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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF TRANSLATION
AND THE ENTRY OF TRANSLATED WORKS IN UZBEK
LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT: *this article provides full information about the linguistic characteristics of the general concepts of the development of Uzbek and English translation studies and the introduction of translated works into the literature, and is one of the tools of representation and expression in the field of development of translation studies in Uzbek and English languages. It is the discovery of phenomena that consists in making a scientific conclusion and giving a wider understanding to the information about the tools of the science of translation.*

Key words: *translation studies, fiction, lexical, grammatical and linguistic, semantics, sentence structure.*

Modern literature has a great place in today's rapidly developing world. In addition to national works, examples of translations from world literature will not fail to have an impact on the reader. One of the rich ways of literary literature is translation of scientific and artistic works from world literature into the native language. Translation is a complex art. A lot of conflicting opinions and views about its nature have been born. Even with a purely practical approach, the complexity of the rebirth of an artistic and scientific work in one language was

visible. Neither theater nor cinema can develop without translation. Each genre and type of translation has its own translation problems.

Each genre and type of translation has its own problems, and translation methods play an important role in creating images of literary works, placing their main themes and motives, as well as shaping artistic time and space. The works being translated are fundamental documents that provide not only factual but also subtextual information. Uncovering the ideological-aesthetic content and often hidden meanings of the text, when semantically insufficient images are added, it becomes semantically enriched and serves as a signal that triggers certain associative meanings. In order for the translation process to be correct and understandable, the translator must work with the work as a whole, and must have certain historical and cultural foundations.

Translation studies contributes to the spiritual culture and artistic development of the people. Philosophical categories, literary motifs such as eternity, conscience and human duty are used in our poetry, and good translations of Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" in poetic form and high poetic works such as "Divine Comedy" have been achieved. K. Yashin, V.Zohidov, I. Sultonov, A.Mukhtar, L.Qayumov, J. The services of A. Sharipov are great. Cholpon's novel "Night" ("Night") is translated from Uzbek At the same time, many rare works were translated from French to Uzbek, including Moriak's novel "In the clutches of snakes" (1995, Sh. Minavarov), Voltaire's story "Zadig or fate" (1995, R.Qilichev and M..Kholbekov), Sh.L.Montesque's novel "Persian Names" (1999, Sh. Minavarov, R. Qilichev, H. Orziqulov), L. Keren's novel "Amir Temur's reign" (1999, B. Ermatov), Sh. Perron "Tales of the Mother Goose" (2000), Le Clezio's "Mondo" (2000, Sh. Minavarov) story collections. Giving the uniqueness of the Uzbek mentality in translation requires great skill from the translator. It is clear that people living in two different countries have different ways of life, thoughts and thinking. Adapting and translating different ideas is a complex matter.

The purpose of the translation is to introduce the reader or listener, who does not know the language of the original text, to the spirit of the work. The

reason why the work of translation is so widespread is that: Translation is the science of brotherhood, fraternity, and friendship. Translation brings a long distance closer, translation makes a stranger a brother and an acquaintance dear.

The theoretical issues of translation, especially literary translation, have been widely studied, and now there are more than 30 translation specialists with academic degrees, more than ten monographs, collections, and about a thousand scientific articles. "A lot of work has been done in Russian translation studies, with a wide range of practical activities in this area. The textbook "Basics of General Theory of Translation" by A. V. Fyodorov, a master translation scholar, Yu. M. Katser, V. A. Kunin, Ya. Based on the study of the vast experience of I. Resker, V. N. Komissarov, L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Krupnov, R. K. Minyar-Beloruhev, 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 training manuals. Uspensky's stories "Uncle Fyodor", translated from Russian into Uzbek, are examples of works of educational value even for high school students. For example, N.D. Cheburashkin's book "A number of subjects are intended for students of classes IX-X of schools taught in English" had a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek translation school in the early days of Russian translation studies.

Along with ancient knowledge and skills in the creation of the Uzbek school of translation studies, the translation of scientific articles written in Russian into Uzbek and used as textbooks played an important role in the development of this science in our country. Textbooks such as Jumanyoz Sharipov's "From the History of Translation in Uzbekistan" (Tashkent, 1965) and "Theory of Translation" by Ibrahim Gafurov and N. Kambarov became the main source for the Uzbek school of translation studies. Based on the experiences of sister republics, each nation creates its own national translation school and takes into account its unique features. For example, the school of Russian translation acquired a traditional character by translating works from French, Latin, English, German into Russian and vice versa. In Uzbek literature, more than 60 percent of

works have been translated from Russian, and many works of Western European nations have entered Uzbek literature through Russian translations, and the work being translated includes three different schools of translation and different takes different translation steps. At the same time, the Uzbek translation school faces the issue of direct translation of works written in European languages into Uzbek and Uzbek into European languages. Solving this complex creative problem is the main task of the representatives of the advanced translation school today. By skillfully translating the best examples of world literature, the uniqueness of the author of the work, the skill of adapting the chain of events to the semantic and pragmatic features of the translated language is evaluated. The skill of the translator is important in revealing the experiences and feelings of the author of the work. When translating a work from one language to another, grammatical and linguistic norms of language signs are used, differences in deictic signs are taken into account. The translator's vocabulary and closeness to the environment of the translated work are of great importance. In order to reveal the full content of the work, the translator must know and feel the era, culture, and social situation of the author. In many cases, not paying attention to such elementary things leads to the roughness of the work, the loss of its identity and a negative opinion about it in the reader.

Visible mistakes in the titles of translated works, or the use of inappropriate words also undermine the authority of the work. After all, there are works whose titles are translated mainly based on the given reality, and using words that express the essence of the work has a good effect. One such work is "Pride and prejudice" - "Sense va Pride", in this work the experiences of young women in the Middle Ages, their feelings, as well as social and political situations are revealed. And the fact that their inheritance rights are much lower than men's is also condemned in the work. Therefore, the main character's pride and his unique strong character and experiences can be understood from the translated title of the work. In addition to providing the essence of the content, adaptation to the reader's language is also one of the subtle secrets of translation. The lexical translation of Sense and Pride from English is actually translated as "Pride and

Prejudice" and the word "Superstition" is a dictionary of the Uzbek language. In the book of meanings, it means "previous knowledge, misconception". In order to reveal his individual skills, the translator used the word sense, which shows the essence of the book, instead of the word superstition, and to show the artistic harmony of the words. Replaced pride and pride - pride and pride. With this, the translator brings out the rhyming of the word and reminds the young generation that in the national Uzbek education, care for a child, especially for a girl, comes before her pride. Due to the great interest in the examples of fiction literature in our country, the interest in foreign languages is increasing day by day, and the number of those who learn them is also increasing. It is no secret that literary progress cannot be formed without translation. The various tasks and foundations of translation are not a secret to many. Writers whose works have been translated into other languages may be recognized by readers, but not to forget about the rich ideological content of the work, not to deviate from its normative patterns, not to spoil its quality, give a warning to many translators. eating It is difficult to be a good translator until you master the original language and reveal its pragmatic aspects. Only a translator who has a good knowledge of this language can skillfully use the nuances of the mother tongue and show the interrelationship of words smoothly.

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