

SELF STUDY

THEME: History of translation. Translation in ancient times.
Schools of translation. Development of translation in Europe and
Uzbekistan.

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SAMARKAND-2016

History of translation. Translation in ancient times. Schools of translation. Development of translation in Europe and Uzbekistan.

Plan:

- 1. Main representatives of translation history of the West.**
- 2. Role of translation in the life of peoples of the East**

When we talk about the history of translation, we should think of the theories and names that emerged at its different periods. In fact, each era is characterized by specific changes in translation history, but these changes differ from one place to another. For example, the developments of translation in the western world are not the same as those in the Arab world, as each nation knew particular incidents that led to the birth of particular theories. Perhaps the best documented example of translation history is that of the Bible, but the work of scholars and great thinkers from all over the world has also been translated. We can divide history of translation into 2 type: translation history in the West and translation history in the East.

❖ Main representatives of translation history of the West.

The first historical stage of development of translation began from Antiquity. Greece spread great culture, which was inherited by the Romans. Romans took a lot from the Greeks. The translation of literary works is a form of cultural intercommunication. Famous Roman writer Cicero translated speeches of Greek orators into Latin without breaking the norms of the language. Mostly translators of the Antiquity used exact translation.

As it's known, the history of Middle Ages, in its early stage, was tightly connected with the expansion of Christian teaching. The Bible was translated into many local languages and it was stipulated to be reformed a movement. It should be noted that the translation of the Bible into the languages of European nations played a great role in the final forming of their literary languages as well. In the epoch of feudalism translations of religious texts were rather widely spread and distinctly reflected the principle of a word for word translation, which was contrasted with the principle of free translation.

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- Oral translation -was used in diplomatic practice, trade and military service.
- Written translation -was divided into communicative and artistic. The first one included translation made in the kings' offices, translations of orders, diplomatic negotiations.

Translation in the I -VIII centuries . Alfred the king of Wessex- He translated specially chosen works from Latin into the Wessex dialect of the English language for the purpose of enlightenment. In the VII century monks from Ireland came to Italy. They brought their own libraries with them. They enlightened the works of Aristotle, Demosthenes, Cicero, Gracie, Vergili, Lucretius, Ovid, Venal, and etc. Irish monks opened new schools, rewrote the manuscripts and were possibly busy with translations into Latin. In the reign of Karl the Great (768-814) the first flourishing was observed or it was called «The Caroling Renaissance». Many scientists from Italy, Spain, Ireland and England were invited at that time. Karl the Great opened monastery schools, organized special committee that checked the mistakes. Many poems, sacred works, chronicles were written. A scientific group existed by the royal court, was named «The Academy of Karl the Great». The translation was mentioned.

TRANSLATION IN THE IX CENTURY .Alfred (849-901) — King of the West-Saxons, chose theological, historical and philosophical works for translation, which to his mind were to favor the growth of education. The first translation works of Alfred are «Dialogues», «Anglo-Saxon Chronicle», «Cura Pastorals» («Pastoral care»). «Cura Pastorals» was translated in the IX century. The aim of that book was to help the priests. Besides them Alfred the Great ordered to write the history of England, the name of this book «The Anglo-Saxon chronicle».

At that time books were translated into different dialects of the English language. Two tendencies existed:

- *Free* - which reflects the spirit of the content in a language and a text, preserves the requirements of the language.
- *Word for word renderings* - which destroyed the main content of the text and the language, was used in Bible (it was translated into Latin and Greek) and in philosophic works.

In the X century. Monasteries developed translation activity. The translation activity of Notker (950-1022) was the brightest one. He also created new words that did not exist in the German language and put such terms as «science», «knowledge», «scientific research», «proof», «perfection», «intellect» and so on into German vocabulary.

TRANSLATION IN THE XI-XII CENTURIES. In 1130 the Toledo Translation School was founded. It was the first school with the official status. The initiators of the school were archbishops - Toledo Raymond and Chastely Raymond. The Spanish Toledo Translation School translated literature in written form by the eastern scientists into western languages. That school was called «The Great School». The translators of that school also translated books of the North African scientists from Arabic into Latin. It helped to develop the European culture and science. They translated into Latin those books, which were translated from Greek into Arabic. Translation played the main role as a bridge, which connects the East and West. The progressive development of French literature changed the system of the English language. For a space of a long period there was some kind of originality of 3 languages in England:

- French- was the language of the royal court and aristocracy,
- The English language - of the rest sections of population,

- The Latin language - of science and intermediary between the French and English languages. Latin functioned not only as a language of church and handwriting, but also as a colloquial language.

TRANSLATION IN THE XIII CENTURY. In the reign of Hacon IV, in XIII c., there were the translations of French chivalrous novels, prosaic sagas. They were word for word translations. though Hacon himself ordered to translate French novel about Tristan written by Tom in 1175. Later it was named «Saga about Tristan and Isond». There were also such translations as «Saga about Alice and Rosamound», «Saga about Karl the Great and his knights», «Saga about Event». Aristip Palermo translated Plato's works «Phedon» and «Menon» into Latin. He also translated Ptolomey's work from Arabian into Latin. The translation had spread widely and influenced on the formation of the medieval astronomic system.

TRANSLATION IN THE XIV CENTURY. **Geoffrey Chaucer** (1340-1400) was one of the most prominent poets in the history of English literature and also was busy with translations. He translated the poem «A novel about Rose».

Noble ladies, **Elizabeth Nassau** and **Heleanor Austrian**, were **first women** translators in the history of translation. They made translations of French chivalrous novels too («Pont and Sydonia», «Gouge Shapelier»). *They used free rendering in their works.*

TRANSLATION IN THE XV CENTURY. From the XV century translations from the Greek language were appeared. The works concerning haunting, agriculture and medicine took the main place among translations. We can make a conclusion that in England translation developed rapidly during the period of the X-XV centuries. Translation studies brought together work in a wide variety of fields, including linguistics, literary study, history, anthropology, psychology and economics. During these centuries such great translators, scientists, as Ælfric, Adelrad, Galfrid, R. Bacon J. Wickliffe, Geoffrey Chaucer, J. Lidgeit, W. Caxton and many other translators appeared. They made a great contribution to the world translation art, enriched English culture.

TRANSLATION IN THE XVI-XVII CENTURY. XVI century is famous for its translations in spite of different wars. Scholars tried to develop every field of science. According to written books, translation of Latin drama played great role.

Philemon Holland (1552-1637), English scholar and translator translated «The history of the World», commonly called «The Natural Historic of C. Plinius Secundus». P. Holland was against the use of foreign words of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in translation. He appreciated the translations in which the linguistic peculiarities of the English were followed. English travelers, businessmen - diplomats continued connection with East through Russia. Two cultural centers of ancient Movaraunnahr: Samarkand and Bukhara were the centers of international commerce. J. Gersey and A. Jennicson came to Bukhara and Urgench through Moscow (XVI cen.) and tried to set diplomatic links together with trade. One could meet a lot of Arabic and Turkic (an old Uzbek language) words in their memories and time-by-time absorbed in English.

At the end of the XVII century oriental studies formed as science in England, famous specialists appeared in order to research and translate the ancient Asian culture until the end of their life. G. Sale was one of the first European who translated the whole Koran into English.

TRANSLATION IN THE XX-XXI CENTURY. The English translators made a great contribution to the development of translation and they tried to represent the Uzbek writers' and poets' works in the English language. In 1909 Talbot made a new translation of «Boburnoma». Levitskaya and Fitterman in their book «Problems of translation» tried to reveal the ways of

translation of English specific features which cause difficulty in translation from English into Russian such as passive constructions, homonymic forms, conversion and stylistic methods. They tried to work out the methods of translation to show national properties of English and Russian languages. The authors gave grammatical transformation in translation. The translation of emotionally coloured words is described very well. **Komissarov** in his book («The translation word» M. 1973) sees translation theory moving in three directions: the denotative (information-translation), the semantic (precise-equivalence) and the transformational (transposition of relevant structures). His theory of equivalence distinguishes five levels: lexical units, collocations, information, situation, and communication.

❖ **Role of translation in the life of peoples of the East**

Translation in the I-IX centuries. There were two great translation schools:

- 1) *Baghdad translation school* - which was busy with translating, commentating and copying out of classic Greek scientists' works in Arabian (the scientific center of Arabian Caliphate),
- 2) *Toledo translation school* - in Spain, which was busy with translating Arabic scientific literature into Western European languages. Both of them played great role in the development of World science.

By the initiation of Al-Ma'mun "Baytul-Hikma" ("The house of Sages") was founded in Baghdad which was very famous in the East. Hundreds of scientists of the East worked in the Academy. Translators translated foreign books and manuscripts into Arabian. The scientists in "Baytul-Hikma" were from Turkistan, especially from Khorazm, Ferghana, Bukhara, Shash, Samarkand and Khurasan. The main activity of the academy was translation.

In the X century. Khorazm translation school was founded. It had its own traditions; translators of that school translated many *nasri, historical* works written in verse into Turkic. Great thinker-scientist as Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, and Makhmud Kashgari are considered translators of our ancient culture and literature. "Khisrav and Shirin" by N. Ganjavy, «Guliston» by S. Sherozy, «Zafarnoma» (Message of triumph) by Sh. Ali Yazdy, «Makhzanul Asror» by Nizomy, «Shayboninoma» by M. Solih, «Shohnoma», «Nasihatul-milk» (Advice to Kings), by Firdausi, «Kalila and Dimna», «Qobusnoma» are considered to be valuable among them.

Translation in the XI-XII-XIII centuries.

Makhmud Koshgari - He was a compatriot of Beruni and Ibn Sino, wrote valuable dictionary "Devonu lugati turk". He gave words of different dialects of Turkic tribes and their Arabic equivalents.

Abulkasim Mahmud bin Umar Zamahshari - He was the first in Central Asia who made Arabic-Persian dictionary «Mukaddimatul adab» (Introduction to the belles - letters). The analysis of his works helps the learning of translation in Uzbekistan, because he used in his works many terms from the field of agriculture and trade, which were translated by him from other languages. It should be noted that valuable work «Kalila and Dimna» which was written in the III-IV centuries of BC, first was translated into Uzbek in the XIII century. Amir Shaykh Akhmad (Suhayli is his penname) was one of the amirs of Sultan Khusain Boyqoro. He ordered to Voiz Koshifi to translate «Kalila and Dimna» into Persian. After the translation «Kalila and Dimna» got the name «Anvari Suhayli» and was widely spread in Central Asia.

Kutb Horazmi - . In 1340 he translated the poem «Husrav and Shirin» by N. Ganjavi into the Uzbek language. This translation of Kutb Horazmi was the most considerable translated work of art literature during the period of X-XIV centuries. In his translation Kutb Horazmi used all richness of Uzbek language skillfully.

Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) - No matter how the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi was busy with literal and scientific work he translated his master Abdurakhman Jomi's works such as "Chil Khadis" (Forty khadises or sayings), "Nafohatul-uns" (The breath of friends), "Nazmul javohir" (Chain of jewels) into Uzbek. Besides them he translated some stories from Fariddin Attor's "Mantiquttayir".

In the XVII-XVIII centuries Uzbek translators used the principle of free translation in their works. This can be seen in the works of Khomushi and Mukhammad Temur. Khomushi translated a part of "Shohnoma" with nasr and nazm, he gave main attention to the plot of the work. He didn't give the exact translation of expressions and descriptions in verses of Firdausi, in majority places he used artistic means, which belong to the epos of Uzbek nation.

Translation in the XX-XXI centuries. English literature began to be translated since 30th of the XX century. Since nowadays several American and Latin American writers' novels and stories, prose more than 20 books by English writers and poets, Shakespeare's sonatas, Byron's poems had been translated into Uzbek. Before that period only one English book «The adventures of Robinson Crusoe» was translated into Uzbek. Mukhammad Fozilbek Otabek translated this book from English into Uzbek in 1911.

Abdulla Kadiri - had done great services to the country and the development of translation. Abdulla Kadiri had already learnt the Arabic, Russian, Persian, Turkish, Tatar, and Azarbaijani languages. His translations gave much for the development of translation theory in Uzbekistan. He paid much attention to the adequate equivalence in translation. He writes that it is impossible to embrace all the cases of semantic differences between two languages .

Gaybulla Salamov - was the founder of translation theory and translation school in Uzbekistan. G. Salamov devoted his life to the foundation of translation history in Uzbekistan. In his books he enlightened the place of Uzbek translators in the development of world translation theory. G. Salamov gave the crucial analysis of the translation of «Boburnoma» by foreign translators in his book «Babur - traveller».

Translation science continued to develop in the XX century too. The translations of artistic works became our cultural treasure. They played an important role in the development of cultural relations of Uzbek and Russian people. Especially, in this century Russian translators translated A. Navoi's works. For example S. Lipkin translated «Sabbai Sayyor» and it was published in 1948. Translations done from Western European languages reached us only through Russian before Independence. Owing to Independence many literal, historical and other works have been translating from English into Uzbek and vice versa. We hope the XXI century will be the century of technical translation. No doubt that the scientists will work at the computerization of translation. More and more translators around the world are adding courses in translation.

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