



PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

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Annotation

The article talks about the theory of translation, about the creation of a theoretical model of translation, which showed the general concepts of equivalence and the basis of the origin of translation. In translation, throughout its history, there have been a large number of attempts to create certain generalizations and rules of translation. All this was usually presented in the form of principles and requirements for the translation process. The principles were formed based on the translator's practice and included repetitive aspects of practice and were not based on any theoretical model of translation.

Keywords: equivalence, empirical rules, transformation, linguistics, semiotics, original, functionality, theoretical models.

The main task of the general theory of translation is to create a theoretical model of translation that would show the general concepts of equivalence and the basis for the origin of translation. In translation, throughout its history, there have been a large number of attempts to create certain generalizations and rules of translation. All this was usually presented in the form of principles and requirements for the translation process. The principles were formed based on the translator's practice and included repetitive aspects of practice and were not based on any theoretical model of translation. Various scientists and authors of works have made suggestions regarding the translation process. If you combine all these proposals together, you get an interesting list in which some principles contradict each other:

Translation is the transfer of the original words.

Translation is the transfer of the meaning of the original.

The translation should read like the original.

The translation should be read as a translation.

The translation should reflect the style of the original.

The translation should reflect the translator's style.

Additions and reductions can be made during translation.

Additions and reductions cannot be used in translation.

The translation of the poem must be done in prose.

The translation of poems should be performed only in verse form.

When deriving the empirical rules of translation, there was no single theoretical basis, which led to the emergence of ridiculous situations and curious cases in the translation process. It is because of this that the most important task for linguists has become the development of theoretical models of translation. Based on different concepts, linguists have developed several translation models. The process of transforming a text or speech work into another language with the preservation of meaning and content is



called translation. This semantic-semiotic model of translation proposed by L.S. Barkhudarov was based on this. Semantics, as a science, studies the meanings of linguistic units such as words, morphemes, syntactic constructions, intonation, and also studies the laws of constructing a semantic sentence that consists of these simple units. To thoroughly understand the meaning of a speech or text, it is not enough to know only the language in which it is presented. It is necessary to have additional information, to understand the purpose and character of the author, cultural differences, historical features, laws of thought, etc. Of course, neither linguistics nor semantics can cover all these aspects as a whole. Semantics does not study the full, but only the literal meaning of a text, which requires only knowledge of the language to understand. To better understand what semantics is, it is necessary to understand the knowledge of the human language. A person who speaks a foreign language well can:— build semantic sentences in a foreign language and perceive the meaning of statements from other people;— understand synonymy and homonymy of sentences;— understand the semantic connection and differences in sentences.

It is the science of semantics that provides a theoretical explanation of these abilities, namely, outlines the rules of the language that allow you to perform these operations. Interpreting all the meanings of language units is one of the main tasks of semantics. Language units include words, morphemes, intonations, and syntactic constructions.

Semiotics, as a science, studies various sign systems and their structure, functionality and development. This is the science of how in modern society, people participate in the process of communicating with each other, with the help of which language means information can be transmitted, how these means are arranged, how and where they are used and what changes they may undergo. From any communication, you can extract a certain meaning and certain means by which this meaning is conveyed. If we decompose this meaning into separate elements and understand exactly what each of them is expressed, then signs will appear in front of the researcher. Signs are a kind of concatenation of a certain meaning and a peculiar way of expressing it, namely the signifier and the signified. The totality of these signs is a semiotic system. Linguistics and semiotics are very closely related and interact with each other, because language is one of the main semiotic systems.

Every translator who works independently or in a translation agency must understand the semiotic system not only in their native language, but also in a foreign language. The quality of the translated material and its perception by the reader or listener depends on this. Regardless of the language, the system of linguistic meanings reflects the entire external and internal world of a person with all cultural and emotional components

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