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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### THE HISTORY OF UZBEK transliteration IN THE XX CENTURY

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#### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues the transliteration formation and development of Uzbekistan in the last century as an independent field. It also focuses on the organization of translation groups, methodological support and translation work in higher education institutions.

## INTRODUCTION

As it turns out, translations bring nations closer to one another. Transliteration has been tested for the sake of progress, political and ideological crises. The translator serves for the expansion of economic, political, scientific and cultural relations among peoples. National literature in connection with the process and the effect of one-ordinates, the common universal themes, ideas, and lead to the emergence of various literary and aesthetic forms. If it was not necessary to translate it, perhaps, the significance of Alisher Navoiy's creativity did not have universal significance, and Shakespeare's immortal dramas would only be spiritual property belonging to the English.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Linguistic studies that have emerged in recent times pay great attention to translation problems. The majority of translation studies are widely used in the theory and practice of translation and theoretical issues that reflect the essence of the industry. This proves that translation studies attract more and more researchers.

**The translation may be described as follows in terms of linguistic interpretation:** Translation of a complex form of human activity is a creative process of rebuilding a single language of speech (text) on the basis of other language means,

preserving its form and content. At the same time, the translator needs a good scientific knowledge. Although the translation philosophy in our country has originally been formed from the 50s of the 20th century, the translation practice has thousands of years of history. It should not be understood that translation had not developed without being theorized during those thousands of years. Works translated in scientific, historical, political, religious, philosophical and literary fields into Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Russian have been translated into many languages for centuries, even though they have not been recorded, according to certain laws. The impact of translation on the development of every nation's literature is so great. The translation history is comparable to the history of literature. Translation in Uzbek literature has ancient roots. Mahmud Qoshgari, Rabghusi, Kutb, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others' works are directly related to the transliteration. The 20th century Uzbek writers Chulpan, GafurGulom, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaykhzoda, Zulfiya, MirzakalonIsmoiliiy, Asqad Mukhtar, Mirkarim Osim, Ozod Sharafiddinov, Kodir Mirmuhamedov, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Ibrahim Gafurov, Muhammad Ali, MirpulatMirza and other well-known writers who can serve as mature translators. Foreign language learning and translation are both two-way tools leading to a single objective. At the same time, they are inextricably linked. Translation requires knowledge of the original language of the text. But knowing a foreign language is just one of the requirements of translation. Russian scholar Plekhanov pointed out three main conditions of translation:

- 1) Perfect knowledge of the language in which the work is written;
- 2) Perfect knowledge of the language in which the work is being translated;
- 3) To be aware of the subject matter in the translated work.

Furthermore, translators should have acquired his/her mother tongue perfectly, so as to express his/her ideas clearly and freely. If a sentence relates to a literary translation, the interpreter must also have the ability to imagine. Finally, it is necessary to know the subject of the work, the author's creative biography. That is why; teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions together with translation activities play an important role in the development of this area. On December 15, 1965, the Special Council of Uzbekistan issued a decree "On measures to improve the quality of literary translation in the republic". By decision, universities and several other pedagogical institutes found compulsory subjects on the theory and practice of translation.

In the 1966-1967 academic year, a special course on comparative methodology and translation was read at the IV course of the Faculty of Philology at the Tashkent State University (National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek). In addition to the direct philology direction, in 1969-1970 academic year at the faculty of journalism at the Department of Journalism of Tash SU was organized department of translation theory and editorial and publishing work. From 1973 to 1974 it was transformed into the theory of translation, radio and television. Finally, from the 1975-1976 academic year, the Department of independent translation theory, which conducts training courses and workshops at the faculties of Philology, Journalism, Oriental and Roman-German languages, has been set up and is now active on the basis of the Faculty of Philology. The teaching of translators at state universities was as follows:

- She has been involved in the curriculum of Translation Studies and Practice (70 hours) at the Faculties of Romance-German Philology and Oriental Languages.
- Alumni of the university, besides their core specialization, have also gained specialization as a translator.
- From 1976 to 1977, translation groups were formed at the Tashkent State University.

According to UNESCO, 8.74 percent of world-wide publications in 1960 have been translated into several languages. In the 1975 Helsinki Summit on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a special attention was paid to the translation of the historical document, signed by 35 world leaders, in which Article 3 of the title "Cultural Cooperation and Exchange Trade" preparation and professional development, publishing assistance in publishing translation works, compiling a list of books that need to be translated, interpretation the further development of tint. This testifies to the fact that this issue is of international significance. In the second half of the last century, there were 9 publishing houses and more than 580 bookstores in Uzbekistan. During the period from 1960 to 1965, 328 books were translated from Uzbek into other languages, while in 1971 371 translation works were published in Uzbek in 13,483 copies. These books are translated from 30 languages. About 56 percent of the total published books are translated. During the period from 1971 to 1975, Gafur Gulom Literature and Art and Young Guard

publishing houses published 4940 printed books on 500 titles. In the 70s of the last century, 60 percent of the total translation of the Uzbek language into Russian is made up of translations of the Russian translations. The book sales have boosted the publication work and the need to improve translation work. Discussions about how to translate from the beginning of the translation practice into native language - word-by-word or free translation advantage. There are several types of translation I shining,

- *The first method is original and creative translation*, this type of translation in harmony with the general rules of English grammar. All this provides the author with the goal of reaching the reader.
- *The second method s KJV translation*, the text of the author is available to convert. The sensitivity of the work is lost. This word-for-word translation is not used because of the lack of creative intelligence in the country, which has previously had a great deal of foreign language skills, since the number of current tariffs, which is now available in other languages, has not been used.
- *The third method is translated in freestyle* and was popular in the middle of the last century; it is based on the number of applications, the translator works with simple words and short description of the contents. As a result, the representatives of other nationalities who read the work in a simplified way, not in authoritarian form, may not have a misunderstanding of the author's work.
- *The fourth method is personification (idiom)*; used to strengthen the translation, this type of translation work uses metaphors ambitiously, may use expressions without direct translation. This is a fake idea of the text. As a result, the image of the author is broken.
- *The fifth method adaptive translation*, this scheme has been accessed since the 30-40th years of the twentieth century, with this type of access to the original form of the work. It is more common in comedy genre scenes; it was used in translations of poetry.
- *The sixth method – author sided translation*, the translation work is carried out with the consent of the author and the content will be saved. However, the translator submits a work to his style, resulting in a new work.
- *The seventh method (adaptive translation)*, translators, based on a theoretical, based on the level of the students, typical examples of classic literature and modern language, a short, simple and laconic expression is possible. Work needs to be written in the language or multiple languages and translation is carried out within the framework.
- *The eighth method is the academic translation* which is used to study the work. The rhythm of poetry cannot be ignored. As a result, the emotional sensitivity of the work disappears.
- *The ninth method is translation through lingua franca*, in which the works of the literature are translated from the second language to the Uzbek language and sometimes from the third language. Basically, such works are translated from Russian. This resulted in a foreign language in the Soviet era; it was caused by lack of qualified translators who could translate directly into Uzbek. This method brings two-fold increase in the number of errors in a translated work.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on this, we consider the following suggestions appropriate. Translation studies are not limited to literary works, so taking into account the translation of scientific, historical works. Translating works contributes to the development of world culture, as well as the integration of different nations and ethnicities. Taking into consideration these issues, translation studies require further scientific improvement.

### Conclusion

Over the last few years, our country has achieved considerable results in translation practice. In particular, the translation of the literature recommended by the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan in translation from the world and brother tongue to the Uzbek language, from the Uzbek language to the world and

brother language is successfully carried out. Today, translators, with decent wages, as well as translation work for the introduction of partial payments beforehand lead to positive changes in this area.

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