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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

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Abstract

The basis of the theory of translation it is necessary to establish certain patterns by comparing the features of the vocabulary and grammatical structure, the stylistic use of the language means of English, French, German and Russian, on the one hand, and the analysis of translation practice, on the other hand. So, the main position of this theory is the functional principle of such correspondences. They are very essential to use during the lesson.

Аннотация

Таржима назариясининг асоси сифатида бир томондан инглиз, француз, немис ва рус тилларидаги луғат ва грамматик тузилманинг хусусиятларини, тил воситаларининг стилистик қўлланишини, бир томондан, луғат ва грамматик қўлланиш хусусиятларини қиёслаш орқали ма'лум қонуниятларни ўрнатиш зарур. бошқа томондан таржима амалиёти. Демак, бу назариянинг асосий позицияси бундай ёзишмаларнинг функционал тамойилидир. Улардан дарс давомида фойдаланиш жуда зарур.

Аннотация

В основу теории перевода необходимо установить определенные закономерности путем сопоставления особенностей лексики и грамматического строя, стилистического использования языковых средств английского, французского, немецкого и русского языков, с одной стороны, и анализа переводческой практики, с другой стороны. Итак, основным положением этой теории является функциональный принцип таких соответствий. Их очень важно использовать во время урока.

Key words: *theory, translation, linguistic, features, concept, transmission, inherent, development, equivalence levels, criteria, extralinguistic, factor, equivalent, adequate, bilingual, communication.*

Ключевые слова: *теория, перевод, лингвистические, особенности, концепт, трансмиссия, присущее, развитие, уровни эквивалентности, критерии, экстралингвистический, фактор, эквивалентность, адекватность, двуязычие, коммуникация.*

Kalit so'zlar: *nazariya, tarjima, lingvistik, xususiyatlar, tushuncha, uzatish, o'ziga xos, rivojlanish, ekvivalentlik darajalari, mezonlar, ekstralingvistik omil, ekvivalent, adekvat, ikki tilli, aloqa.*

INTRODUCTION

The increased interest in translation issues, both in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad, which is characteristic of our time, is explained both by the expansion of the scope and needs of bilingual communication, and by more real opportunities for studying the theory of translation, resulting from successes, one way or another connected with study of the problems of human speech activity. Linguistics has accumulated considerable experience in the comparative analysis of various languages, which made it possible to draw a number of general conclusions that played an important role in the development of translation thought.

The foundations of the linguistic theory of translation in the Russian-language scientific literature were laid by A.V. Fedorov[3] in the 30s of the 20th century. The basis of the theory of A.V. Fedorov, it is necessary to establish certain patterns by comparing the features of the vocabulary and grammatical structure, the stylistic use of the language means of English, French, German and Russian, on the one hand, and the analysis of translation practice, on the other hand. The main position of this theory is the functional principle of such correspondences. Opponents of the linguistic theory of translation, one of the founders of the school of literary translation I.A. Kashkin, accused A.V. Fedorov of formalism. "Realistic theory of translation" I.A. Kashkina[4] is based on the knowledge of the reality behind the translated text, and penetration into the so-called "behind the text" i.e. it was about the transmission of the original by equivalent means. This concept was built on a literary basis necessary for literary translation, but not providing criteria for the equivalence of linguistic means. I. Revzin[5] and V. Rozentsweig, the authors of the "Fundamentals of General and Machine Translation" criticized A.V. Fedorov for the normativity of "the theory of translation put forward by him".“The science of translation, including the works of D. Retzker[6] and A. Fedorov, was traditionally built as a normative discipline, the main goal of which was to establish the result of the translation process and develop criteria for

assessing the quality of translation." It is difficult to agree that the theory of adequacy (fullness of translation) based on the establishment of functional rather than formal correspondences between the means of different languages can be called normative. Only the method of analysis and synthesis is normative in it, which makes it possible to explore the ways of realizing the main goal of an adequate translation: recreating the unity of the form and content of the original by means of another language. In 1973, V. Komissarov's book "A Word on Translation" was published, where the theory of regular correspondences and the communicative model of translation were substantiated. The theory of equivalence levels put forward by V.Komissarov [7] received a wide response among scientists. V. Kamissarov's research was continued by A. Schweitzer in his book "Translation and Linguistics". From the position of today's development of the theory of translation, it seems disputable in these two concepts - this is the splitting of the theory of translation into independent parts - semantic, situational by A. Schweitzer and denotative, transformational and semantic "models" by V. Kamissarov.

In the works of M. Brandes,[8] the nature of translation is considered as two main, internally differentiable concepts: linguistic and literary.

Within the framework of the linguistic concept of translation, three bases are distinguished: system-linguistic, functional-speech, semiotic. In linguistic concepts that take into account extralinguistic factors, two approaches can be distinguished based on different translation invariants: semantic and functional. The semantic invariant is understood as the denotative side of the statement. The functional invariant is understood as the semantic side of the utterance, determined by the communicative environment and the functional characteristics of the utterances. The literary concept is represented by three areas:

1) characterized by the fact that the nature of translation is determined by aesthetic and literary factors; 2) semantic - it prescribes the preservation of the unity of form and content in literary translation with the leading role of the latter; 3) functional, which prioritizes the adequate transmission of the author's intention. The most consistent approach to identifying the nature of translation is presented in the work of A. Lilova[9] "Introduction to the General Theory of Translation" . The author writes: "The theory of translation is by no means linguistic or literary, but an independent scientific discipline. In the work of A. Lilova, an attempt is made to single out the subject of the general theory of translation, these include:

- general patterns inherent in translation in all its varieties;
- the problem of the adequacy of translation, the identification of the historical role of translation in the development of individual peoples and the world community;
- study of the creative, translation process;
- analysis of linguistic (bilingual) communication;
- a unified system of various forms, types and genres of translation;
- systematic study of the nature of translation, its essence, principles, purpose of origin and meaning;

D. Retzker's[10] study "Translation Theory and Translation Practice" defines the foundations of the theory of regular correspondences.

In the process of translation, three categories of correspondences are built: "equivalents established due to the identity of the signified, as well as deposited in the tradition of language contacts; variant and contextual correspondences and all kinds of translation transformations. The author of the work reveals the criteria for the correct choice of means to achieve the adequacy of the translation. The equivalence of means is determined, if not by identity, then by the maximum approximation of the result obtained to the impact of the original. An analysis of a translation performed at a high level shows that the basis for establishing the equivalence of language means can only be functional, not formal. The translation process itself involves many different factors. The same linguistic form can perform different functions depending on the combination of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors. It is customary to divide all factors into linguistic and extralinguistic.

The categories of the general theory of translation are built on a generalization of the data of a particular theory, as well as on a logical and semantic basis common to a number of languages that are approximately at the same level of development. The theory of regular correspondences should establish certain parameters within which the choice of translation options can be made. Correspondence theory reveals the general patterns of the translation process based on functional dependence. When translating from one language to another, it is necessary to take into account the actions of the same factors of a logical-semantic order in order to convey the same semantic content.

The main components of the extralinguistic context are the speech situation and the so-called subject environment. These definitions were described by V.G. Gak. Under the subject situation

(situation - according to V. Gak) one should understand the time and place to which the statement refers. It includes "subject relations: objects and connections between them, described in the statement". An important role in translation is played by the speech situation, i.e. the situation and conditions of communication, the attitude of the speaker to the addressee and the environment, the general orientation of the statement. The speech situation consists of the following elements:

1) a reflection of the personality of the translator;
2) a reflection of the source in which the translated material is published;
3) reflection of the addressee or audience to which the statement is addressed;
4) the purpose of the translated material, the expected effect that it should produce on the reader or listener

In the most general form, the formants of a speech situation can be reduced to the following: who, to whom, when, where, about what, why, and for what purpose he speaks (writes), i.e. the speech situation is formed as a result of the interaction of such factors as the personality of the author of the text, the motive and purpose of his speech act, the personality of the interpreter of the text, the place and time of communication, the subject of speech.

Changing one or another format of the speech situation can lead to a change in the meaning of the statement and entail a change in the speech behavior of the participants in the communication act. In real conditions, the specific weight of various formants in each specific act of communication is not the same: some are more relevant for the author and/or interpreter of the text, while others are less relevant. (An exception in this sense is the motive and purpose of the speech act, which are the dominant speech situation).

The role played by the formants of the speech situation in the specific speech-thinking activity of various participants in speech communication, in particular, the translator, also turns out to be unequal.

Realizing his idea, due to the complex interaction of subjective motive and goal, which are formed in the process of interaction of a person with reality, partly “embodied” at the moment of generating a text in a speech situation, the author is guided both in terms of the mental content of the text, and in terms of the choice of linguistic means of its expressions, to all formants of the speech situation that are relevant in each specific case.

The communicative intention of the author of the text is, therefore, in a certain dependence on the subjective characteristics of the author of the text (his experience and knowledge, views, predilections, etc., which in turn, to a certain extent, historical and other factors), interacting with objective factors characterizing the speech situation, such as place, time, topic of communication, personality of a real or potential interpreter of the text. There is no clear boundary between subjective and objective factors, but if the author of the text does not take into account the objective circumstances of communication, the role prescriptions adopted in this language community, he fails to realize his intention, the interpreter does not understand or misunderstands the text.

Since the formants of the speech situation are significant for the author of the text making the “meaning-meaning” path, they cannot but be significant for the interpreter making the “meaning-meaning” path, since he is faced with the task of extracting meaning from the text of a certain meaning.

The speech-thinking activity of a text interpreter is extremely complex for two reasons: 1) he must understand the subjective intention of the author of the text; 2) the activity of the interpreter, in turn, is subjective, and its success depends on his knowledge, experience, tastes, preferences, etc. The discrepancy between the subjective characteristics of the author and the interpreter always takes place in the speech-cogitative activity and can reach such proportions (mainly due to the difference in their competence) that communication will be impossible. But even if this does not happen, the interpretation of the text always remains a problematic task, in the solution of which the extralinguistic factor plays the most important role.

The study of the features of the translation of catch phrases from Russian into English is a useful source of information for linguists studying English from the point of view of lexicology, stylistics, as well as for translators in order to get acquainted with the ways of conveying catch words and expressions used in Russian oral and written speech, to find out the available English matches or English equivalent translations.

In English and American lexicography, the term "winged words" is not used. For many English-speaking readers, this term is not familiar and needs to be specified. It is generally accepted that G. Buchmann's[11] dictionary, published in 1864, introduced this term “Geflugelte Worte”. But the first mention of "epea pteroenta", which means "winged words", is first found in Homer. Dictionary G. Buchman marked the beginning of the world lexicographic practice. G. Buchman defined the meaning

of the definition of "winged words" as words, expressions and quotations directly taken from a literary or historical source "or ascending to it and becoming widespread in oral or written speech."

Each language is idiomatic, it includes phraseological turns (idioms), many of which give the language a national flavor. Along with this, it should be noted that many popular expressions (for example, the Babylonian pandemonium) The building of the tower of Babel have the same verbal form in different languages. Depending on what part of speech the basic (main) word of the phrase forming catchphrases is expressed and the following structural types differ from its meaning:

1) Verbs. Keep one's powder dry (attributed to Oliver Cromwell), i.e. to be ready for action in an emergency.

2) nominal: Crow in peacock's feathers (Ivan Krylov. The Crow. Borrowed from La Fontaine Aesop) . The fable from which the R. phr. derives describes a crow which decks her tail out with peacock's feathers and goes for a walk among the peahens. But the peahens pluck the feathers out and when the bedraggled crow returns to her own kind, they do not accept her.

3) adjectival: A cash cow in a figurative sense, the expression became widespread, apparently after the use of his Moliere in the comedies "The Tradesman in the Nobility", "The Imaginary Sick" Milch cow.

Among the disciplines most important for the comprehensive study of translation, linguistics and literary criticism should be named in the first place. Each of these sciences, in turn, is interested in the development of translation studies and is in a complex and very effective relationship with it, the fruitfulness of these relationships depends on a clear understanding of how and to what extent these two scientific disciplines can be useful to translation studies, and also in what respect to the translation and its separate sides is each of them. The possibilities of these sciences and their contribution to the study of translation are very great, but they also turn to translation studies to solve their own problems or to study problems that are at the intersection of translation and other sciences.

In addition, literary criticism and aesthetics are important for translation studies in the philosophical and historical aspect, linguistics enriches it with new methods of language research. So, for example, I. Kashkin's[12] theoretical principles are based mainly on the analysis of the material of fiction and widely use the results of literary studies. His "realistic theory of translation" is entirely built on a literary foundation. In other theoretical literary studies, this material is most often taken, unfortunately, to illustrate one or another position or category of translation studies.

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