

IJORCES

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CONFERENCE SERIES ON EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.**

**PUBLISHER: ÇORUM: OGERINT -INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION CENTER OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

IJORCES

**International journal of conference series on education
and social sciences. (Online)**

October 2022

Science Editor: **Sari Lindblom**
Vice-rector and professor at University of Helsinki

Copyright © 2022

By Çorum: Ocerint -International Organization Center of Academic Research

All rights reserved.

Available at ijorces.org

Published:

Çorum: Ocerint -International Organization Center of Academic Research

ISSN 2717-7076

Bursa

Bursa, Turkey

Editorial Board Members

Prof. **Hakan Mete Dogan.** Tokat Gaziosmanpasha University, Turkey

Prof. **Afsun Sujayev,** Institute of Additive Chemistry of the ANAS, Azerbaijan

Prof. **Nadir Mammadli,** Azerbaijan Architecture and Construction University, Azerbaijan

Prof. **Munevver Sokmen,** Konya Food and Agriculture University, Turkey

ELSEVIER



SSRN
Electronic Journal
Library

Universal
Impact Factor



**GAYBULLA SALYAMOV AND JUMANIYOZ SHARIPOV ARE PEOPLE
WHO HAVE MADE A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
UZBEK TRANSLATION.**

Akmalxo'djayeva Dilnoza Laziz qizi

The 3 rd year Bachelor student TSPU named after Nizami

prostorm95@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: **Vallamatova S.S.**

Abstract: Already in ancient times, the Uzbek people, who have an ancient culture, were aware of the wonderful literary works of the East translated into their native language, they became the property of the culture and history of Uzbekistan. The history of Uzbek science and culture is closely connected with translation. Literature was enriched by translation with new motifs, plots, artistic images. That is why the study of the problems associated with the history of translation will help to restore the specific ways of development of Uzbek literature, its relationship with the literatures and cultures of other peoples.

Keywords: literature, language, modern translation, science, culture, contribution, history.

One of the well-known person who contributed a lot to the development of Uzbek translation is Professor Gaybulla Salyamov. Professor Gaybulla Salyamov is an outstanding Uzbek scientist and thinker, a man of encyclopedic knowledge, the founder of the Uzbek school of translation, who made a great contribution to the formation and development of literary translation in Uzbekistan[1]. His numerous works: books, textbooks, manuals, articles, essays are devoted to the art of translation, its history and theory, many significant aspects of translation: bilingualism and multilingualism, interlinear and translation of works of art from the original language, editing, status of translation and translators, creation translation staff, as well as the importance and role of translation in the development of national literature, spirituality and culture of the people, in strengthening intercultural ties[2]. They deal with translation issues related to the national stylistic features of the original language and translation: lexical and stylistic layers, figurative and expressive means, national poetic forms, versification, metric systems; the individual style of the writer and translator, the issues of translation of poetry, prose, dramaturgy, film dubbing. These are his works such as: "Translation of idioms, proverbs and sayings" (1961), "Language and translation" (1966), "Problems of the theory of translation and literary editing" (1973), "Introduction to translation studies" (1978), "Literary Traditions and Literary Translation (1980), Problems of Translation (1983), Fundamentals of Translation Theory (1983)[3].

Not a single significant event in the modern art of translation was left without the attention of a scientist, including the translation of the Holy Quran into modern Uzbek, carried out at the end of the last century by Alaviddin Mansur, the Uzbek translation of the "West-East Divan" by the great German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe, performed Professor Sadriddin Salim, a prominent specialist in the German language, which included 333 rubaiyats of Omar Khayyam, Abdulla Ansori, Hakim Sanai, Adib Sabir Termezi, Sheikh Nazhmeddin Kubro, Jallalidin Rumi, Amir Khusrav Dehlavi, Mirzo Abdukadyr Bedil and other oriental classics, as well as the quatrains of Goethe himself. Gaybulla Salyamov gave lectures on the history and theory of translation and comparative typology of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

His numerous appearances in the press, on radio and television are interesting not only as a prominent linguist and literary critic, theorist and practice of translation, but

also as a teacher and public figure, ideologist[4]. It was Professor Gaibulla Salyamov, possessing great organizational skills, who opened the first in the countries of the former Soviet Union Department of Translation and Comparative Typology at the National University and for 30 years was its permanent head (now there is a museum named after Professor Gaibulla Salyamov), took part in the organization of the Department of Translation and Relations Literature at the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, for many years headed the work of the Council for Translation in the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, was a member of two Councils for the defense of candidate and doctoral dissertations (at the National University and the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan).

The prominent person who also contributed a lot to the development of Uzbek translation is J.Sharipov. Sharipov covered the history of translation not only of works of art, but also of philosophical, historical, geographical, medical, religious books, dictionaries, as well as diplomatic documents and journalistic writings. The monograph contains materials on the history of literature, stylistics, lexicology, and dialectology. The book, based on a comprehensive and thorough study of archival documents, book collections, periodicals, provides rich material on translations made into Uzbek from Arabic, Persian over a long period of time, from the 10th century to the October Revolution. The author reports a lot of new information on the history of the spread of the Russian language and Russian literature in pre-revolutionary Turkestan, shows the influence of the advanced ideas of Russian enlighteners[5].

Sharipov managed to restore the names of the true translators of most of the works. In particular, he collected interesting information about the Uzbek educator, translator of the "Turkestan native newspaper" Sattarkhan, who knew the Russian language well and promoted Russian culture among the local population. The book also provides information about the activities of the predecessors and followers of Sattarkhan - Shakhimardan Ibragimov, Hasan Chanyshiev, Sultan Isfandiyarov, Mullah Alima, Serykbai Okaev, Ali Askar Kalinen, Saidrasul Saidazizov, Gulamiddin Kabirzade, Ibrahim Davran and others. The history of the translation practice of the Uzbek people begins with translations Arabic and Persian books. The works translated from these languages at one time enriched the treasury of our culture, but many of them were undeservedly consigned to oblivion. Most of the book "From the history of translation in Uzbekistan" is devoted to the early period of the history of translation art. The names of prominent representatives of domestic science and culture, such as Farabi, Avicenna, Biruni, Mahmud of Kashgar, Mahmud Zamakhshari, are closely associated with the history of translation. In connection with their translation activities, J.Sharipov brightly illuminated the new aspects of the work of these enlighteners. The book shows the activities of such translators as Qutb Khorezmi, Saif Saroi, Haidar Khorezmi, Alisher Navoi, Munis Khorezmi, and analyzes the translations that belong to their pen[6].

There are many people who improved the translation of the Uzbek language. So far we have provided information about only two people. They are Gaybulla Salyamov and J.Sharipov, we tried to describe their contribution to Uzbek language translation. Apart from these two people, there are many people who contributed to the Uzbek translation.

References

1. <https://uzbekistan.travel/en/c/great-people/>
2. https://www.orexca.com/uzbekistan/prominent_people.htm
3. <https://legacy.uz/en/100-outstanding-manuscript-masterpieces-of-uzbekistan/>
4. <https://www.ziyouz.uz/>
5. Yusufjanova Shakhlo Mukhtorovna "Historical Development of Translation of Phraseological units" International Journal of Culture and Modernity ISSN 2697-2131, Volume 14 <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm>
6. Bakhadirova Dildora Azodovna and Maratova Dilbar Shakasimovna "Formation Of Translation Theory In Uzbekistan" International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR), ISSN: 2643-9670 Vol.5 Issue 5, May - 2021, Pages: 95-96.

ELSEVIER



SSRN
Electronic Journals & Research

Universal
Impact Factor