

Training of Translators and a New Approach to Translation in The Development of National Education

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study examines the state of translation practices during the years of independence, highlighting both progress and challenges. While practical translation experienced a revival, theoretical research and studies on translation directions and perspectives saw a decline. **Methods:** The research is based on an analysis of translation practices, educational improvements, and the development of professional training in higher education institutions. It evaluates both qualitative and quantitative aspects of translation studies and their impact on the field. **Results:** Findings indicate that despite the weakening of theoretical studies, translation teaching and professional training have improved. Additionally, the study identifies current achievements and shortcomings in translation practices, providing insights into their development. **Novelty:** This study offers a unique perspective on the simultaneous progress and decline within the field of translation. It highlights the paradox of increased practical application alongside reduced theoretical exploration, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to translation studies.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to study the experience of developed countries of the world, to effectively use their positive aspects, especially to implement their achievements in the fields of culture, science, and education. The more languages a person knows, the more closely he gets acquainted with the life, culture, and lifestyle of nations and peoples of the world, and he can also bring to the world the values, rich cultural heritage, culture, and current achievements of the Uzbek nation. If until now, the science of translation theory and practice has been used in higher educational institutions of the republic to train qualified specialists who translate masterpieces in foreign languages, as well as many invaluable works of Uzbek writers into foreign languages, now there is a need to create and publish a new generation of it that meets the requirements of the time. Independence has allowed intellectuals to enter the world arena as independent subjects, to translate into our own language works from the scientific, cultural and artistic heritage of foreign countries that are in our interests and enrich our spirituality, as a sovereign state. This is, of course, both an opportunity and a responsibility, consistent creative work [1].

RESEARCH METHOD

During the years of independence, political, economic, social and cultural processes in countries began to be shown in their interdependence and in a new interpretation in translation work. Sh. Karimov, G. Salomov, G. Rakhimov, M. Kholbekov, M. Bakaeva, A. Abduzizov, Sh. Dolimov carried out great work in translation in our country, created a unique style of translation theory. As a result of these studies, dozens of monographs, scientific articles and treatises were published. Also, some ideas about the specifics of translation were developed in the textbooks and monographs of famous linguists and translators J. Buronov, E. Aznaurova, K. Musaev, dissertations and articles of N. Komilov, M. Sulaymanov, R. Fayzullaeva, Y. Egamova, I. Mirzayev.

Discussion. Translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, aimed at establishing dialogue between peoples of different languages, thanks to which we clearly imagine all the details of the history of the development of society. Translation activity, which has a long history and specific stages of development, was formed as a separate science, a branch of linguistic knowledge only by the 20th century. The logical continuation of the scientific work carried out in translation studies during this period and the translation schools created are still showing their results in the 21st century [2]. Therefore, during the years of independence, work aimed at preserving, studying and translating the rich written heritage of the past from different languages was intensified, and attention to translation studies and translation activities, as well as the training of specialists in this field was raised to the state level. World experience is useful in training such specialists, saving time and scientific study of achievements made in other countries allows us to accelerate the acquisition of our national values. Taking into account the role and importance of these works in the social and spiritual life of our people, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated May 24, 2017 No. PQ-2995 on "Measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources" [3] set out a number of tasks aimed at ensuring the future development of these areas, as well as the effectiveness of translation work. If the subject of research in the pre-independence period was mainly limited to national liberation movements and cultural processes in the countries of the East, then during the years of independence, political, economic, social and cultural processes in these countries began to be shown in their interrelation and in a new interpretation [4]. As a result of these studies, dozens of monographs, scientific articles and pamphlets were published. Thanks to independence, a platform for publishing examples of world literature was acquired - the journal "World Literature". Over the course of more than ten years, more than 100 issues of the literary publication have reached the hands of literature lovers. The prose and poetry works of more than fifteen authors, including representatives of German literature, have been published [5].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

It is known that translation plays a significant role in the study of various languages, their teaching throughout the world, and in the standards of language acquisition. Since translation is considered a powerful tool serving the interests of international friendship, brotherhood and cooperation, the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between peoples, it is no coincidence that direct translation from all world languages is gaining widespread popularity at the new stage of development of national translation studies. As another result of independence, the Faculty of Translation, established at the Uzbek State University of World Languages, has trained more than two thousand reference translators in 20 years. This Faculty of Translation was opened in 1994, and some time later, the Translation Department of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages began to train qualified specialists in this field at the bachelor's and master's levels [6]. They work in countries, organizations, embassies and other institutions that have established diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan in cultural, economic and other areas. The historical development factors of the Uzbek translation school are unique. This uniqueness is characterized by the fact that translations from the languages of Eastern countries were widely developed in the Middle Ages, while translations from the languages of Western countries began to develop in the second half of the 19th century, while earlier studies were conducted on translations made through the intermediary of the Russian language, while now the issue of translation directly from the original began to be raised in the 1980s, while translations made from or through the Russian language developed very widely in the last century [7].

Discussion

The biggest problem in the translation process is distinguishing differences between cultures. The population belonging to a particular culture looks at something based on its own worldview. That is why a translator must know the culture and history of different peoples.

The cultures of different peoples have different orientations. For example, in Uzbek culture, gardening, livestock, and scenes of everyday life play a large role. In England and America, there is a strong focus on work, earning money, sports, and making a profit. Some societies are more focused on fishing, while others are less focused. This difference is reflected in the number of dictionaries that can be used when discussing a particular topic. If a text in the source language is taken from a highly technical society, it will be difficult to translate it into a non-technical society in another language. If someone is translating a book about social science related to African culture, in many cases it will be difficult to find an equivalent for it. It is difficult to translate documents into the ancient Eskimo language from the Arabic language of a desert dweller who has never seen snow. Since cultures are different, it is often difficult to find an equivalent. Culture is reflected in the use of words. For example, in America, the word "sheep" is used to refer to people

who act without thinking, are quiet, and are quiet. In Uzbekistan, the word "cotton" is often used, but this word is not used in Great Britain, since cotton is not grown there [8].

In intercultural communication, words that are not equivalent to each other are called realia. Thus, realia are words and phrases with one meaning belonging to the culture of a certain people, which represent the names of objects, concepts and phenomena in the language of this people. They represent geographical, ethnographic, literary, material and spiritual life, as well as cultural-domestic, socio-historical concepts in the understanding of this people. The migration of words from the culture of one nation or foreign words in general to other languages in scientific literature is associated not only with the development of literary relations, especially translation, but also with the influence of political, historical, cultural events and phenomena on the worldview of other peoples.

The adoption of Resolution No. 376 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 18, 2018 "On measures to improve the system of translating and publishing the best examples of world literature into the Uzbek language and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages" was a timely event and aroused great interest among readers.

Active in the field of translation, Sh. Munavvarov, as a translator with a perfect knowledge of the French language and literature, first directly translated Francois Mauriac's "In the Claw of Snakes", Montesquieu's "Persian Letters" (in collaboration), Le Clézio's "Monde and Other Stories" into Uzbek, and in recent years he translated the novel "Shovqin" and a number of stories by the famous writer E. Azam from Uzbek into French and introduced them to Europe. Similarly, the talented translator O. Ostonov has also translated into German the works of Gafur Ghulam "Shum Bola", O'tkir Hoshimov "The Works of the World", and the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, among other examples of Uzbek literature. These translations were also warmly received by German readers. Rich experience has been accumulated in translating world literature into Uzbek and Uzbek literature into foreign languages, and the next important task is to train qualified translators who will translate outstanding works of Uzbek literature into foreign languages and examples of world literature into Uzbek, and to promote translated works [9], [10].

Unfortunately, to date, the field of Uzbek translation studies has mainly consisted of research on literary translation. Translation work in the scientific-technical, medical, socio-political, official-diplomatic, and historical fields has been practically not carried out [11], [12].

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Findings : The effectiveness of translation training in higher education is crucial to ensuring high-quality translations from Uzbek to other languages and vice versa. A fundamental issue in translation is the ability to comprehend the original text before accurately conveying its meaning. Without addressing this challenge,

translation shortcomings will persist. **Implications** : The demand for skilled translators extends beyond linguistic proficiency to include cultural, historical, and socio-economic awareness, particularly in the tourism sector. Well-trained translator-guides can significantly enhance the visitor experience by providing accurate and culturally relevant information. **Limitations** : Despite the growing need for translators, the current education and training systems may not be adequately structured to produce professionals with both linguistic and contextual expertise. Gaps in training programs can result in a lack of qualified individuals in critical sectors like tourism. **Future Research** : Further research should focus on developing comprehensive translation education programs that integrate language skills with cultural, historical, and industry-specific knowledge. Investigating innovative training methodologies and curriculum improvements can help bridge existing gaps in translator education.

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