



THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: This scientific article delves into the evolution of translation by exploring its foundations, pioneers, techniques and tools. By examining the historical roots of this practice and highlighting the contributions of key figures in the field, a comprehensive understanding of translation's development is presented. This article also provides insights into the comparison between the traditional methods of translation and its contemporary applications, showcasing the advancements and innovations that have shaped the practices into what it is today.

Key words: translation, transliteration, transcription, source language (SL), target language (TL), translation theories, translation types, teaching translation.

Main information

Translation has a huge historical stages. History of translation has been a topic has long been debated by scholars and historians. It is widely expected that translation three dates the Bible tells us stories of different languages as well as giving inside interactions of speakers from different areas. They need for translation has been appeared seems the earlier days of human interaction. Whether it can be emotional trade at survival surfaces. The demand for translation services has continue to develop and it is now more vital than ever. Even though the history of translation is a topic that historians and scholars have long debated, it's universally agreed that translation dates way back before the Bible. Since the



earliest days of human interaction, translation has continued to develop, now more than ever, allowing cross-cultural interactions, trade, globalization of the economy, and sharing of knowledge over time. With the help of translation, the world has become more of a melting pot. This in turn also makes translation a more necessary service, spanning different theories, mediums, and civilizations. We'll take you through a fascinating account of the history of translation from antiquity to present-day.

It is said that translation was done in the Mesopotamia era, where Gilgamesh (Sumerian poem) was translated into the Asian language. Other ancient translation works include Buddhist monks translating Indian texts into Chinese. It is said that the first known significant translation was of the Hebrew Bible, dated back to the 3rd century. The need for more translation continued to increase with the expansion of spiritual theories and religious texts. The result of religion brought the drive to spread religion and strengthen faith, which means there was the need to translate religious content into multiple languages.

Among the first known religious translations, is the translation of the Old Testament Bible into Greek in the third century BC. The translation is called the "**Septuagint**", the translation of the Bible from Hebrew into Greek. The translation of the Bible into Greek became the basis of future Bible translations that followed in multiple languages.

Because religion played a huge part in the development of translation, the early church named Jerome as the translation patron saint. In the fourth century AD, Saint Jerome translated the Bible to Latin, and the Latin Bible became predominantly used in the Roman Catholic church. Protestantism was introduced, which also created the necessity to continue translating the Bible and other religious content into other languages. One significant difference between Catholicism and Protestantism was the contrast between crucial passages and the disparity during the translation. In the early professional translation, there was little regard for translation accuracy. This was the period of translation 'adaptation', as there was still no accuracy in the translation of individual words. For example, when a



translator did not understand a word's meaning when translating, they would skip it entirely. This gave the translators a lot of control over their audiences, since they ended up shaping the texts that the people read.

The main theory of translation has always been to understand the languages and subject involved and transfer the information, but there are two opposing theories on the best way to accomplish this. The translation is in my experience one of the most misunderstood disciplines in the world. This is because it appears to be very simple in one regard. So everyone seizes on the most obvious aspects of it immediately and decides that's all there is to it. In other words, the uninitiated see words go in, and other words come out and assume high-quality translation work is all about word substitution with perhaps some light grammar seasoning thrown in. The fact is, though, that translation is a much more complex activity. Not only is "word for word" an insufficient description of what we do, it is also in effect the **exact opposite** of what any translation theory would state as the purpose of the work. The theory of translation is a complex and multidisciplinary field that sits at the intersection of science and art. At its core, linguistic theory of translation is the process of conveying the essence and intent of a source text from one language to another, bridging the gap between different languages and cultures. It involves just linguistic equivalence; it requires a deep understanding of the cultural nuances and context in which the source text was created. Beyond that, there are diverging disciplines, though I believe the overwhelming majority of translators adhere to one over the other.

The less popular concept of general translation these days is the idea that our goal should be to render a translation that hews as closely as possible to the word choice, phrasing, and style of the original. This might seem like the preferable method, but it can result in some dense and difficult-to-understand translations because adhering to the grammar and style of one language in another takes some difficult contortionism, language-wise.



There are many forms of communication. It is one of the distinct features of human language. It allows speakers and listeners from different cultures and languages to communicate effectively without misinterpretation of any sort. Transcription and translation are some of the tools used in ensuring this ease of communication. However, it is quite important to know the unique differences between transcription and translation. Hence, we take a look at transcription vs translation in language: where it is used, how it is used, and when both can be combined for effective communication. Let's get down right to it.

Transcription is the process of converting audio or video content to a written format of the same language. Transcription deals with two forms of language; the spoken or recorded voices and the written form. However, it deals mainly with just one language. The goal is to supply the voice notes in text. Transcription also deals with non-verbal language forms. This includes sign language. What's more? Language forms like gestures, emotions, feelings can also be transcribed. This depends totally on the preference of the owner of the transcript file. Transcription produces the most accurate results when the conversion is by a native speaker of the language. Transcription or copying the sound;

For example: can de cologne-adi kolon. Transliteration is the process of representing or intending the represent a word, phrase or a text in a different script or writing system. Transliterations are designed to convey the pronunciation of the original word in a different script allowing readers or speakers of that script to approximate the sounds and pronunciation of the original word. Transliteration, on the other hand makes a language a little more accessible to people who are unfamiliar with that languages alphabet. Transliteration focuses more on pronunciation than meaning which is especially useful when discussing foreign people, places and cultures.

Here is a common example: Think about the Russian word for „Hello” -Здравствуйте. In English, we write it as „Zdravstvuyte” -that is transliteration! We are not changing the meaning of the word, we are just changing the script so English speakers can pronounce it.



Conclusion. The aim of the chapter has been a highlight developments that have taken place in translation theory, belong to the approaches of transliteration. The translation history began a long time ago, when people had already spread around the Earth but only began to express themselves verbally, translation per se didn't exist. Only after different groups and communities began trading with one another, the idea of interpreters and (much later) translators took shape. In addition to this, the chapter opened with the general perspectives about translation, debate that characterised these two approaches were also discussed above. Furthermore, the description of transliteration is also provided some examples and the importance of it proven by theoretical topics.

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