

## THE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN IRAN

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the stages of development of translation studies in Iran and when European culture entered the Iranian territories, most Iranian scholars went to France. Because of this, the French language spread to Iran.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Translation, Translation Studies, Achaemenid State, Ancient Persian, Akkadian, Elamite, Sanskrit, Greek, Khusrav I Anushervon, Panchatantra, Islamic Period In Iran, Arabic, Lingua Franca.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between different peoples is growing all over the world, and I can't imagine these relations without translation. Talking about the importance of translation today is like explaining the importance of the sun. That is, just as there is no life on earth without the sun, there can be no interaction between different peoples without translation, and no development without interaction. "Ignorance of other people's lives leads to ignorance, national limitations".

### THE MAIN PART

“Language learning and translation are two tools that work together for the same purpose. At the same time, they are inextricably linked. Translation requires knowledge of the language in which the original was written. But knowing a foreign language is only an important condition for translation. The translator must also be fluent in his / her mother tongue and be able to express himself/herself fluently. When it comes to literary translation, the translator must also have the ability to think figuratively. Finally, the subject of the work being translated must also know the author's creative biography.”<sup>1</sup>.

Since the stage of development of translation studies in Iran is the foremost condition of any translation, the separation of translation theory from linguistics, instead of solving the problem, leads to limiting it to glossy general statements, treating it as a purely linguistic work free of literature. This leads to forgetting that translation is a field of artistic creation, and solves the problem one-sidedly and partially.

We know from history that Iran is the oldest state in the world with its own statehood. The Achaemenid Empire (321-559 BC) was historically formed in a large area connecting Europe and China. The inhabitants of this empire spoke different races, nationalities and, of course,

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different district languages and dialects. In addition, at that time there were trade relations with developed countries, as well as military-political invasions. Such factors led to the need for translation and translation studies in the empire. The inscriptions of the Achaemenid period were usually written in three languages: ancient Persian, Akkadian and Elamite [2, 2]. After the conquest of the Achaemenid Empire by Alexander the Great (Macedonian - 356-323 BC), a number of Greco-Macedonian states were formed in its place. After the death of Alexander the Great, one of his closest allies, Seleucus (358–281), conquered the territory of present-day Iran and established his own Seleucid state (321 BC) [3,25]. During the Seleucid period, economic and military affairs were administered by the Greek-Macedonians, while administrative affairs were entrusted to the Iranians. The Seleucids rebuilt new cities and destroyed cities. In many of the cities they built, they lived alone. Therefore, only Greek was used in those cities [3, 26].

After the spread of Islam in Iran, his translation activities began to flourish through the translation of the meanings of the Qur'an and the translation and distribution of textbooks for Dar al-Funun abroad. By this time, a number of intellectuals had been active in translating textbooks on science, history, medicine, and other fields written outside Iran into Persian [2, 4]. At the same time, literary works began to be translated. It should be noted that the Central Asian region also received Persian translations of many written monuments, usually written in other languages of the world. Most of the works were translated into Turkish from Persian.

## CONCLUSION

When European culture began to enter the territories of present-day Iran, most Iranian scholars went to France. Due to this, the French language began to spread to Iran [2, 4]. Works of science and literature were written in French began to be translated into Persian. In addition to French, translations were also made from other European languages, in particular German, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Spanish, and Portuguese. The first poem was also translated from Persian into French. Pesa belongs to the pen of Mueller and is called "adamovi (Le Misanthrope)." After World War II, the French gave way to English in Iran [2, 5], and to this day, translations from English are mostly conducted in Iran.

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