

## TRANSLATION THEORY AND TRENDS IN ITS DEVELOPMENT

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**Annotation:** Translation is a type of literary creation that consists of recreating text in one language in another. Translation is the most important view of interethnic communication. Depending on the nature of the original and reconstructed text, artistic translation, scientific translation and other types are distinguished. It can also have views such as “tafsir”, “tabdil”, commentary in the way it reflects the original. In this article, opinions and reflections are made on the theory of translation and the trends of its development.

**Keywords:** Translation, theory, history, today, development Trends, review, translators.

Translation arose in ancient times due to the need for interaction, communication between people of different tribes. This type of mouthpiece, called translator, is still preserved today. Over time, the requirements for translation go to the update. But the fact that it is a creative character, the art of Re-Creation, does not change. The scope and progress of each people depends on the educational level and, in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of turning from one language to another, as well as a finished translation work.

The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of the language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, an art fact in a work of art. The language of a literary work is the element of "artistic reality" in in ethics. In translation, the process of transferring the artistic meaning in this figurative expressive language to the figurative expressive ground of another language, re-expressing the image with the image occurs. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of artistic thinking of events in the work anew. Based on the requirements of modern translation, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content as a work of art of actuality, maintain national and individual characteristics. The translator relies on the level of development of the native language, interpretive traditions, experiences, and takes into account the presence of various variations.

During the that period, each progressive people translates materials (lyric poetry, messages, technology literature, etc.) from hundreds of peoples of the world from their native language to dozens of areas of science and culture.

20th century Uzbek writers Chulpan, Ghafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdullah Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaykhzoda, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Askad Mukhtar, Erkin Vohidov, Abdullah Oripov, Muhammad Ali and others who have also produced effectively in the field of artistic translation. The science of interpreting translation studies the practice of translation, its peculiarities, history, principles, principles and principles, helps to act taking into account the choice of a work for turning into a translator, linguistic differences and other features inherent in actuality national traditions.

In the Uzbek literature of the 20th century, translationalism arose and took shape as a special branch of science. Skilled translators such as Chulpan, Sanjar Siddiq not only initiated the translation literature of this period, but also the science of translation studies, articles and treatises on translation were finished. Uzbek translation was mainly progressive in the literary direction. The human aspects of translation began to develop later — after the path to direct translation into Uzbek from many foreign languages was opened.

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Translation is not copying; the aesthetic need of the translator leaves a mark on the translation, beyond its discretion. While the writer artistically expresses his observations from life events in the language, the translator re-embodies the text of the original in a new language medium. To do this, he must know carefully at the author's level of the reality mentioned in the work. In the development of every folk literature, the influence of translation Chic will be great, the history of zero translation is equal to the history of literature. Translation has also developed in Uzbek literature since ancient times. Translation occupies a large place in the work of Mahmud Koshgari, Rabguziy, Qutb, Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi, etc.

Translation as a special science in Uzbekistan was formed from the 2nd of the last century. By the end of the century, about 10 doctors of Sciences, more than 50 candidates of Sciences were in the field. Prof. J. While Sharipov's research is mainly devoted to showing the place of translation in the history of our literature, prof. F. Salomov dealt mainly with issues of modern translatability, showing the influence of language and literary traditions on the translation process. N. Komilov researched past and translations of classical genres.

**In conclusion**, Uzbek translation was mainly progressive in the literary direction. During these periods, many rare works are translated into Uzbek through translation. The linguistic aspects of translation began to develop later — after the path to direct translation into Uzbek from many foreign languages was opened.

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