important articles published in the press are proof of our opinion. At this point, it is permissible to quote a dialogue from the novel "The Cloud of Magislan" by Stanislaw Lem, a contemporary fiction writer. The event supposedly takes place one thousand two hundred years after our era - in the XXXII century:

"- Did you know that people used to swim in the sea?"

"In something called a steamer?" - I hastened to answer.

Awesome. But even before that, in ancient times, they sailed on sailing ships. It was driven by the wind. Yes, they are still from hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, wave theory and other sciences because they were ignorant, they built the ships. do you understand That's why they built no two ships were alike. It was impossible to find two ships that were absolutely similar to each other, Machta, a serious difference in the structure of the hull affected the obedience of the rudder. Seafarers have gradually gained experience by encountering dangers and accidents during their voyages. The great art of sailing has emerged from these experiences. do you understand It was an art, not a science. Because in addition to real scientific evidence, he also relied on a number of fairy tales, legends, and superstitions. Not only knowledge was needed to steer a ship, but personal courage, skill and talent. However, later science displaced all of these, and the share of artistry decreased. A similar phenomenon was repeated in the journey to the stars a few hundred years ago. Several thousand years old

Does translation with biography have a similar history?

Borrowing the lines from Lem's novel, researchers have the right to say: "In the old days, people believed in intuition and made translations with talent. Yes, since they were still ignorant of linguistics, aesthetics, information theory and other subjects, they translated the works roughly. do you understand Therefore, none of their translations were similar to each other. It was impossible to find two translations that were exactly alike. Rhythm is a little part of the form of the work and the difference caused the translations to have different effects on the reader. Translators suffered from the hardships of creativity and gathered experience along the way to failures. A great art of translation has emerged from these experiences. do you understand It was an art, not a science. Because in addition to real scientific evidence, he already relied on fairy tales, legends, and superstitions. Translation of works required not only knowledge, but also personal inspiration, skill and talent. However, later science displaced all this, the share of artistry decreased..." Humanity has now learned the secrets of building ships of various sizes. He also knows how to create spaceships and how to launch them into predetermined orbits. They also know how to split atoms and synthesize polymers. But "War and the secret of how to "collect" such works as the novel "Peace", "dismember" the work and synthesize it in another language while restoring the art that you "little" can't imagine, like Tolstoy, is still unknown. A nation cannot develop by itself in its shell. This is the achievements and experience of other nations assimilated and developed. It is known that the cradle of world civilization is the East. Advances in natural science occurred when Alexander the Great conquered the East. Then his kingdom in a large area Arabs focused on the development of science and culture. Ma'mun al-Rashid founded the Ma'mun Academy in Baghdad at the beginning of the IX century. This knowledge is called "Bait ul-hikma" ("House of Knowledge"). gathered talented people of Greek, Jewish, Sanskrit, Syriac, and Persian languages from different places to the center. many scientific-literary, philosophical-ethical works were translated into Arabic and comments were written on them, distributed to the Muslim world. Beruni also studied Greek, Sanskrit and Syriac and was fluent in these languages. it is known that he directly used and even translated his works. Or even though Ibn Sina reads Aristotle's "Metaphysics" several times, he does not understand it. Then through the commentary written by Farobi he can understand it. Then in the XII and XII centuries, in the Spanish cities of Toledo and Cordova, which were ruled by the

Arabs. Translation schools were created, all scientific and some literary books in Arabic were translated into Latin and spread to Europe through them. If we pay attention to the translation of religious works in the field of translation, although the "Quran" was not translated into Uzbek before the revolution, some of its commentaries and commentaries were translated. For example ("Tafsir" Qur'an) was copied in 1261, the translator is unknown. Tafsir from "Maryam" sura to "Maloika" sura was also translated into Uzbek, 248 pages. Such interpretations have also been translated into the Persian-Tajik language. There are translations of the Qur'an into Persian and Uzbek languages from Surah Baqra to Surah Moida. His translator, it is unknown when it was translated, the volume is 207 pages.

In the art of translation, from the beginning of translation from one language to another until now, there are two trend prevails and the debate between their proponents continues.

1. The first trend is free translation.
2. The second trend is accurate and correct translation.

In free translation, the translator changes the work he is translating according to his wishes, sometimes even making it new. adds chapters, shortens or expands plots. In such a translation, the title of the work is included changes happen. Cases of free translation are frequent in the history of translation. We think "free" and "creative" the concepts of translation should be distinguished from each other. Creative translation means a scientifically precise and artistic alternative translation, i.e. the spirit, content of the work, means to give full images. The free translation trend has never been more dominant. Ancient translators have great respect for the original work and the author who created it. Original work to translate without destroying its content and structure, plot and composition, characters and images those who have tried High-quality translated works that have retained their value and they have come down to us over the centuries. One of the common features of pre-XIX century translations is the multiplicity of translators poets and writers, who also translated artistic, historical-philosophical works. It should be noted that the authors of the original historical works were often poets or writers. Translators did not specialize in specific fields or specific genres as they do today. He also translated historical works and philosophical books. Until the XIX century, any publishing house or organization carried out translation work on the territory of Uzbekistan did not plan and publish based on the demands and needs of the people. Often translators themselves work self-initiated, sometimes at the request of certain rulers, beggars, or priests, select books translated. Translation works were distributed in manuscript form, and some were copied by scribes who made the changes. Therefore, there are differences in the manuscript copies of the translated works. If we compare the literary translation of the XIX century with modern translations, there is a huge difference we will see. First of all, the difference in style and method is noticeable, XIX the great changes that took place in the Uzbek literary language after the century also affected the art of translation. The Uzbek language, enriched with new words, terms and expressions, is scientifically profound and artistic perfect works have also been translated. Since the first half of the 1930s, Uzbek readers with the works of English-speaking authors they began to get to know each other closely. During this period, translators paid attention to the works of the great English playwright V. Shakespeare attracted more.

In the following decades, Uzbek readers became many prominent figures of world literature they began to read his works in their mother tongue.

- Abdulla Oripov Dante's "Divine Comedy";
- "Faust" by Erkin Vahidov Goethe;
- Kadir Mirmukhammedov "Odyssey" by Homer, "Decameron" by Giovanni Boccaccio;
- Mirtemir's Kyrgyz epic "Manas";
- Muhammad Ali translated the Indian epic "Ramayana" and other works into Uzbek language they were honored

- In 1978, V. Shakespeare's sonnets were published as a separate book (translated into Uzbek).
- In 1971, the book "Songs and Ballads" by the Scottish poet Robert Burns Muhammad Ali was published in translation.
- In 1974, Byron's poems and ballads were published by M. Shaikhzada, Jumaniyaz Jabbarov, Muhammad Ali, It was published in the form of a book in Rauf Parfi translations.
- In 1988, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great English poet George Byron, a number of newspapers and

On the pages of magazines, Abdulla Sher directly adapted from the poet's epic "Don Juan" excerpts were printed.

- In 1960, the first collection of V. Shakespeare's works in the Uzbek language was published.
- In 1956, the well-known writer-translator Mirzakalon Ismaili wrote "Sona" by the English writer E. Voynich turned over his novel and brought to the reader's attention a more perfect translation of the work

Finally, it should be noted that during the centuries-long historical period in our country, a great number of artistic-literary, historical, ethical, philosophical, scientific, and religious works were translated into Uzbek. Translation literature Motherland appearing and developing side by side with literature, satisfying the ideological and aesthetic needs of our people is gaining importance.

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