

# Formation Of Theory And Practice Of Translation In The Period Of Slavery And Feudalism

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**Abstract :** The article does not dwell on all the socio-historical interpretations of this period, but explores the reasons for the emergence of a multilingual and multilingual dialogue that occurred in prehistoric times.

**Index Terms :** civilization, comedy, consolidation, epic, eneolite, faron, grammatical, gospel, hierarchical, integration, linguistic, mythology, Neolithic, paganism, poetic, semantic, structure, vassal.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Hence, during the millennia of humanity, the tribal and tribal languages have created many different tribal and tribal languages in difficult circumstances. Many linguistic families existed during this period, and it is thought that this process occurred during the Neolithic and especially the Eneolithic periods. Before the emergence of a single nation, multilingualism took place, followed by a process of consolidation and a decrease in the number of languages. Early in the intercultural process, heathen priests used translation services to subjugate themselves and other peoples to religious beliefs. In prehistoric times there was also a type of translation, called "translations from the divine language into the human language," which has become a living monument in the memory of peoples, which has been recorded in ancient legends. For example, we read in the Bible and other ancient myths about the origin of the universe. We also read in Homer, Eden, a hermeneutic person, a "man of God," who translates God's favor into human language. He was the one who explained the inexplicable things, and explained the gospel. He did not only communicate with one another, but only to convey the grace of God to the people. It is well known that the emergence of statehood by the division of people into the classical layers has led to many extraordinary innovations in prehistoric times, and the emergence of writing has been the greatest achievement of mankind. It is no coincidence that scientists say that the emergence of classes and the state is directly related to the origin of writing. As a result, the letter and the creative use of the word were discovered. We can find many studies on how this process can be further refined. The most complete solution to this problem, in our view, is reflected in the study of Russian scientist VIlstrin. In his view, the emergence of writing is the result of centuries of complex development as a great social revolution. As a result of the emergence of writing and written culture, the language, as a means of artistic and scientific knowledge of the world, has surely evolved beyond the prehistoric times.

We should not forget that at the beginning of this period folk languages were formed, and later, at the end of the period, began to reflect the general and specific stages of development of ancient and new peoples in their semantic-grammatical structures as independent languages. It should be noted that they, in turn, are not only poetic charm, but also deep thinking, as the earliest and earliest examples of creativity. The dreams, aspirations, anxieties and struggles of conquering the forces of nature are reflected in the vibrant life of heroes, gods and goddesses. Such an update reflects the transformation of the ancient East (Middle, Middle and Far East, Sumerians, Assyri-vavilon, Hittite, Egyptian, Indian and Chinese civilizations), which is the basis of the complex life and cultural development of all human aspirations and their sophisticated living and cultural development. also in architecture and sculpture. Such developments were further exacerbated by the ancient world art and literature, the heroic epics of the new nations, which symbolize the material and spiritual growth of human civilization. Various types of word art embodied in the script have been passed down from generation to generation and have served as historical examples and guides for life. Writing in this regard led to another achievement - the formation of literary languages and the emergence of individual creativity in place of the long-standing author's folklore. Thus, thousands of years before the appearance of the Iliad, an Sumerian epic about Gilgamesh was created. This epic is a great example of artistic and philosophical thinking, and was later widely used in the language of the Babylonian, Akkadian, Hurrite and Hittite as the oldest written example of civilization in the world. Some scholars argue that this epic belongs to the same author. "This is one of the oldest epic poems preserved in the world known to us. It is a philosophical observation of an author with the essence and essence of intelligent artistic creations," said the Russian translation of the epic. The Gilgamesh poem is a monument of ancient Indo-European culture, written in the form of a "Testament", and can be called a work of art of the Hittite king Hattusilus (1650 BC); another of the Hittite King Mursils (c. 1345 BC), The Prayer of the Plague, is a poetic form of human suffering. We have also been told of another Killas who lived more than 300 years before Homer, who wrote epics about the gods who fought for power in the kingdom of heaven. In the first period, languages also underwent great shifts as a result and means of scientific understanding of the world. It was during this time that the ancient East inherited mathematics from Pythagoras, Archimedes, and Ecuador 15 centuries ago. They were the first in the world to discover triangular, rectangular, trapezoid, circular field calculations, methods for calculating cube size, parallelepiped, prism intersections, conventional

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and inclined pyramids, cones, etc. The achievements of Sumerians in the field of culture and agriculture are striking: in the beginning of the III millennium BC Sumerians knew how to grow up to 25 centers from one hectare. Not to mention the ancient science, art and fiction of ancient Greeks ("Iliad", "Odyssey"). With the advent of writing, the extreme belief in writing, the later versions of ritual songs, the statehood and other texts, which were an important feature of the psychology of the ancient and new peoples, began to develop. All of this gave rise to a new kind of communication - the reading of scientific and fiction. Sophocles and Aristotle, and later Cicero, became known not only as diligent readers but also as owners of huge libraries. It is also necessary to take into account the process of global integration. It is through this integration that tribes and peoples, and later nations, have been drawn closer to each other, thus creating a universal, world civilization. Certainly, this process started at the earliest stages of development by mastering higher civilizations. For example, the civilization of the Mediterranean was so broad that it began to unite new tribes and peoples into its territory. The Indo-European Hittites cultivated the ancient civilization of the Sumerians and Assyrians through the Hurrites, while the Greek world further developed the aforementioned civilizations. According to the Russian scientist V. Ivanov, such interaction took place through the translation of the Hittite epic works into the Hittite language, which has played an important role in the history of world culture. In addition, V. Ivanov thinks that the ancient Oriental poems, translated into Hittite language, also influenced Greek mythology. Thus, the Hurrite and Hittite cultures complemented the archetypal place of ancient culture in connection with ancient civilizations. Without the influence of antique culture, it is impossible to imagine European culture of the past. V. Zamorovskiy has a clearer view in this regard. He noted that most of the original contribution to European civilization is made up of enriched and enriched shares from the Babylonians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, and Egyptians and the Hittites. The influence of Sumerian culture on Assyro-Babylon, Egypt, Critomina and other ancient cultures has also been confirmed in archeological studies. We are well aware of the fact that Rome embraced ancient Greek and ancient Jewish civilizations. The new European nations adopted Greek-Roman (later Hellenistic civilization) civilization and Christianity. Other historical traditions, such as the influence of Arabic and Turkic culture on civilization in the Middle East, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and Chinese and Indian culture in Central, Eastern and South Asian cultures are necessary and necessary. Chinese and Indian culture goes back to ancient roots, as evidenced by archeological excavations in the ancient cities of the globe, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. It is in these places that sources of Indian art dating to the IV-III millennium BC were discovered. It is no coincidence that the north-western regions of India are the most vibrant corners of history. The above integration has led to the intensive development of interdisciplinary dialogue reflected in the interrelations of peoples. It is noteworthy that the first two types of written translation were developed based on the oral and oral tradition. This tradition is inherited from prehistoric times and has been constantly improving during the first period. Verbal writing is often characterized by the use of communication tools used by people in everyday life and the differentiation of traditional rituals, as well as from the "divine" to the human language. A striking example of such a written communication

can be seen in the ancient Egyptian translation tradition. Written translation mainly meant the transmission of the high-language language of the pharaohs of the gods to the lower classes, the foreigners. The honorable name "Adam" belonged only to the Egyptians, and other nations were regarded as weak barbarians. For the Egyptians, there was only one form of exemplary life - a hierarchical (bottom-up) staircase that could only rise above the pharaohs, who were the children of God. At that time the concept of domination and violence against the foreigners was followed. It is no coincidence that in the inscriptions and paintings preserved in the palace and tombs the representatives of foreign lands are always captured or gifted vassals. In some cases, the speeches of foreigners at the reception at the palace in the surviving inscriptions were not, in fact, translations of the speeches they spoke, but the texts of the Egyptian plea for mercy. This type of communication is also found in written monuments from the Peloponnesian War in Jerusalem in the third quarter of the fifth century BC. For example, the Bible gives the following description of Ezra's memorial: "After a long wanderlust, he forgot his native language and only spoke in Aramaic. The Levites who helped him read the laws of God to his fellow countrymen and translated the words of the ancient Hebrew into Aramaic. Sources say that this has become a regular practice in synagogues, churches, and mosques. The original text was one of the strict and necessary prerequisites for a definitive reproduction of both the content and its linguistic expression in the process of translating. In the synagogues, the original text was often read aloud, and its translation was loud.

## 2 CONCLUSION

Thus, at that time, the first elements of consecutive translation began to take shape. However, the word translation was more strictly enforced when the text of the original was not read or spoken aloud (for example in evangelical churches). This type of translation, the translation from "divine to human," with the full translation of linguistic thought, has also led to the practice of written translation and the formal translation of writing.

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