

# The Life and Work of Muhammadjon Kholbekov, Literary Critic and Translator

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**Abstract:** This article provides information on the work done in Uzbekistan in the field of translation studies, as well as on the work and activities of the literary critic Kholbekov Muhammadjon.

**Key words:** Literary critic, translator, theory of translation, history of translation, literary translation, translation studies, art history.

**Introduction.** There are huge changes taking place in the field of translation today. The need for scientific study of translation problems has always existed. Opportunities for this, for various reasons, were absent at all times. Therefore, the formation of translation as a global science belongs to the 20th century, or rather, to its second half. At that time it was called the theory of translation and was one of the few disciplines of higher education in the world. This was directly related not only to the level of attention to the industry in these countries, but also to the availability of specialists working in it.

**Material and Methods.** For example, many are interested in when this work began in Uzbekistan, how it was carried out, by whom. The well-known literary critic Muhammadjon Kholbekov was born in 1950. He studied at the Faculty of Romano-Germanic Philology of Samarkand State University named after Alisher Navoi. In 1982 he defended his dissertation on the experience of translating French fiction into Uzbek, and in 1991 he defended his doctoral dissertation on Uzbek-French literary relations.

Professor of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages. Head of the Department of English Language and Literature of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute. Author of two monographs ("Uzbek classical literature in French culture", "French literature in Uzbekistan"), more than 200 articles, numerous translations. His articles are regularly published in foreign media, as well as in magazines and newspapers such as "Tafakkur", "Jahon adabiyoti", "Sharq yulduzi", "Uzbek tili va adabiyoti".

In recent years, Uzbek literary criticism has written a lot about modernism and contemporary literature, and there have been many disputes. In fact, modernism, the leading current in Western European and American literature and art of the last century, was a literary current that opposed the doctrines of critical realism, especially socialist realism, and survived until the 1960s, giving way to a new current. called postmodernism. By the end of the twentieth century, postmodernism was also in crisis. Now the avant-garde circles of world literature are again trying to discover new styles.

The famous French fairy tales "Puss in Boots" and "The Goat of Mr. Segin" were also translated from French into Uzbek by Muhammadjon Kholbekov.

Muhammadjon Kholbekov since 2006, he has been leading young researchers at the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, the Uzbek University of World Languages, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, the Karshi State University and the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Dozens of translations of French literature by Muhammadjon Kholbekov have been published. His brochures "Uzbek Literature in France", "Amir Temur's Correspondence with the Kings of Europe", "William Shakespeare", "Landscapes of Modern Literature of the 20th Century" were published.

In December 1951, a meeting of translators from the former Soviet Union was held in Moscow. The focus is on the practice of translation theory. The issues discussed at the meeting arouse great interest not only among representatives of the post-Soviet space, but also among foreign scientists, writers and poets-translators.

As a result, translation issues are receiving more and more attention all over the world, and the number of articles about translation in newspapers and magazines is increasing.

In 1953, the International Federation of Translators was created in France with the aim of raising the level of translation work on a global scale, coordinating translation work and encouraging translators. It was at this time that a serious study of the problems of translation in Uzbekistan began.

How much attention is paid to translation in each country depends on the work published in that country. In this regard, the works published in Uzbekistan in the first half of the 20th century also deserve attention. For example, Sanjar Siddiq's book "Fundamentals of Literary Translation" published in 1932, was one of the most important works of that time. Undoubtedly, this indicates that in the first half of the 20th century, certain work was carried out in Uzbekistan to study translation.

In Uzbekistan, a lot of work is being done on the science and practice of translation. "The experience of Uzbek scientists in this regard is especially noteworthy. Books published under the Uzbek brand are read in native languages in 97 countries, including the UK, USA, France, Italy, Canada, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, India and others. Scientific research of existing translations is very well organized in the republic.

The history of Uzbek translation goes back over a thousand years. Works of various areas of fiction and scientific literature have long been translated into Uzbek. Books written in Uzbek have been translated into Arabic, Persian, Latin and other languages and have made a worthy contribution to world civilization. Now a few words about world literature. The journal is not only a publication that publishes translated works, but also regularly publishes articles on the problems of translation from foreign eastern and western languages into Uzbek.

**Conclusion.** At the same time, it would be better to give in each issue of the journal bibliographic information and reviews of translated works published by the publishing houses of the republic. In a word, if the journal "World Literature" were translated by foreign translators who are well versed in world literature, this would increase its authority in the eyes of scientists and journalists.

In a word, we need to enrich the achievements of the last century in the science of translation, to create new creative and scientific schools in the field of translation practice and theory. Although the last century was marked as the century of translation, we are confident that scientific and creative research in this area will continue into the new century. Although the last century was marked as the century of translation, we are confident that scientific and creative research in this area will continue in the new century.

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