



Communication Model Of Translation

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Abstract: Translation plays a crucial role in communication as an important means of communication in all aspects of intercultural relations. The main issues in translation theory are to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest range of texts or text categories. Many translation scholars have introduced the concept of standards to classify the relationship between text type and translation method. Two well-known functionalist theorists have made major contributions to the theory of text typology: Katerina Reiss and Peter Newmark. Peter Newmark is a famous English translation theorist; in his works he additionally introduced into translation practice the theory of the function of language and translation, the theory of text typology. Communicative translation is an important part of Newmark's theory of translation.

Keywords: translation, communicative model of translation, Newmark's theories of translation.

Introduction:

Brain activity, which is a product of translation, may someday be discovered through the efforts of specialists in various scientific disciplines. Experts in the field of physiology of higher nervous activity, biochemistry, psychophysiology, physics and other sciences are trying to unravel this mystery. Models of the translation process proposed by linguists are built on speculative grounds and conclusions, self-analysis of translators, etc. When these theoretical postulates can be verified by the strict logic of facts, some hypothetical constructions turn out to be false or even speculative.

All of the above is not a call to abandon attempts to model the translation process, but only shows the need for a more rigorous, responsible and evidence-based approach to the creation of such schemes and descriptions. There are many descriptions of translation as a process, but they are hypothetical and speculative in nature, since the real translation process occurs in the mind of the translator and is not available for direct observation and comprehensive research. [2]

Main Part

A translation model is intended to describe a sequence of actions that can be used to solve a given translation task under certain conditions of the translation process. As theorists of translation studies note, this area of research makes it possible to “identify the dynamic aspects of translation activity” [3] and determine individual aspects of the linguistic mechanism of translation. Although in practical work a translator can achieve the desired result without following any of the known translation models, knowledge of theoretical models will help him solve complex translation problems.

The description of the translation process using models includes two interrelated aspects:

1) a general description of the model indicating the possible scope of its application (the explanatory power of the model);

2) types of translation operations performed within this model.

Currently, the most common models of the translation process are: semantic, situational (denotative; formal), transformational, psycholinguistic, communicative, informative.

Communicative model of translation. Modern translation theory proceeds from the fact that translation, like language, is a means of communication. Communication is the process of transmitting and receiving information. Recipient (recipient) – the recipient of a message via an audio or visual channel. Code is the language of the message. The communicative translation model is a generalized model of taking a source text as a foreign language and foreign cultural text and creating an adequate or equivalent translated text in the target language system. Translation is a secondary activity, since it not only reproduces the reality reflected by the original author, but also the generative, creative, synthesizing activity of the translator is always the second stage, and also shows the level after the first stage. [4]

The activity of a translator is strictly determined by the characteristics and content of the object being translated; internal (genre, style) and external (function and conditions of communication, social order, conditions for its implementation, stylistic and aesthetic requirements of the language being studied) influence factors. As a primary communicative text, the source text is a secondary communicative prototext, where the translation text is metamatic, the purpose of which is not to provide information on the topic under discussion, but to express the structure of the text. Indirect translation activities involve understanding the source text and producing the target text. [4]

Modern translation theory proceeds from the fact that translation, like language, is a means of communication. Hence the name of this theory – the communicative model of translation. There are many descriptions of translation that reflect some of its characteristics as an act of interlingual communication. Among them, one of the most advanced was proposed in the works of German scientists O. Kade and A. Neuber. Komissarov and A.D. Switzerland's contribution to the modern understanding of the translation process and the development of teaching materials for academic translation courses cannot be overstated. [5]

Definition of communicative translation. “Attempts to create a communicative translation will affect its readers as closely as possible to the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to convey as accurately as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language to the exact contextual meaning of the original” (Newmark, 2006: 39). This precise communicative translation aims to produce an equivalent effect on the target readers. Or vice versa. Semantic translation remains within the source culture at the linguistic level of the author. Newmark's main contribution to translation is semantic and communicative translation. Communicative translation tries to give its readers an effect that is as close as possible to that of the original reader. Semantic translation attempts to convey the exact contextual meaning of the original as accurately as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow. [1]

The typical content of any speech unit is considered to be a unit consisting of a set of elementary semantic, stylistic and other features corresponding to the language being studied. With this approach, the translation process is carried out not at the level of words and sentences, but at the level of elementary components of content. The higher the correspondence between these elementary meanings in the source and target languages, the more adequate the translation will be. [2]

Translation as a communicative act has been repeatedly considered in the theory of translation studies. There are many schemes and classifications that reflect the features of translation as an act of bilingual communication. In the theoretical development of the communicative approach to translation, a special role is played by representatives of the German school of translation studies and

theorists of the Leipzig linguistic school. These effective ideas were reflected in the problem of modeling the translation process, which led to the creation of a model of communicative translation. The communicative model views the translation process as an act of bilingual communication, which emphasizes the following elements:

- 1) message;
- 2) sender;
- 3) recipient;
- 4) code;
- 5) communication channel.

The sender and the recipient are participants in the process of verbal communication (speaker and listener or author and reader of a written text). A communication channel is a method of speech communication, i.e. oral or written speech, or their genre variety (speech of an announcer, speech of a radio/television announcer, etc.). The message refers to a speech act or text, and the code refers to certain linguistic rules. This diagram, which uses communication theory terms, divides translation into three stages:

- 1) communication between the sender and the translator;
- 2) code conversion SL => TL is carried out by a translator;
- 3) communication between the translator and the recipient of the final message. [2]

When reading a work of art, the reader does not cease to perceive certain information thanks to one or another form of communicative organization of the message. This category of information also includes a hidden sense of mood, the nature of the sound of the text itself, which is ensured by its deployment through individual sentences. It is difficult to disagree with the fact that the form of the proposal itself already contains certain information. This allows us to talk about the need to take into account the information factor created by linguistic means and understand the essence of the organization of the text. If we recognize that the main purpose of the text is its information value, that is, the transmission of any non-linguistic content using text elements, then there is a need to take into account the information accompanying the main communicative process. The transmission of non-linguistic information and purely linguistic information accompany and complement each other at certain points in the structure of the text. [2]

It is also worth mentioning the theory of linguistic correspondence, which does not pretend to model the translation process. Its task is to establish a natural correspondence between the original and translation units at the level of language and speech. Linguistic correspondences can be defined as given and recorded orally, for example, in bilingual dictionaries. Speech correspondences are established by comparing specific texts. The idea of regular correspondence was first introduced by Ya.I. Retzker identified various correspondences (equivalent, variant, contextual) and types of translation changes based on a comparison of the original and translated texts [6, 11].

Conclusion

Thus, the communicative model of translation was created to support the transfer of language between other languages, to transform translated texts into meanings and to achieve success in communicative processes. This model analyzes text concepts based on new information, produces meaningful translations, and is constantly changing. Thanks to this, the content and meaning of the text are successfully conveyed during the translation process.

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