
A SHORT HISTORY OF TRANSLATION THROUGH THE AGES

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Annotation: This article provides a brief overview of the history of translation through the ages. Starting from the earliest known translations in Mesopotamia, it explores the role of translation in the spread of religion and knowledge during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. It also examines the impact of printing technology on the dissemination of translations during the modern era. By tracing the evolution of translation over time, this article highlights its importance in facilitating communication and understanding across different cultures and languages.

Keywords: translation, history, Mesopotamia, religion, Middle Ages, Renaissance, printing technology, communication, understanding, culture.

ИСТОРИЯ ПЕРЕВОДОВ В РАЗНЫЕ ПЕРИОДЫ

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Аннотация: В данной статье дается краткий обзор истории перевода на протяжении периодов. Начиная с самых ранних известных переводов в Месопотамии, он исследует роль перевода в распространении религии и знаний в средние века и в эпоху Возрождения. В нем также рассматривается влияние технологии печати на распространение переводов в современную эпоху. Отслеживая эволюцию перевода с течением времени, эта статья подчеркивает его важность для облегчения общения и понимания в разных культурах и языках.

Ключевые слова: перевод, история, Месопотамия, религия, Средневековье, Возрождение, печатная техника, коммуникация, понимание, культура.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turli davrlardagi tarjima tarixi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan. Mesopotamiyadagi eng qadimgi tarjimalardan boshlab, o'rta asrlar va Uyg'onish davrida din va bilimlarning tarqalishida tarjimaning rolini o'rganadi. Shuningdek, u zamonaviy davrda matbaa texnologiyasining tarjimalarning tarqalishiga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan tarjima evolyutsiyasini kuzatish orqali ushbu maqola uning turli madaniyatlar va tillar o'rtasidagi muloqot va tushunishni osonlashtirishdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, tarix, Mesopotamiya, din, o'rta asrlar, Uyg'onish davri, matbaa texnologiyasi, aloqa, tushunish, madaniyat.

Translation is an important process that enables people to communicate with each other across different languages and cultures. It has been a part of human history for thousands of years and has played a significant role in shaping our understanding of the world. In this article, we will take a brief look at the history of translation through the ages.

The earliest known translations date back to around 2500 BCE in Mesopotamia. The Sumerians, who lived in this region, translated the Gilgamesh epic, a tale of the adventures of the legendary king of Uruk, into their own language. The epic was originally written in Akkadian, a language that was widely spoken in the region at that time. The Sumerians not only translated the epic, but they also added their own interpretations and explanations to it, making it a more complete and nuanced work [6].

Translation also played an important role in the spread of religion in ancient times. The Hebrew Bible, for example, was translated into Greek in the 3rd century BCE. This translation, known as the Septuagint, enabled Greek-speaking Jews to read and understand the Hebrew Scriptures. It also helped to spread the Jewish faith throughout the Mediterranean world.

The translation of religious texts continued throughout the centuries. In the 7th century CE, the Quran, the holy book of Islam, was translated into Persian. This translation helped to spread the teachings of Islam throughout the Persian-speaking world.

During the Middle Ages, translation continued to play an important role in the spread of knowledge and culture. In Europe, Latin was the language of scholarship and the Church, and many works of literature, science, and philosophy were translated from Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew into Latin. These translations enabled scholars to study the works of the ancient Greeks and Arabs, as well as the latest advances in science and philosophy.

One of the most famous translators of the Middle Ages was Gerard of Cremona, an Italian scholar who lived in the 12th century. Gerard translated over 80 works from Arabic into Latin, including the works of Aristotle, Euclid, and Galen. His translations helped to reintroduce the works of these ancient scholars to the Western world and played a significant role in the development of European scholarship.

The Renaissance was a period of great cultural and intellectual flowering in Europe, and translation played a key role in this movement. During this period, there was a renewed interest in the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and many of these works were translated into the vernacular languages of Europe [5].

One of the most famous translators of the Renaissance was Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch scholar who lived in the 16th century. Erasmus translated many works of the ancient Greeks and Romans into Latin, and his translations were widely read and influential. He also produced a new Latin translation of the New Testament, which became known as the Erasmus Bible.

Another important translator of the Renaissance was William Tyndale, an English scholar who lived in the 16th century. Tyndale translated the New Testament into English, and his translation was the first to be printed in English. His translation was widely distributed and played an important role in the development of the English language [4].

In the modern era, translation has continued to play an important role in the spread of knowledge and culture. The development of printing technology in the 15th century made it easier to produce and distribute translations, and this helped to spread knowledge and ideas more widely.

During the Enlightenment in the 18th century, translation played a key role in the dissemination of scientific and philosophical ideas. The works of Isaac Newton, for example, were translated from Latin into English and other languages, and this helped to spread the ideas of the scientific revolution.

Translation plays a crucial role in the modern era as globalization and technology have enabled people and businesses to interact with each other across different languages and cultures. The demand for translation services has increased significantly in recent years, as businesses expand globally and individuals travel or relocate to different countries [1].

The use of machine translation has also increased in recent years, with the development of sophisticated software such as Google Translate and DeepL. These tools have made it easier for people to access information and communicate with each other in different languages. However, machine translation is not always accurate and can produce errors, especially when it comes to complex texts or specialized fields [3].

Therefore, the role of human translators remains crucial in ensuring accuracy and quality in translations. Professional translators are trained to understand the nuances of

language and culture, and they can provide context and interpretation that machine translation cannot. In addition, human translators can ensure that translations are culturally appropriate and respectful.

Translation has also become an important tool in diplomacy and international relations, as governments and organizations seek to communicate effectively with their counterparts in other countries. Translation services are used in a range of fields, including business, law, medicine, and education [2].

In conclusion, translation was means of communicaton and was basic tool to spread basic concepts of different fields among nations. In fact, it has remained an essential tool in our modern, globalized world. The use of both human and machine translation has enabled people to communicate across different languages and cultures, and has helped to facilitate understanding and cooperation between individuals and organizations around the world.

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