



The Main Features and Mechanism of Translation

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Abstract: When compiling this article, the author tried to combine translation difficulties, if possible, into entire sections based on some common features or features. Naturally, the largest three sections are lexical, grammatical and stylistic problems. Linguistic phenomena are considered from the point of view of their transmission in translation. In the article, the main stages of translation and the categories used by the translator in accordance with the common units of the source language for the purpose. In such cases, an attempt is made to distinguish between concepts such as translation strategy, translation methods, and translation messages (or translational transformation). The author also considers the main classifications of translational transformations described in linguistic studies.

Key words: interlingual transformation, extralinguistic situation, translation, translation mechanism, strategy of translation, translation transformation, means of translation.

In connection with the globalization of education and the entry of Uzbekistan into the world information space, modern translation studies and the practice of translation face new challenges, the solution of which is possible only if the linguistic and extralinguistic situation is fully taken into account - the problem of intercultural communication, when the translator does not deal with the language as such, but with text, i.e. speech, in which language units are used not by themselves, but as a means of communication.

This manual is an attempt to single out and select features typical of modern English, related to its structure and character, and presenting great difficulties for translation.

Despite the relatively young age of translation theory or translation studies as a science, there are currently many works devoted to the theory of translation. This is not surprising, since all famous translators have their own points of view on the vision of the translation process and its basic principles.

L. S. Barkhudarov believes that "translation is an interlingual transformation or transformation of a text in one language into a text in another language" [4, p. 38]. In other words, in the process of translation, the translator modifies the text using various translation methods. It is also necessary to note the definition of I. S. Alekseeva, in whose understanding translation is "an activity that consists in variative reexpression, recoding of a text generated in one language into a text in another language, carried out by a translator" [1, p. 145].

Summarizing all the above definitions, we can conclude that translation is a complex process in which the transformation of written or spoken text from one language into another takes place. In such modern science as "translatology" the term "translation strategy" is often used to describe the process of translation. However, this concept remains a bit vague in the minds of many researchers and is understood quite broadly, namely as the concept of translation in general or the concept of

translation of a particular text. According to a critical analysis of the scientific literature, many researchers follow different considerations when determining a translation strategy.

Foreign researcher in the field of translation H. P. Krings first spoke about the concept of "translation strategy". He made a proposal to consider certain plans of the translator as a translation strategy, which could be used to solve specific translation problems [6, p. 119].

When choosing one or another method of translation, the translator, in addition to all other circumstances, is also guided by the considerations that in its pure form, any of the methods in the real translation process rarely works: as a rule, most complex texts are translated using various methods, but one of them is the leading one and determines the nature of the relationship between the source and the translated text as a whole, dictating both the conditions for dividing the source text, and the definition of translation units, as well as the choice of translation techniques by which the source text is directly converted into the target text.

In such sciences as linguistics and translation studies, there have already been attempts to establish a connection between the strategy of translation and the goal of communication. K. E. Kalinin concludes on the basis of different definitions of the concept of "translation strategy" that the translation strategy is an action plan in which the ultimate goal appears, and a list of tasks is defined and understandable, the consistent solution of which should lead to the achievement of this goal" [2, p. 89].

We consider it possible to dwell on the following definition of a translation strategy: "a general program for the implementation of translation activities in a certain communicative situation of bilingual communication, determined by the specific features of this situation and the purpose of the translation, and, in turn, determining the nature of the translator's professional behavior within the framework of this communicative situation" [5, p. 135].

Thus, the translation strategy is an algorithm of the translator's actions, which he meaningfully creates through experiment. When the algorithm of actions is clear, the translator starts the translation process from the first stage - pre-translation analysis of the text. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the translational dominant component, and its main task is to find out what kind of text is in front of the translator.

Translation studies divides pre-translation analysis into several main stages.

- Establishing the exact result that the customer wants to see. In other words, the purpose of the translation and its purpose.
- Characteristics of the customer, establishing the type of audience for which this translation is intended.
- Determining the quality of the translation, finding out the necessary degree of equivalence of an adequate translation.
- Evaluation of the characteristics of the translated text. First of all, it is necessary to read the text in terms of its consumption and general stylistic characteristics, then study the genre and style of the original version.
- Gathering the necessary background information and conducting a preliminary analysis of text categories.

At the second stage of translation, a specialist conducts a regular analytical search for a more suitable translation option using various translation methods, which is the answer to the question of how the text should be translated. The translation method refers to the way that the human mind uses to convert text from one language to another. Methods of translation are semantic and formal-sign.

Consider the main methods of translation.

- ✓ Literal translation, which includes transliteration, transcription, tracing.

- ✓ Functional translation is characterized by the search for equivalents in the target language, functional analogues, as well as descriptive translation.

R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev believes that the method of translation usually solves a particular problem: it helps to overcome the difficulty that has arisen in the purposeful activity of the translator [1, p. 100]. Thus, the method of translation is equal to a translation operation, which is aimed at resolving some problem and which assumes the same type of actions of a specialist translator. Differences in language systems and the rules for using language units constantly create some problems in the translation process, which is why the translator is forced to use translation methods, the so-called translation transformations.

First of all, it is important to clarify the meaning given to the concept of "translational transformation". There are definitions proposed by such researchers in the field of translation as L. S. Barkhudarov, R. K. Minyar-Beloruchev, Ya. N. Komisarov, V. G. Gak and others.

The most common is the definition of L. S. Barkhudarov: translation transformations are "those numerous and qualitatively possible transformations that are carried out to achieve translation equivalence of translation, despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages" [7, p. 190].

As for the division of transformations into types, there are quite a lot of different points of view, however, most researchers share the opinion that all translation transformations are divided into lexical, grammatical and mixed (or complex).

Let's move on to the analysis of the classifications of translation transformations offered by various linguists. So, A. M. Fiterman and T. R. Levitskaya distinguish three types of translation transformations.

- Grammatical transformations. This includes the following techniques: permutations, omissions and additions, restructuring and replacement of sentences.
- Stylistic transformations. This category includes such techniques as synonymous substitutions and descriptive translation, compensation and various types of substitutions.
- Lexical transformations. It talks about replacing and adding, concretizing and generalizing sentences, as well as about omitting [8, p. 325].

Ya. I. Retsker, on the contrary, names only two types of transformations.

- Grammatical transformations in the form of replacement of parts of speech or members of a sentence.
- Lexical transformations include concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, compensation for losses arising in the process of translation, as well as semantic development and holistic transformation. All linguists declare that the division of transformations into types and types is a convention. This is due to the fact that some transformations practically do not occur out of combination with other transformations, that is, in their pure form [9, p. 156].

The concept of V. N. Komissarov is reduced to such types of transformations as lexical, grammatical and complex. Speaking of lexical transformations, he names transliteration, translation transcription, tracing, some lexico-semantic substitutions. The grammatical transformations are literal translation (or syntactic assimilation), grammatical substitutions (replacement of sentence members, word forms, parts of speech) and sentence division. Complex transformations can also be called lexico-grammatical. This includes descriptive translation, antonymic translation and compensation [1, p. 138].

Thus, each of the researchers, classifying translation transformations, distributing them into classifications, in his opinion, deals with the same phenomena. Having considered the points of view of various researchers - domestic and foreign - we can draw the following conclusion: the researchers have a fairly holistic view of the selection of certain types of translation transformations.

After all the transformations carried out, the translator at the third stage of the translation process needs to think about the equivalence of the translation and its adequacy, however, many researchers share these two concepts. The concept of equivalence is one of the fundamental ones in the theory of translation, since the achievement of equivalence, equivalence of the texts of the original and the translation is the main task of the translator. Most researchers believe that the absolute equivalence of the text of the original and the translation is impossible due to semantic, structural and pragmatic differences between the source text and the translated text, and recognize the relativity of the truly achievable equivalence of the translation. The interpretation and specification of the concept of equivalence differ.

According to A. D. Schweitzer, the main thing in translation is communicative equivalence, based on the invariant communicative effect of the original text and the translation. Communicative equivalence implies the preservation of the functional dominants of the original text in translation. If communicative equivalence extends to the semantic and pragmatic levels and is complemented by functional, we can talk about complete equivalence. However, A.D. Schweitzer notes that full equivalence is rather an idealized construct and is really achievable only in the case of simple texts with a narrow range of functional characteristics and in relatively simple, communicative conditions. Much more common is partial equivalence, implemented at one of the levels and partially or completely absent at others [3, p. 164].

According to V. S. Vinogradov, equivalence should be understood as “the preservation of the relative equality of content, semantic, stylistic and functional-communicative information contained in the original and translation” [1, p. 18]. Implying not only pronounced information that affects the mind of the addressee, but also those types that can affect feelings or are implicit in nature. The most important thing in translation is the preservation of the semantic content, since all other types of information are superimposed on the semantic and cannot be transmitted without reproducing it. Equivalence and adequacy of semantic content is a condition for equal perception of the text both in the source language and in the target language.

In the domestic theory of translation, all definitions of the concepts of equivalence, adequacy and equivalence of translation are considered differently: sometimes the corresponding concepts are considered as synonyms, sometimes as concepts with different content. For example, R. Levitsky considers the terms "adequacy" and "equivalence" interchangeable. In other works, the concept of adequacy has a broader meaning: an adequate translation is a good translation, i.e., one that provides the necessary, in given specific conditions, content of interlingual communication. Equivalence is understood as equivalence, as a semantic community of units of language and speech equated to each other [7, p. 190].

Having considered the process of translation, we can compare it with the movement of thought, and this movement takes place in the direction from the general to the particular: from understanding the specifics of translation - to understanding the purpose of the translation - further to the formation of a translation strategy that corresponds to the goal - and, as a result, to choice of translation methods or translation transformations. At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "translation strategy", "method of translation", "reception of translation" or "translational transformation".

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