

An Overview of Development in Translation Theory

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Annotation. One invaluable activity that unites communities and individuals and facilitates communication and conversation is the process of translation. It goes all the way back to the dawn of human history. Since translation science is founded on a wide range of historical processes, there are many variables to consider when defining the word "translation process." By the second half of the 20th century, it was widely accepted that morphological aspects of texts needed special attention and that artistic influences in written texts might not be fully understood by the intended audience. As a result, linguistic approaches that were oriented toward the source text were used. The source text serves as the criterion in this method. Translators that have this knowledge base their translations solely on the words they are translating, without considering the overall context of the text. The target culture reader is not expected to be as impacted by source text-oriented translation as the source culture reader is.

Key words: Translation theory, linguistic, literal translation, comparative analysis, scientific work

Translation is a type of creative activity that defines the process of translating the content of one language using another language. A translation of any content is evaluated against the source text, and these evaluation criteria may look different in different societies. Translation content has a different appearance depending on its essence, types, functions, time and space dimensions.

The above-mentioned definitions are mainly implemented in the scope of three types of translation activities: literary, linguistic and machine translation.

Although translation has facilitated the exchange of various forms of news and messages for several centuries, the formation of translation theory dates back to the 20th century. Research and intuitive technologies inherent in the practice of translation led to the formation of translation studies. The concept of translation studies includes general and special theories of translation and theories of machine translation. [3;173] One of the important tasks of translation studies is to study the processes of translation of artistic works of one linguistic community into another, and comparative analysis of the written and spoken texts of the original and the translation. This once again confirms that the object of study of translation studies is a union of humanities with language and text as an expression of human spiritual culture in society.

In the XIX-XXI centuries, many scientists had a great influence on the development of translation theory in European translation activities. Professor Peter Newmark has made significant progress in the field of translation studies through his translation work. Peter Newmark is a scholar with many years of experience in the field of translation theory in literature and has taught the art of translation. Peter Newmark made significant advances in the fields of interpretation and semantics. According to him, the main focus of text translation is on the semantic content of the text, while the main focus of interpretation is on the listener's understanding and response. According to Peter Newmark, the diversity of texts must account for this inconsistency. [Gafurov, page 45] In the 20th century, Peter Newmark enriched the theory of translation with works such as "Introduction to Translation", "Translation Guide".

The American linguist Catford referred to the grammar of one order in the theory of translation. Catford divided the translation into categories, formed an interchange between levels, structures, word categories, combinations and systems. He set more limits on the possibilities of translation than other theorists. In his book "Linguistic Analysis and Translation" he shows the meaning of context as the basis of translation and sees the theory of translation as the basis of a new theory of language and a stronger foundation of philosophy.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the first works on the theory of translation were published in Europe and Uzbekistan. Translations of works of art and articles related to them were published in 1919 in the "World Literature" publishing house, founded on the initiative of M. Gorky. For the first time, it was necessary to abandon literal translation in 1931 by M.P. Alekseyev noted.

The master of translation criticism, K. I. Chukovskiy, pointed out the lack of scientific works on the problems of translation, and his work "The Art of Translation" arouses great interest in the analysis and theory of translation among young philological scholars.

The translation of the works of the classics of world literature into the Russian language through the publishing house "Academia" serves as the main source for entering the literature of many nations. The role of "Academia" publishing house is incomparable in the indirect translation of examples of the literature of the peoples of the world into Uzbek, the creation of scientific works on translation criticism and the theory of translation, and the development of the science of translation studies in Uzbekistan. Uzbek writers such as A. Qadiri, Cholpon, U. Nasir, G. Gulom, Oybek contributed to the development of the European-Uzbek translation practice by translating many classic works of world literature into Russian. The first scientific works on translation criticism and translation theory, the first articles and treatises on the level of translation works in Uzbekistan A. Ayub, Cholpon, A. Qadiri, M. Royiq, Elbek, U. Nasir, S. Siddiq, O. Hashim, H. Olimjon, G. Gulam S. Husayn, Aybek and other talents began to be written. In the translation of Gogol's "Marriage" and Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet", S. Husain put forward the opinion that the writer who is translating a literary work should approach it as if he were writing an original work, literary translation requires knowledge and artistry. V. Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet" was translated by Cholpon indirectly in prose, that is, from P. Kanshin's Russian prose translation. In this way, the need for a theory for the development of translation and the analysis of translated works began to be felt. One of the first scientific works on translation theory was S.E. Palastrov's "For the quality of translation of works of art" and orientalist M. Salye's articles were published in Russian.

Translational scientist Sanjar Siddiq contributes to solving the problems of translation practice by analyzing translations from Russian into Uzbek. The translator scientist was one of the first to comment on the linguistic principles of translation theory, and his theories on the translation of phraseological expressions, proverbs, proverbs and idioms became a great impetus for translation studies.

After the Second World War, N. Alimuhammedov's publications and criticisms about the translation skills of A. Qahhor, M. Islami, A. Mukhtar played a major role in the development of translation theory. N. Alimuhammedov's article entitled "Some comments on the art of translation" is one of the works that serve to raise the literary translation work to the level of art in our country.

Therefore, the content, composition and direction of translation theory and translation concepts change depending on time and space. In Europe, the idea of translation is measured by millennia, and the development of translation theory by five or six centuries, while in Russia and Uzbekistan, these processes are measured by decades

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