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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION THEORY.

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Abstract: It is no secret that translation, which is one of the most important means of interethnic communication, plays a very important role in the emergence and development of national literature. In the twentieth century, the activity of translation has developed so strongly that this process continues in the XXI century, that life has led to the emergence of a new science of translation theory, or in other words, the science of translation studies. No one is unaware that there is a separate science of translation today, including a field of research that has reached a major direction, such as general translation theory. In this article the authors give some notions on translation theory and its improvement in science.

Key words: "science of translation", interlingua and intercultural communication, "translation process itself",

INTRODUCTION

Playing a major role in the life of society, translation has long attracted the attention of literary critics, psychologists, ethnographers and linguists. The existence of views, ideas, and opinions that evaluate the essence of the theory of translation differently, and sometimes completely contradict each other, has been observed many times throughout the history of human thought.¹ At the same time, the attempt to create a single theory that is completely free of various contradictions have emerged only in the next 2-3 decades. In his time, A.A. Reformatsky answered a question about the creation of a "science of

¹Fedorov. Introduction to the theory of translation, 1983, p. 16

translation". He said that different fields of language are used in translation practice and translation cannot have its own theory because of this. It's been a long time. Translation theory stood up as a science. The main factors that led to this were the development of forms of social consciousness, linguistics, communication theory and other sources of knowledge that required scientific adaptation of translation activities, which provided a theoretical basis for the study of translation, which led to serious research on translation. This has led to the emergence of a scientific direction in translation, aimed at revealing the function, position, capabilities, essence of translation in interlingua and intercultural communication. There is still no consensus among the scientific community as to what method translation should use or should not use. One thing is clear, the object of research is translation.

At the same time, a number of fundamental issues are still pending, and they are still valuable or serve as a key object for discussion at scientific meetings. For example, I.I. Revzin and V.Yu. One of the main problems in Rosentzweich's calculations is that the "translation process itself" takes place, because in it the transition from one system of symbols to another takes place, and this must be seen from a semiotic point of view. At this point, the authors note that the translation process differs sharply from its result. The non-consideration of the result of translation as an object of translation is explained by the fact that the traditional theory of translation, focused on the result of translation, emerged as a normative science, the main task of which is to analyze the results of the translation process and develop criteria for evaluating its quality. At the same time, "translation from the analyst as a process should be theoretical, not normative".

In our opinion, it is not fair that the theoretical and normative approach to translation is so sharply contrasted. It is not surprising that this has emerged under the influence of trends in structural linguistics that ignore the axiological aspects of language.

Leaving translation theory out of the scope of translation theory unreasonably narrows the scope of translation theory and is unable to reveal its essence. Thus, A. D. As Schweizer puts it, "translation theory must include the whole translation process and the outcome of the translation process". It is important to remember that translation is a goal-oriented process and meets certain requirements, conforms to the norm, and is clear; will be aimed at achieving a result. These principles define the purpose of the translator's work, without which the logic of the translator's choice cannot be satisfactorily explained. Therefore, in this case, V. N. We fully agree with Komissarov, who spoke about some of the inaccuracies in these norms, including "adequate (correct) translation", "literal translation", and "free translation" used in translation practice. At the same time, he concludes that "... the inconsistency and ambiguity of the rules and tariffs observed in some works on the theory of translation do not indicate that the normative approach to translation activity is wrong. "

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Translation theory highlights the object and analyzes the nature of its complex relationship with related sciences. I. I. Revzin and V. Yu. Rosentzweig concluded that "translation theory, as a science with its own categories and methods, must be created only in a deductive way" (I. I. Revzin, V. Yu. Rozentsweig, 1963). Naturally, the application of a deductive approach to the analysis of translation, that is, the analysis in the direction (general, law, rule, case) in which specific conclusions are drawn from general conclusions, can be done in general. But to think and understand the translation process only from a purely deductive point of view is a very dubious thing to do.

In this regard, O. We fully agree with Kadeing. He argues that translation theory is an emetic science, and that pure deduction derived in a mathematical sense cannot be applied in emlicative sciences (Kade, 1968).

L. S. In his work, Barkhudorov concludes that translation is the process of transforming the speech product of one language into the speech product of

another language, "translation does not work with language systems, it works with specific speech products, texts."V. to this idea. I. Komissarov does not agree. In his view, the laws of the translation process cannot be interpreted here without taking into account the laws of linguistics.If a translator approaches language only from a translator's point of view, he or she is likely to miss important aspects of the language.It follows that for the linguistic analysis of translation, the process of texts and speech serves only as the primary object of research.

Since then, many important events have taken place in the methodological orientation of linguistics.The so-called "from speech material to language system" is no longer the only possible direction of linguistics.In addition, special areas of speech studies have emerged in linguistics.It is these directions that opened new horizons for the theory of translation.Therefore, in our opinion, L. S. Barkhudarov was right when he said that the theory of translation at that time had a gypsy connection with such areas as psycholinguistics, communicative syntax, textual tinvestics, which moved from the study of language as an abstract system to the study of language in speech.

Translation is a means of speaking different languages so that people can communicate with each other.Therefore, for the theory of translation, information about communicative linguistics on the peculiarities of the process of speech communication, the specificity of direct and indirect speech acts, the relationship between expressed and unexpressed meaning in a sentence and text, the textthe impact of context and behavioral situation on understanding, all of the other factors that determine human communicative behavior, serve as invaluable facts in the study of translation theory.While studying translation as a specific form of verbal communication, translation theory is not limited to the study of its linguistic mechanism.Because translation is not only a connection of languages, but also a connection of cultures.The situation of creating the main text and the situation of translation are reflected in the translation.

It would be wrong to analyze the translation process without assuming that the translation process is performed by a person and not by an ideal device, and that its rocky orientation does not affect the final result. The methods used by the researcher differ in terms of which branch of science to include translation studies in accordance with the tasks facing him. In this regard, two camps have emerged. 1) translation theory should be an integral part of literary criticism; 2) translation theory should be an integral part of linguistics;

Researchers who propose to analyze the theory of translation in the context of literature (K. Chukovsky, I. Kashkin, G. Gagecheladze, Vl. Rossels, O. Kunzich, etc.) consider translation as a literary activity, and accordingly, the theory of translation is considered by them as a theory of literary translation. According to them, translation is a type of artistic creation and it should be dealt with by literature. Some scholars in this field consider the study of the language of literary translations to be a secondary task (e.g., V. Rossels). About this A.V. Fedorov wrote that "although the views expressed against the study of translation from a linguistic point of view lack seriousness and objectivity, they have a very strong tendency." According to them, linguists, for example, always fit between the original and the translated text who have created some kind of normative system that requires that it should fall, according to which no variations, oscillations, and deviations are allowed, and that in the end the linguistic approach is equated with literal translation.

All this does not provide a single piece of information about the real situation in linguistic research on translation theory.² A.V. According to Fedorov, translation studies is not only literary and linguistic, although it uses the methods of these two disciplines, it is a general philological discipline that emerged at the intersection of many related disciplines. According to Gagechiladze, "general linguistic theory can give us the general laws of interlinguistic understanding, without which the translator cannot work, and private linguistic theories can be

²Fedorov. A.V. Introduction to the theory of translation, M1971, 24-25 ss

very useful in the work of literary translation explaining the nature of bilingual correspondence."³

According to him, artistic translation belongs to the field of artistic creation and is subject to its laws, its laws of language are applied as a product of creativity.

While rejecting the linguistic approach, the proponents of the literary approach I.. They developed the method of realistic translation put forward by Kashkin and advanced the thesis declaring the giving of the aesthetic power of the original.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Another question arose: is translation studies a matter of literature or aesthetics? According to G.Gagechiladze, the main thing in artistic translation is to give the original aesthetic value. It is a criterion from this point of view, and the translation fiction serves as an artistic match of the original art and the linguistic conformity.

Thus, According to G. Gagechiladze, the linguistic approach involves a preparatory stage, but this stage is the most important stage in the creation of translation theory, as the linguistic theory of translation is similar to the role of imagery in the creation of the original century. According to Kundzic's controversial polemics, "even in the process of translation, during his creative analysis, the resting linguistic element cannot be separated from the aesthetic element, because the aesthetic function is one of the functions of this language. Without such a function, a linguistic element cannot exist in an artistic context. The aesthetic function of the linguistic element emerges as soon as the word is translated or written. The translation is done by means of conveying beauty by linguistic means. These two categories exist unconditionally, but they are undoubtedly inseparable. This is one of the many contradictions in translation. " In

³Gagechiladze G. Theory of literary translation, 1964 153p.

our opinion, it is a bit strange to say that beauty is one of the functions of the linguistic element. This, in turn, O. Kundzich's concept is contradictory.

V. I. According to Krunov, this "lack of scientific theoretical criteria and the absence of general principles is a significant obstacle to the development of the theory of literary translation."⁴

The linguistic theory of translation, founded by Federov, was later developed by A.S. S. Barxudarov, A. D. Schweitzer, V.Kontilov, V.N. Komissarov, Ya. I. Developed by Retsker and other scientists. Agar A. V. Federov put forward his thesis on the completeness of the translation, saying that the original content should be flawless and fully functional. (V.T.P. 1958,1326)

V. Koptilov says that the translation is "such a work of art, which appears as a semantic-stylistic parallel to the work of art created in another language and retains its ideal image structure."(Koptilov, 1971,446)

Due to the impossibility of creating a theory of translation based only on formal-structural or artistic-aesthetic criteria, A. D. Schweitzer says that "a key component, such as the reference to an objective being, should not be excluded from the scope of translation theory."⁵

L. S. Barxudarov, who considered translation to be a specific type of speech activity. L.S. Barkhudarov considers the theory of translation to belong to macrolinguistics, studies its language in close connection with extralinguistic factors, and secondly, includes it in the field of "applied linguistics", which studies the practical application of language in one or another aspect of human activity.⁶Representatives of the Linguistic School of Translation Studies have developed denotative, situational, transformational, semantic theories, as well as theories of the regularity of more descent.

Denotative theory is based on the exchange of ideas about the material and imaginary events of real existence. These things happen during a linguistic

⁴Kundzich. O. Problems of translation, 1973, pp. 171-172

⁵Krunov 1976.246.

⁶Shveitser A.D. from 143

conversation. This theory does not take into account that the same situation can be expressed differently in different languages. The transformational theory of translation is based on the idea of similar structures of transformational grammar, according to which all transformations can exist in the same language. Transformations appear late in translation without awakening any figurative or other associations. Semantic theory is based on the study of the content aspects of original and translated texts, and it does not go beyond the semantic layer of language.

V. I. Komissarov's "theory of equivalence stages is a model of translation activity based on the assumption that the relationship of equivalence is established between the similarity of the content of the original and the translated text" (p. 62)

Ya. I. The "theory of legal conformities" put forward by Retsker deals with the study of the nature of certain conformities between the original and translated texts (Retsker 1950). These adaptations can be in lexicon, phraseology, syntax, and style. Thus other linguistic theories are realized by relying on one or another aspect of one-sided translation activity to the problem of translation. Let us consider the structure of translation theory. It consists of general and specific theories. The general theory studies the genre features of translation, without taking into account the specificity of its implementation, which arises from the nature of this or that specific language. There are three types of private theories. First of all, the text is divided into different areas depending on the type of genre. (artistic, scientific-technical, journalistic translation, etc.) The next group includes types according to the conditions and method of translation: (oral, coherent, simultaneous, two-way translation, etc.) And finally, another special theory is the theory of translation of certain two languages (English to Russian, Uzbek to Russian and x .,) There is a gypsy connection between general and specific theories. Substantiates and defines the basic concepts of private and special theories by giving general theoretical generalizations. Private and special theories define the laws of general translation theory in accordance with the individual types and appearances of translation.

Linguistic prohibitions show that translation theory imposes the following basic tasks on itself.

1. Explain and describe the general linguistic basis of translation, that is, what are the specific features and laws of language systems underlie the translation process and ensure the implementation of this process, defining its nature and boundaries.

2. Linguistic research defines translation as an object, determining its place among other types of language mediation.

3. Develops the basis for the classification of types of translation activities.

4. Explain the essence of the translation equivalent as a basis for the communicative equality of the original and the translated texts.

5. Develop general principles and features of creating private and special theories for translation from different languages.

6. Explain the general principles of scientific coverage of the translation process, based on this process, translating the original text of the translator into the translated text.

7. To highlight the impact of pragmatic and sociolinguistic factors on the translation process.

8. Defining the concept of "translation norm" and developing principles for assessing the quality of translation.

The task of translation is to provide a network of interlingual communication in which the text created in the Receptor (translated language) RT. can completely replace the original text in a communicative way, and the originality of translation by the Receptors is completely structural, structural and content. The essence of ensuring that the original and the translator are functionally similar is that the translation is accepted as the work of the author, published under his name, discussed, quoted, and x, k. It is original, only in another language accepted as original. The receptors of the translation are considered to contain the original

content of the translation in its entirety, and this content is expressed only by means of other languages.

A structural comparison of the translation with the original leads to the fact that the receptors of the translation assume that the translation represents the original not only in general but also in particular. In this way, translation should be seen as a mediator of languages in which the original communicatively equivalent text is created in the target language, and this communicative equality is manifested when receptors perceive the translation as functionally semantically and structurally equivalent to the original.

CONCLUSION

Science requires the study of existing laws in this area. As for the study of translation, the study of the original language and the laws of the language of translation is broader than the relationship between these two languages, the systematization of the material; leads to generalizations. In this way, translation theory can be transformed into a scientific science that studies the laws of language and style. In order to avoid misunderstandings, translation theory should not be equated with a set of narrow practical recipes on how to translate in any case. Well-known theorist A. V. Federov noted that: 1) it is impossible to give such rules. 2) No matter how thick the connection between them, theory and practice are never opposed to each other, their functions are different. (compare, literature as a science does not have to give advice and recommendations to writers on how to write, just as we can get music theory and music, practice with art theory, architecture and architectural theory). In its linguistic aspect, translation theory generalizes the facts of translation, showing the cases of correspondence and difference between languages. General created by translation theory based on the legislation, then clear about individual, special cases; it will be possible to draw conclusions. These conclusions can also have many variants. At this point, you need

to go beyond templates in solving problems. The decisive role is always played by the context, the concrete situation. As for the translation of fiction, it does not allow for standard decisions because it is an art. Achieving the main goal of performing such a task correctly is to ensure that the content of the text in a particular situation and the stylistic colors are as expected.

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