Short information about the history of translation theory

Uktam KULDASHEV¹, Khurriyat SAIDOVA²

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

---

**ABSTRACT**

This article is devoted to the history of translation. There were given some information about the history of translation is closely connected with the history of culture, art, and literature. A nation cannot develop in its own room. It grows by learning and developing the achievements and experiences of other nations. It is known that the cradle of world civilization goes to the East. When Alexander the Macedonian conquered the East, there was a renaissance of antiquity in Greece, absorbing the achievements of natural sciences in India, the experiences of ancient Iranian culture, and reciprocating the successes of Western science and culture.

2181-1415/© 2023 in Science LLC.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol4-iss5/S-pp1-4](https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol4-iss5/S-pp1-4)

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license ([https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru))

---

**Keywords:**

translators, interpreters' process, cultures, information, interaction, psychological approach, interpretation.

---

**Tarjima nazariyasi haqida qisqacha ma’lumot**

Kalit so’zlarni:

tarjimonlar, tarjimonlar jarayoni, madaniyatlar, axborot, o’zaro ta’sir, psixologik yondashuv, talqin.

**ANOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqola tarjima tarixiga bag’ishlangan. Tarjima tarixi madaniyat, san’at, adabiyyot tarixi bilan chambarchas bog‘liqligi haqida ma’lumotlar berildi. Xususan, unda boshqa xalqlarning yutuq va tajribalarini, madaniyatini o‘rganish orqali tarjima nazariyasi tarixi haqida mulohazalar taqdim etildi.
Краткая информация об истории теории перевода

АННОТАЦИЯ
Настоящая статья посвящена истории перевода. Приведена информация о том, что история перевода тесно связана с историей культуры, искусства и литературы. Нация не может развиваться сама по себе. Она развивается, изучая и развивая достижения и опыт других народов. Известно, что колыбель мировой цивилизации находится на Востоке. Когда Александр Македонский завоевал Восток, в Греции произошел Ренессанс античности, вобранный в себя достижения естествознания Индии, опыт древнеиранской культуры, достижения западной науки и культуры.

INTRODUCTION
The history of translation dates back to ancient times. Since ancient times, when people speaking different languages dealt with each other, they did business through a translator (tilmoch). It was difficult to finish work without a translator. There is always a need for translation in trade, diplomatic relations, and cultural relations.

Since ancient times, people have treated their translators with great respect. Their names are forever written on the pages of history. The history of translation is closely connected with the history of culture, art, and literature. A nation cannot develop in its own room. It grows by learning and developing the achievements and experiences of other nations. It is known that the cradle of world civilization goes to the East. When Alexander the Macedonian conquered the East, there was a renaissance of antiquity in Greece, absorbing the achievements of natural sciences in India, the experiences of ancient Iranian culture, and reciprocating the successes of Western science and culture. Two thousand years ago, the Greek Livius Andronicus translated the great Homer’s “Odyssey” into Latin. With this, he not only laid the foundation for practical translation work, but was also the first to face the difficult issues of translation theory. However, in Europe, the problems of translation could really attract attention only after the 8th-9th centuries. At that time, translation studies as a science were just a childhood education. Due to the fact that the issue of scientific understanding of translation has been discussed for thousands of years, translation studies in the true sense have not yet found its place. Translational scientific thinking was able to develop rapidly, especially in the quarter of the 20th century.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Thus, interpretation classes began after the creation of the multi-channel tape recorder, and in the late 60s and early 70s, several scientific studies were carried out (Henry Barek (USA), D. Gerver (Angliva), I.A. Zimnaya (Russia)) and others). In the 1960s and early 1970s, some psychologists and linguists became interested in a number of experimental translation studies in psycholinguistics on the aspects of simultaneous translation, the different methods of the primary language, the rate of reception, the time between the message received and the transfer into the other language. studied issues such as inter-entry time noise pauses in speech arrival. Currently, there is a sufficient amount of scientific research work on the methods and theories of simultaneous translation from Uzbek to English and from English to Uzbek, and this imposes important tasks on the future generation.
The translation is divided into written and oral types according to performance. In turn, according to the nature of written translation: – artistic works; – scientific literature; – official office documents; – journalistic materials; – is divided into the translation of movies. Interpreting is also widespread and covers a wide range from the exchange of views between heads of state on political and economic topics of international importance to simple conversation. According to the character of oral translation: – simultaneous translation; – sequential translation; – to explain; – read and translate; – read and tell; – it is divided into listening and speaking. Among these areas of translation, the most difficult form is simultaneous translation.

**RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The first experience of simultaneous translation took place in 1928 at the VI Comintern Congress. There were no telephones at that time. The speaker’s speech reached the translator’s ears directly. The first booth and headphones appeared at the 13th Executive Plenary Session of the Comintern in 1933. Simultaneous translation was created during the First World War. At that time, French was considered an international language, and important international meetings were held in France. During World War I, high-ranking American and British negotiators who needed the help of interpreters did not speak French. Especially after the trials of Nuremberg (Nuremberg) and Tokyo (1946–1968), conference translation became extensive. A group of simultaneous interpreters in Moscow, Russia formed a team of conference interpreters for the Nuremberg trials, and others attended the Tokyo trials of Japanese war criminals. The interpreters who worked at these early conferences were the first simultaneous interpreters. They were young graduates of the Military Institute of Foreign Languages (founded in 1942 on the basis of the Military Department of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages). They trained there as military translators and interpreters. Moscow University and Institute of Philosophy, as well as members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and employees of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, took part in the translators’ rehearsals. In 1952, 50 simultaneous interpreters served at the meeting of the international economic conference held in Moscow. The conference was held in six languages – Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, and Chinese. Since 1962, the United Nations Language Training Course in Moscow, Foreign Languages, a school that trains 5 to 7 simultaneous, conference interpreters every year at the Moscow Linguistic University, prepare interpreters for the Russian United Nations Secretariat booth in New York and Vienna. 10 years later, in 1971, the undergraduates of the Higher School of Translation and Interpreting at the same college introduced a 2-year course to train simultaneous, conference interpreters. Currently, it is widely used not only in conferences but also in radio and television programs.

**SUMMARY**

The first experience of simultaneous translation took place in 1928 at the VI Comintern Congress. There were no telephones at that time. The speaker’s speech reached the translator’s ears directly. The first booth and headphones appeared at the 13th Executive Plenary Session of the Comintern in 1933. Simultaneous translation was created during the First World War. At that time, French was considered an international language, and important international meetings were held in France. During World War I, high-ranking American and British negotiators who needed the help of interpreters did not speak French. Especially after the trials of Nuremberg and Tokyo (1946–1968), conference translation became extensive. A group of simultaneous interpreters in Moscow, Russia formed a team of conference interpreters for the Nuremberg trials, and
others attended the Tokyo trials of Japanese war criminals. The interpreters who worked at these early conferences were the first simultaneous interpreters. They were young graduates of the Military Institute of Foreign Languages (founded in 1942 on the basis of the Military Department of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages). They trained there as military translators and interpreters. Moscow University and Institute of Philosophy, as well as members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and employees of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, took part in the translators’ rehearsals. In 1952, 50 simultaneous interpreters served at the meeting of the international economic conference held in Moscow. The conference was held in six languages – Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, and Chinese. Since 1962, the United Nations Language Training Course in Moscow, Foreign Languages, a school that trains 5 to 7 simultaneous, conference interpreters every year at the Moscow Linguistic University, prepare interpreters for the Russian United Nations Secretariat booth in New York and Vienna. 10 years later, in 1971, the undergraduates of the Higher School of Translation and Interpreting at the same college introduced a 2-year course to train simultaneous, conference interpreters. Currently, it is widely used not only in conferences but also in radio and television programs.

REFERENCES: