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## TRANSLATION STUDIES TODAY: OLD PROBLEMS AND NEW CHALLENGES

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**Abstract:** In this article, we will explore the history of the translation, the importance of translation in the past and now, well-known translators and about their work, and about the challenges faced in previous and nowadays.

**Keywords:** literary translation, phenomenon, communication, exchange of knowledge, civilization, Ancient times, cultural heritages, philosophy, Ancient Rome.

**Introduction.** Translation is a type of literary work that consists of re-creating a text in one language in another language. The main feature of literary translation comes from the artistic function of the language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is a separate element of «artistic reality». In the translation, the artistic 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 artistic thinking of the events in the work anew. The history of translation is deeply rooted in human history and has been the main tool for communication and exchange of knowledge between cultures. The emergence of translation dates back to ancient times, before the discovery of writing. In each period, the translation was enriched with various changes and developments.

**Literature review and methodology.** Ancient times. Translation has played an important role in ancient civilizations. There was a great need for translation because of cultural and trade relations between major countries such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and China. According to historical sources, ancient Egypt had a tradition of translating religious and state documents.

Greek and Roman periods Ancient Greek and Roman scientists also made a great contribution to the development of translation. In particular, Greek scholars established schools of translation that combined Eastern and Western cultures. In the 3rd century BC, translations into Greek were made in the library of Alexandria, and many scientific and cultural heritages of the East were read in Greek. In Roman times, translation played an important role in legal and state documents, as well as in literature.

Middle Ages. In the Muslim world in the Middle Ages, translation gained great importance in the development of science and philosophy. Especially during the Abbasid era, the «Bayt ul-Hikma» (House of Wisdom) center in Baghdad played a major role. Here, many scientific and philosophical works were translated from Greek, Indian and Persian languages into Arabic. These translations greatly influenced the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe.

A new era. By the new era, the translation activity has expanded on a global scale. In Europe, works from Latin to national languages began to be translated, which led to the popularization of knowledge and the development of national cultures. The translation of the Holy Bible into national languages in the 16th century gave impetus to religious reforms.

Modern era. In modern times, translation has become an important tool not only for scientific and literary works, but also for politics, diplomacy, technology and intercultural communication. With globalization processes, internet and information technologies, translation processes have been greatly automated, but the importance of understanding the human mindset and cultural context still remains. Translation is a part of the cultural heritage of mankind and continues to promote cultural and scientific communication between peoples.

In ancient times, the art of oratory was highly developed among the peoples of Central Asia and Iran. Speakers were called «tarzaban». «Tar» in Persian means fresh, juicy, refreshing, delicate, gentle. «Zabon» means language. Tarzaban is an eloquent, beautiful speaker, master of words, speaker of new and sharp words. In addition to having deep knowledge, broad outlook, oratory skills, Tarzabans also knew several languages and used them in their speeches. «After the arrival of the Arabs, they influenced social life, culture, science, and other fields, and they adopted many words and subjected them to the rules of the Arabic language. In particular, the word tarzaban is also pronounced in Arabic «tarjamon» (or translator). After that, it obeyed the law of word formation of the Arabic language and created a new form from it. Thus, the translator is the Arabic translation of the word tarzaban. And the translation comes from the word translator». The first ideas about translation arose in ancient Rome. Aristotle, Cicero and Horace are the first representatives of translation studies. They prefer to preserve the meaning of the translation rather than using a literal translation. Later, theoretical concepts of translation appeared in Italy, France, England, Germany and Russia. There are hypotheses that the first translators were in Egypt, Mesopotamia, but it is not known who they were and what translations they did. In 1953, the establishment of the International Association of Translators FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs) was of great importance in the further development of the activities of translators and translation specialists. Translation has existed in Central Asia since ancient times, and among our great thinkers Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Mahmud Kashghari are among the first translators who served to enrich our culture. They contributed to the development of world science with their knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, and linguistics, as well as rendered many services in the field of translation. They wrote their works in Arabic and translated some of them into Greek, Persian, and Indian languages.

«In Uzbekistan, translation studies was formed as a special science in the second half of the last century. By the end of the century, about 10 types of science and more than 50 candidates of science were developed in this field. N. Vladimirova, J. Sharipov, S. Salomova, G. Salomov, Among them,

researches created by linguists such as Yu. Pulatov, J. Buronov, A. Musayev, and N. Komilov are proof that researches on translation theory have been carried out on a large scale. It is worth highlighting the services of Professor G. Salomov, who continued the research of the linguistic principles of translation. In particular, the scholar's «History of Translation», «Introduction to Translation Theory», and «Basics of General Translation Theory» educational programs, published in 1973, served as the main program for teaching translation theory courses in higher educational institutions of our republic. . So, Professor Gaybulla Salomov's «Introduction to the Translation Theory» has become a guide for students studying at the philological faculties of higher educational institutions. Also, among the 20th century Uzbek writers, Cholpon, G'. Gulom, Oybek, A. Qahhor, Mirtemir, M. Shaikhzoda, M. Ismaili, A. Mukhtar, E. Vahidov, A. Oripov and others. Those who have worked effectively in the field of translation. Since then, the translation has evolved over time to become the translation we understand today. In Uzbekistan, translation studies was formed as a special science in the second half of the last century. By the end of the century, about 10 types of science and more than 50 candidates of science were developed in this field. Professor Jumanyoz Sharipov's research was mainly dedicated to showing the place of translation in the history of our literature, while Professor Gaybulla Salomov mainly dealt with the issues of modern translation studies, showed the influence of language and literary traditions on the translation process. Najmiddin Komilov researched past and present translations of classical genres. In the sixties of the last century, translation theory was recognized as a science in Uzbekistan. Prof. Uzbek scholars arguing in the direction of A. A. Reformatskiy and A. V. Fedorov's views on the theory of translation N. V. Vladimirova («Nekotorie voprosi khudojestvennogo perevoda s russkogo na uzbekskiy yazyk», 1957), J. Sharipov («Nekotoriye problemi poeticheskogo perevoda», 1958) , G. Salomov («Articles and Idioms Translation», 1961) researches were created. 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. N. Vladimirova, J. Sharipov, G'. Salomov, Yu. The scientific researches created by translators such as Polatov, J. Boronov, A. S. Aznaurova, A. Abduazizov, K. Musayev, G. Gafurova, S. Salomova, N. Komilov are widely used in the field of translation theory in Uzbekistan. Is evidence that research has been carried out. Among them, it is appropriate to highlight the services of Professor Gaybulla Salomov, who continued the research of Professor A.V. Fedorov in creating the linguistic principles of translation theory. The scientist's monograph «Language and translation» published in 1966 made a great contribution to the further development of the theory of translation in Uzbekistan. In addition, this research is the first theoretical source that developed the linguistic and general philological foundations of the theory of translation in our republic. . Studies of theorists such as Etkind (Russia), V. Koptilov (Belarus). 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. During these years, trainings on the theory and practice of translation were also started 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. Under the leadership of G. Salomov, he was involved in 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 researched 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. 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, K. 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, German scientists R. Yumpelt, A. Lyudskanov and K. Rice, calling the theory of translation «a science based on language and linguistics», said 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 to the end. The reason is that in the translation of a work of art, 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. During these years, scientists of the school of translation studies formed in Uzbekistan under the leadership of Professor Gaybulla Salomov (ToshSU) and Professor Jumaniyoz Sharipov (UzFA) were engaged in researching general philological problems of translation theory.

**Discussion and results.** Today, the rapid development of modern globalization and intercultural relations, the expansion of international relations, the development of tradeeconomic and financial relations between countries, the strengthening of the process of integration of European countries and the whole world, the development of science and technology, the continuous flow of scientific and technical information Nowadays, the importance of foreign languages as effective factors of organic exchange deserves great attention. Also, at the stage of economic, scientific, technical and cultural development, a foreign language is widely used as a means of oral and written communication between representatives of different peoples of the world. Due to the rapid development of knowledge and technologies, translators who have practical skills in translating scientific and technical texts related to various fields, covering all aspects in today's society and the changing conditions of the modern economy. Translation activity has faced several problems throughout history. Although these problems vary from time to time and from culture to culture, some commonalities can be observed. The past and present problems of translation can be compared as follows:

Previous translation problems:

1. Vocabulary and knowledge limitations: In the past, translators often did not have enough vocabulary and resources for their own language. Due to the limited sources of knowledge, the translation process was complicated.
2. Context and cultural differences: When translators translate from one language and culture to another, it is very difficult to accurately convey the content and spirit of the work. Correct understanding and translation of cultural aspects was important.
3. Lack of reliable sources: Materials used in translation, including dictionaries and manuals, were scarce. This has seriously affected the quality of the translation.
4. Religious and political censorship: Translators have faced religious or political censorship while translating some works. In the process of translation, some parts of the works were omitted or edited.



### Current problems of translation:

1. Fluctuations in language: Modern language is changing rapidly, and new terms, slang and expressions are emerging, forcing translators to stay up to date. The emergence of new terms in the technical and social spheres creates difficulties.
2. Artificial intelligence and automated translation: Thanks to technological progress, automated translation services (Google Translate, DeepL) have appeared based on artificial intelligence. However, they are still not up to the level of human translation, especially for complex texts and contexts.
3. Cultural sensitivity and inclusiveness: Nowadays, translators need to pay more attention to cultural sensitivity and inclusiveness. This is especially evident in social justice, gender and race issues.
4. Multilingualism and localization: Modern companies often cover global markets, so the need for translation into different languages has increased. The localization process (that is, taking into account cultural specificities when translating into a language) is a major challenge in this field.
5. Lack of qualified translators: Although there are many translators, there is a shortage of high-quality professionals who know their field perfectly. This affects the quality of the translation. Translation has always been a complex process, and these problems evolve over time, creating new challenges. The invention of the computer helped create electronic dictionaries and later computer-assisted translation programs. The translation made with their help does not include the semantic side of the text and the resulting emotional side. The challenges of such assistant translators are similar to self-learning artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, such tools are indispensable in translation activities, especially in large translation agencies. There are also online services for automatic translation of individual words, sentences and whole phrases (for example, Google Translate), which are based on statistical information about the translation of individual phrases by people. Services of translation agencies in most countries of the world is in demand, because the need for translation exists in many areas of human activity. Thus, the translation of technical, business, tourism, everyday and other fields provides and language barrier for millions of people on our planet every day helps to cope.

In conclusion, translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, thanks to which we openly study all the details of human history. No nation can develop in its shell, on its own. It rises by learning the achievements, shortcomings, and experiences of other nations. To implement this process, we definitely feel the need for the science of translation and translation studies. Studying the history of translation allows us to learn about the cultures and civilizations that existed in society many centuries ago. Today, translation is necessary for us like water and air, because the importance of translation is important in the educational process, trade, diplomatic relations and cultural relations.

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