

OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS WHO CONTRIBUTED A LOT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The language of every country plays an important role of its historical development. Language reflects the destiny of people, their customs, their ways of life and their cultural wealth. This article presents the brief history of Translation Studies in Uzbekistan and scholars who contributed a lot to the developing of Uzbek translation. Besides it, you can get some information about the history of translation in Uzbekistan as well as the current information about translators who are dealing with translations from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek.

Key words: developing translation in Uzbekistan, opportunities for translators, Alisher Navoi's epics, translators who translate from Uzbek into English and English into Uzbek.

As we know, our country's Independence plays a crucial role in the developing of translation in our motherland. The number of individuals who are training with translation has increased since achieving Independence and Independence has opened a wide way for translation and also it created more opportunities for our translators. During the first years of our independence, our interpreters studied in different kind of countries for improving their knowledge and translating skills. For example, they studied in London and Moscow in 1995 and 1993 years.

Furthermore, foreign countries' like France, Germany, England, the United States of America and India's embassies started their work in our country and they translated their famous writers' works into Uzbek, created new textbooks and dictionaries in German, French, Hindi, English for Uzbek schools and learners. They have also various kind of studying places (colleges, universities, institutions) built in our country so far. For example, Goethe Institute under the German Embassy, the Institute for Central Asian Studies under the French Embassy and the Victor Hugo Center. The Section of Literary Translation under the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, the Section of Translation Theory at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences, and the Department of Translation Theory at Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) has been launched. In the history of world civilization, the twentieth century is called the "the century of translation" and some translations: from Cholpon's Shakespeare (Hamlet), Osman

Nasir's Lermontov (Demon) , Oybek's translations from Pushkin (Eugene Onegin) , Erkin Vahidov's Goethe (Faust), Abdulla Aripov's Dante (Hell) , Kadyr Mirmuhamedov's Homer (Iliad) were extremely important events in the history of our literature for centuries.

And of course, some of our writers' and poets' works also translated from our language into English. The first English translations of Uzbek literature were associated with the name of Alisher Navoi. For example, his the great thinker's epic "Lyson ut-tayr " was translated into English by E. Fitzgerald and it was published in 1899 in Boston , USA. This epic was also translated into English by Harry Dick who was Canadian with Uzbek translator N.Kambarov. Besides it, Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" was translated into English by Robert Devurux in the year 1966 in America and "Sab'ai Sayyar " was translated into English by American professor W. Firman. Alisher Navoi's proverbs in Latin translation by Margaret Bettlin was published by the Vatan Society of Uzbekistan in 1988. The English collection "Uzbekistan speaks" which included some ghazals, rubais, proverbs of Alisher Navoi published in Tashkent in 1961.

Also , a documentary , historical, artistic, autobiographical translation which was "Temur's Statues " was translated into English. Furthermore, The " The rules of Timur " which introduced our country and literature to the world , attracted the attention of scholars who were British in the XII century. The Persian translation of Temur's Statues by Abu Talib al- Husseini published in Oxford in the year 1783, and it influenced positively for spreading of "Temur's Statues" around the world.

" Boburnoma" plays a crucial role in the spread of Uzbek literature around the world and it was written by Zahriddin Muhammad Babur . This work was translated into English and published in 1826 by the English Orientalists J. Leiden and W. Erskin. Besides it , " Shum bola " story by Ghafur Ghulam is a great example of Uzbek children's literature and it is rich in humor and content. It was translated into English as a Naughty Boy by American expert Elise Britten.

Many of foreign writers' works were also translated into Uzbek by our country's translators. For example, Voltaire's "Zadig", F. Moriak's " In the Claws of Snakes", Montesquieu's " Persian Letters" , Le Clezio's " Mondo and Other Stories", Charles Perrault's " Fairy Tales" were published in 1997. "Selection " of Shakespeare's works were translated by the poet of Uzbekistan , the well-known translator Jamal Kamal. Also Shakespeare's other works were translated into Uzbek by some poets and translators, Ibrahim Gafurov, Ogahiy, Abdulla Aripov Cholpon, Oybek, Ozod Sharafiddinov, Gafur Gulam ,Usmon Nosir, Mirtemir, Mirzakalon Ismoiliiy , Erkin Vahidov, Qodir Mirmuhamedov.

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