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## The First Translations from Uzbek into Russian, On the Formation and Development of the Uzbek School of Translation Studies

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### Abstract:

This article is about the translation of the first Uzbek works into Russian. In addition, the article provides information about the name of the translated work, time of writing, the reason for translation, the translators who translated.

**Keywords:** Translation, uzbek, russian, book, language, translator, commentary, artistic culture and achievements.

After humanity reached a certain stage of development, the peoples of other countries and continents felt a great need to enjoy their artistic culture and achievements in the world of fine literature. The "bridge" of mankind between literature is now called "artistic translation".

Scholars such as Farabi, Ibn Sina, and Beruni wrote in Arabic. The scholar Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Ja'fari Narshahi, who died in 359, wrote a book on the history of Bukhara called Tahqiqul-viloyat (Exploration of the Land). This work was translated into Persian and later into Russian. One of the oldest works is a multi-volume work "History of Tabari" by Abu Ja'far Muhammad bin Jarir Tabari, who died in 922, translated into Tajik by Mir Abu Ali bin Muhammad Balami, who was a minister in the palace of the Samanid emirs in Bukhara in 963. The work itself was later translated into other languages.

The work on the history of Samarkand ("Samaria") was written by Mir Abu Tahir Khoja Samarkandi in the 30s of the last century, translated into Uzbek by Abdumomin Sattori from Tajik. The translation was edited by the famous writer Sadridin Aini. The work consists of 178 pages, with an introduction, commentary and introduction. This work was translated into Russian by V .L. Vyatkin.

It is necessary to dwell on the translations made in the first half of the 19th century and to study the works translated in the second half independently, because in this century many historical events took place in Turkestan, including the territory of present-day Uzbekistan and the number and weight of translated works also increased considerably. Until now, only Arabic and Persian literature have been translated into Uzbek,

and Uzbek into those languages, but now, from the second half of the 19th century, Russian has been translated into Uzbek. Developed. Work has also begun on translating a number of Uzbek poems into Russian.

Translation from Uzbek into Russian has been going on since ancient times. The first written records of this translation consisted of diplomatic documents, various treaties, and so on. This type of translation will become even stronger after Uzbekistan joins Russia. Now historical works, ethnographic materials, folklore works, essays, memoirs and various stories are being translated from Uzbek into Russian.

One of the first works to be translated from Uzbek into Russian was Bobirnama. In 1857, the orientalist N. I. Ilinsky published the text of the "Bobirnama" in Kazan. In 1871, N. N. Pantusov and S. I. Polyakov translated some chapters of this work into Russian. (After the revolution, M. Sale translated the full text of the Bobirnama and published the first book in 1948, and in 1958 provided a complete translation of the work).

Another great work translated into Russian is Shaibaniynoma. Orientalist I. Berezin published the original text of "Shaibaniynoma" together with its translation.

The first translation of the Russian orientalist N. S. Likoshin, who was well versed in the Uzbek language, history and traditions, was a book on the biography of Timur, which was published in Tashkent in 1894 under the title "Autobiography Temurnoma".

N. S. Likoshin translated the work "Tarixi Narshaxiy" from Persian, which was published in 1897 in Tashkent under the editorship of V. V. Bartold.

The first Russian translation of "Devona-i-Mashrab" was also written by N. S. Likoshin and published in 1910 in Samarkand.

One of the historical works of the XVII century - Abulgazi's "Shajaraitarokima" was translated into Russian by the orientalist A. G. Tumansky and published in 1897 in Ashgabat. Another historical work, "Samariya" was translated into Russian by V. L. Vyatkin, the first orientalist who discovered the Ulugbek Observatory, and published in St. Petersburg in 1904.

Russian scholars have searched, published, and translated Uzbek literature, and written articles and major works on the subject.

Academician W. W. Barthold studied the Uzbek language. He was the editor-in-chief of many translations. Academician W. W. Barthold is known throughout the world for his writings on the culture and literature of the peoples of Central Asia.

M. V. Kosovsky translated Uzbek folk songs and published them in an ethnographic journal. Vasilev has done a great job in collecting and translating folklore samples. N. P. Ostroumov, who worked as an editor of the Turkestan Regional Newspaper for almost 30 years, worked tirelessly to translate the works of Russian writers into Uzbek and the works of Uzbek writers into Russian.

N. P. Ostroumov, a loyal son of his class, was forced to publish in the newspaper the great works of progressive Uzbek poets, defending the interests of Tsarist Russia. He translated works of Muqimi, Furkat and other poets into Russian.

N. P. Ostroumov's long, long-term translation work is multifaceted and covers a wide range of genres. He has translated historical pamphlets, adventure books, poetry and folklore.

N. P. Ostroumov wrote about the poet Furkat's "Act of the Assembly", "On the feast in Tashkent", "About Suvorov", "On the condition of the poet and the rhetoric of poetry", "January 22, 1891. He translated his poems such as "On February 10, 1891 ..." and was the first to introduce his works to the Russian people.

N. P. Ostroumov also translated memoirs into Russian, such as "Sattorxon Abdul G'afforovning xotiralari" ("Recollection of Sattarkhan Abdul Gaffarov"), "Qo'qonshoiri Zokirjon Furqatning avtobiografiyasi" ("Autobiography of the Kokand poet Zakirjan Furkat").

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