

## RELATIONS TO THE FIRST VIEWS ON THE EMERGENCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

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### Abstract

The first theoretical ideas about translation originated in ancient Rome. The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to appear in the twenties of the last century. Studies defining and advocating translation theory as a science began to be published by the fifties of the century. The monograph "Language and translation" made a great contribution to the further development of the science of translation theory in Uzbekistan. According to Linguist Katharina Rice, the main situation in the practice of translation must depend on the diversity of the text.

**Keywords:** translation, historical, tilmoch, tolmach, dolmetschen, interpreter, theory of translation, early studies, linguistics, idea, views, opinions.

The first theoretical ideas about translation originated in ancient Rome. Aristotle, Cicero, and Horace, who knew Greek and Latin languages perfectly, expressed the opinion 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. Until the 20th century, the word "translation" acquired a certain meaning and was used only in relation to the translation of historical, philosophical and literary works, and in relation to an oral translator it was called "tilmoch" in Turkish, "tolmach" in Slavic, "dolmetschen" in German, "interpret" in English and French. " " terms are used. In this way, the ideas expressed about the theory of translation have a general meaning. For example, the well-known French linguist Georges Munin stated that the researches of F. de Saussure (1857–1918) and O. Harry Yespersen (1860–1943) do not contain ideas about the theory of translation, even Sh. The works of Bally (1865–1947) and J. Vandriyes (1875–1960) also do not comment on translation. 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. To be specific, in 1952, the publication of the famous translator I. Kashkin's

articles "Unreliable principle and uncertain conclusions" and the famous linguist A. A. Reformatsky's "Linguistic issues of translation" in the magazine "Inostranni'e yaziki v shkole" caused controversy in this field. caused it to start. 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. 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 depend on the direction of linguistics. During these years, bold ideas about the theory of translation began to be expressed in Uzbekistan as well. Asqad Mukhtar, Jumaniyaz 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 also 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 "Theory 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. 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. At the beginning of the sixties of the last century, the French scientist E. Cary's "Toward the Theory of Translation" and the American linguist Yu. Naida's complementary studies entitled "On the Theory of Translation" have been published. In his book, E. Kari recognized the theory of translation as an independent science and expressed the opinion that "it's time to create a general theory of translation", while Yu. Naida emphasized the need to develop scientific principles of translation practice and theory, Naida introduced the concept of "dynamic equivalent" (alternatives of words with equal meaning) into the theory of translation. By this time, the studies of linguists and literary scholars on the interpretation of the theory of translation were published in the former Union. For example, when A. V. Fedorov republished the book "Introduction to the Theory of Translation" in 1958, he added the title "linguistic essay" to it. After a while, heated debates began about the content and content of this publication. Among the scientists of the Union, the problem of interpretation of the theory of translation arose in two ways: from the point of view

of the science of linguistics and literary studies. In 1959, on the initiative of the All-Union Writers' Union, the almanac "Translation Skills" was published, and in 1963, with the efforts of scientists of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, which was considered one of the centers of linguistics, the scientific collection "Translator's Notebooks" was published. In the Almanac "Translation Mastery" regularly published articles by well-known literary experts that translation is a literary process and artistic creation, and translation theory is a science based on literary studies, while in the "Translator's Notebooks" collection, many linguists stated that translation is a linguistic process related to the text, as well as the theory of translation. Researches acknowledging that it is a science based on linguistic analysis have been published. In those years, translation theory began to be recognized as a science in Uzbekistan. Prof. Uzbek scientists arguing in the direction of A. A. Reformatsky and A. V. Fedorov's views on the theory of translation N. V. Vladimirova ("Nekotori'e voprosi' khudojestvennogo perevoda s russkogo na uzbekskiy yazik", 1957), J. Sharipov ("Nekotori'e problemi' poeticheskogo perevoda", 1958), G. Salomov ("Proverbs and idioms translation", 1961)'s researches appeared. In 1961, the first book of the scientific collection "The Art of Translation" founded by Professor Gaybulla Salomov was published. Based on the demand of that time, the authors tried to clarify some linguistic and poetic features of translation theory in their research. However, since the sixties of the last century, the number of people who say that the theory of translation is a science in the form of linguistics has increased among former Union and foreign scientists, and their doctrine has taken the leading place. For example, in 1964, Russian linguists I. Revzin and V. Rosensweig published a monograph entitled "Basics of General and Machine Translation". In the monograph, the scientists deepened the doctrine that the theory of translation should be a science in the direction of linguistics, and promoted the idea that translation should be interpreted in the form of structural linguistics and analyzed according to this principle. Even they critically approached the content and content of the 1958 edition of A. V. Fedorov's book "Introduction to the Theory of Translation", criticizing the fact that the scientist was unable to come to a stop in creating the theory of translation, and failed to prove that the theory of translation is a purely linguistic science. At the same time, they focused on the theoretical problems of "machine translation" and advanced their linguistic theory in this regard. In the sixties 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, the services of Professor Gaybulla Salomov, who continued the research of Professor A. V. Fedorov in creating the linguistic principles of translation theory, should be highlighted. 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. In particular, in this monograph of the scientist, the word, which is the main "building material" of translation, its phonetic appearance, semantic and stylistic features, and 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. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, scholars such as George Munin (France), Irji Levi (Czechoslovakia), S. Vlahov and S. Florin (Bulgaria) created notable studies in Western translation studies. For example, George Moonen puts forward the following idea by saying that his thesis "translation is always a phenomenon related to language" also applies to the process of literary translation: "Each work is a socio-cultural phenomenon of its time, which is expressed only through that vernacular, participation and direct improvement. Therefore, the translation of this work into a second language is carried out only through the medium of language and becomes a linguistic phenomenon. Representatives of the "Leipzig School" based on this concept of J. Munen and the semiotic (sign-based) concept of translation and the idea that translation is an interlinguistic linguistic phenomenon put forward in the article "Linguistic Principles of Translation" by R. Jakobson (USA) seriously engaged in the linguistic theory of translation in the seventies of the last century. . For example, they found it appropriate to replace the term "translation" with the word "translatio", introduced by the linguist Otto Kade (Germany). The reason is that the concept of "translatio" (lat. translatio - transfer, transfer, replacement) has a more general meaning compared to the concept of "translation", which includes the concepts of "written translation" and "oral translation". Katharina Rice, a German linguist who is a follower of the "Leipzig School" in her book "Limits and Possibilities of Translation Criticism" clarified the linguistic theory of linguists and said, "Otto Kade, Rudolf Jumpselt, Eugene Nyda, Rolf Klöpfer and Ralf-Rahn Witenow published in the last fifteen years His researches are of great importance in the science of translation studies, but so far no perfect research covering all areas of translation practice has been created. For example, translation of pragmatic texts in the researches of O. Kade, translation of scientific and technical texts by R. Yumpselt, Yu. Nyda (USA) managed to create their theoretical concepts on the example of the translation of the "Bible", R. Kloepfer on the translation of artistic texts, and R. R. Witenow (Israel) on the example of the translation of classical texts. According to linguist Katarina Rice, the main situation in the practice of translation depends on the variety of the text, and the scientist mentions the following text types: a) pragmatic text; b) artistic text; c) oral text. In the first case, the translator is focused on precision and inevitability, and in the second case, on figurativeness; and in the third, it is necessary to pay the main attention to the content of the interlocutor's speech. In 1968, the

revised third edition of Professor A. V. Fedorov's monograph was published. Summarizing his many years of research, the scientist comes to the final conclusion that translation theory is a linguistic science. During these years, the monographs "Translation and Linguistics" by A. D. Schweizer, "A Word about Translation" by V. N. Komissarov, and "Til and Translation" by L. S. Barkhudarov were also published. Thus, at the beginning of the seventies of the last century, the course of theory and practice of translation was introduced in the faculties of Romano-Germanic languages and institutes of foreign languages of the higher educational institutions of the former Soviet Union, and trainings were conducted based on the curriculum created by Moscow scientists. The Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages has become a center of scientific research in the field of linguistic theory of translation. These years, trainings on the theory and practice of translation have also been launched in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan. The Department of Theory of Translation established at the Faculty of Philology and Journalism of Tashkent State University (now UzMU) was founded by prof. G. Salomov led this work. In particular, the scientist's educational programs "History of Translation", "Introduction to Translation Theory", "Basics of General Theory of Translation" published in 1973 served as the main program for teaching the course of translation theory in higher educational institutions of our republic. This was followed by the publication of his textbooks Fundamentals of Translation (1976) and Introduction to Translation Theory (1978). The scientist studied the process of translation on a large scale based on the thesis that translation is a linguistic, literary-aesthetic phenomenon, the art of words, and the translator is a creator. Thus, Professor Gaybulla Salomov's textbook "Introduction to the Theory of Translation" has become a guide for students studying at the philological faculties of higher educational institutions and scientific staff who have started to create theoretical research on the science of translation. Also, textbooks and monographs of J. Boronov, E. Aznaurova, Q. Musayev, A. Abduazizov, N. Komilov, M. Sulaymanov, R. Faizullayeva, Ya. Egamova, I. Mirzayev's dissertations and articles continued some thoughts on the linguistic theory of translation. During these years, European linguists also tried to develop various linguistic principles of translation theory. For example, the German scientists R. Yumpelt, A. Lyudskanov and K. Rice taught the theory of translation as "a science based on language and linguistics", and argued that the genre of the text and the "form of the text" play an important role in the translation of a literary work. they came 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 consistent and clear 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. 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 these years, the scholars of the school of translation studies, formed in Uzbekistan under the leadership of Professor Gaybulla Salomov and Professor Jumaniyaz Sharipov, 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's theses that researched general philological problems of literary translation. . Following them, S. Khaitov, S. Olimov, Z. Isomiddinov, R. Abdullayeva, G`. Khojayev, Q. Tajiyev, B. Ermatov, S. Azimov and others studied the artistic aspects of translated works from world literature into Uzbek.

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