



TEXT TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to comprehend the translation process from the point of view of the linguistics of the text. The text of the original and the text of the translation are considered as two versions of one communicative message. The stages of the pre -translation and translation analysis of the text are proposed , the main factors that determine the translation strategies and the choice of translation techniques are listed.

Key words: *text linguistics, translation studies, text processing, pre -translation text analysis, translation text analysis, communicative significance, translation strategies.*

In modern linguistics, the problems of studying the text are still one of the most relevant. The linguistics of the text has largely contributed to the development of the theory and practice of translation, it has given translators a lot in terms of processing the source text in the translation process and its design at the final stage. The text of the original and the text of the translation are two forms of the existence of one message; as a result of the translation, it is necessary to establish communicative equivalence relations between them. Many past theorists and modern translators have tried to develop a translational classification of texts [1.]. Without exception, all theorists of translation establish a relationship between the type of text, the process of its translation and the criteria for assessing the quality of the text obtained in the target language. The content components of a particular type of text always receive a relevant linguistic design, the text structure directly depends on stylistic and genre characteristics. A factor complicating the work of translators is that the norms of the linguistic and stylistic design of texts in different languages may not coincide. So, for example, there are significant differences in the design of some varieties of scientific texts (articles, abstracts, reports themselves) in English and Russian, the same applies to some texts relating to commercial documentation, correspondence, advertising, etc. The linguistic-stylistic (textological) analysis of the original must necessarily precede the translation of any text and be combined with it. B.A. Olkhovikov quite rightly notes that the successful work of a translator is ensured by the activities of a linguist-lexicographer, linguist-grammarist, textologist, literary critic and literary critic (if we are talking about literary translation) [5. P.105]. In translation studies, two leading types of translation are traditionally distinguished, depending on the prevailing communicative function in the original text: informative and artistic [6. P.120]. Therefore, when starting to translate a specific text, the translator proceeds, first of all, from his main communicative orientation. The communicative significance of a literary

text is determined mainly by its artistic and aesthetic value, while in informative texts the main thing is the content side, the accurate transmission of the cognitive information embedded in the text.

On the other hand, the translation of literary texts varies greatly depending on the genre of the material, since the translation of various types of prose works, plays, and poetic works has its own specific problems. When considering varieties of informative translation, one usually speaks of translating scientific and technical texts, business correspondence, newspaper informational and descriptive materials, highlighting their subtypes [6. S.125]. Despite the many approaches to subdivision of translated material, it is unlikely that a comprehensive classification covering the entire diversity of texts will appear. It seems that the primary task of the translator is to determine the leading communicative attitude in the translated text, followed by an analysis of the main linguistic characteristics that contribute to its implementation. The text, first of all, should be read completely and perceived as a single whole, as a finished speech work. Despite the differences in translation strategies when working with texts of different functionalities, direct textual analysis of any text involves decoding all components of the content in the original in order to save them in the text of the translation. Text analysis allows many approaches and techniques. The translation process usually begins with a pre-translation analysis of the text, the text becomes, first of all, the object of study. The translator examines its external and internal structures, pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects, determines the main parameters of the text, the distribution of information, studies in detail the means of expression of the leading text categories in the original and considers possible ways to ensure effective communication in the chain: author - translator - reader. The nomenclature of text categories is still not fully developed and generally accepted, but there are some universal text - forming categories that should always be taken into account when translating. Consideration of their role and ways of expression in the text of the original allows us to identify its specificity and develop a translation strategy. One can suggest the following scheme of pre-translation text analysis: determination of the type of translation (informative, literary); consideration of the structure of the text; general analysis of the means of expression of the main textual categories (informativeness, integrity, connectedness, point of view, time continuum, spatial continuum, modality); consideration of the main linguistic means of transmitting content (stratification of vocabulary, the prevailing use of certain grammatical categories and structures, leading stylistic characteristics that allow you to attribute the text to a specific functional style of speech and genre); the study of the pragmatics of the text, the relationship between the sender of information and its potential recipient.

Determining the type of translation, as a rule, is not particularly difficult, although modern works of art often include the presentation of accurate information using terminology and professionalism. When considering the structure of the text, its linear deployment is examined: the heading, the initial passage, the main body of the text, its final part. Particular attention is paid to linguistic means of ensuring the integration of information in the text, compositional and speech forms (narration, dialogical speech, monologue, internal monologue, etc.). Text categories such as point of view, temporal and spatial continua, are important not only in the translation of literary texts, but also in informative materials. The category of time, for example, is sometimes leading when writing newspaper and informational texts, and taking into account the category of point of view is very important in journalism, where over the course of one text it can change in the same way as in literary texts. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of considering categories of modality and connectedness; means of

communication of individual fragments of the text can be a difficult task in translation, and the transmission of the modality of the text is justly considered one of the most difficult translation problems. An analysis of the pragmatic aspects of translation involves considering the effectiveness of communication through an intermediary - translator. Only a successful perception by the translator himself of the entirety of the contents of the original text can guarantee its adequate transmission to the addressee - a native of another language. Taking into account the communicative attitude of the author when writing the original determines the basic translation strategies. Each text "adapts" to the process of perception, understanding, and specific conditions of communication.

The translator needs to know the main purpose of communication through the translated text, that is, whether the author of the text sought to draw attention to any problem, make a certain emotional or aesthetic impression on the reader, or simply wanted to present a certain number of blocks of information. Having realized his "strategic" tasks, the translator proceeds to "tactical" moves, that is, proceeds to the translation analysis of the text, during which concrete methods of achieving both semantic and pragmatic adequacy of the translation, transferring the entirety of the text content are considered, the choice of the most optimal ways is justified solving translation problems. The method of interpreting the contents of the original for its subsequent "reexpression" in the target language is realized through a detailed analysis of all the linguistic means used in the text (lexical, grammatical, stylistic). Very often, translation failures are caused by the fact that the text was read and understood superficially, the translation of the text is the necessary way to deeply read the text, which ultimately ensures the success of the work of the translator. In general, the translation analysis of the text includes the following components: systematization of the linguistic characteristics of the text relevant to the translation process, narrowing the range of translation tasks; analysis of the stages of the translation at the lexical level (isolating translation units, considering the possibility of using certain types of lexical correspondences, lexical transformations in the text of the translation, studying the context); analysis of the stages of the translation at the grammatical level (determination of the objective grammatical parameters of the text of the original and the grammatical capabilities of the translation language to express the necessary grammatical values); analysis of problems and specific means of achieving the stylistic adequacy of the translation (selection of linguistic means in the language of translation, allowing to preserve the text's belonging to a certain style of speech, solving the problems of transmitting an individual author's style and individual stylistic means); consideration of the possibilities of achieving pragmatic and functional adequacy of the translation of the original; assessment of translation search results, revision of a number of translation decisions.

Thus, to convey the content of the translated text, it is necessary to solve, first of all, the semantic problems of translation. The translator identifies words that have full and absolute equivalents in the target language, removes the polysemy of polysemantic lexical units, selects contextual matches, considers the meaning of "false friends of the translator", looks for matches for "nonequivalent vocabulary", etc. When considering the lexical problems of translation, the question of the need for footnotes, commentary on the text is solved. At this stage, it is very important to extract all the information from the text, not to miss the implications and associations that the author was counting on. When transmitting the components of the content of the source text expressed by grammatical means, the translator parses the text, considers such formal textual characteristics as the type and size of sentences, used temporary forms and syntactic structures, means of communication between sentences.

The translator studies the means of expressing modality, categories of numbers, gender, case, etc. in the original text and selects grammatical or lexical means of transmitting the corresponding meanings in the target language. If in the process of translation one has to make grammatical replacements - replacements of parts of speech, the syntactic function of a word or phrase in a sentence, change of means of syntactic communication, etc., then one must realize that they can be caused only by the impossibility of selecting identical grammatical forms or structures in the language translation (due to their absence or difference in use). In such cases, a functional analog is usually selected. It is believed that the stylistic aspects of the text are the most important in literary translation. Nevertheless, the practice of analyzing translated texts indicates that stylistically labeled units are found in almost any text. The stylistic characteristics of the text include not only the pathways and figures of speech, but also the special selection of words, the frequency of their use, correspondence or inconsistency of the speech product with the main characteristics of the functional style of speech, etc. It is important for the translator to realize that any text has its own style. It is very important to highlight in the original the dominant, central stylistic means and those that are on the periphery and may not be so significant when translating a specific text due to pragmatic tasks. In order to achieve adequacy, the translator performs a whole complex of transformations (transformations) in the text of the translation (compared with the original text): lexical, lexical and grammatical, grammatical, stylistic. Moreover, he should always be guided by the principle of the appropriateness of using separate translation techniques. Generation of a "secondary text" is a multi-stage procedure, it is necessary not only to transfer the actual information contained in the original, to preserve the linguistic features of its presentation, but also to achieve the necessary impact on the recipient of the translation text, to ensure maximum communicative proximity between the original and the translation. In modern science, the text in most cases is considered as a particular aspect of a broader phenomenon - discourse [7]. An adequate understanding of the essence of the text and its translation are possible only if dynamic processes of language communication are taken into account, caused not only by the linguistic parameters of the languages used, but also by many social and cultural factors. In this regard, researchers are increasingly talking about the need to achieve pragmatic adequacy in translation [8. S.239-269; 9. S.185201; 10. S.141-172] and functional equivalence [11. P.243-257]. Any text is based on a specific communication situation. The translator does not act as a verbal transcoder, but as an intermediary that provides a presentation of a specific communication situation and its effectiveness; his task is to ensure that the language forms he chooses activate among the native speakers of the target language the necessary concepts and associations. In this regard, the whole utterance or even the whole text can act as a "translation unit". Consider an example of a translation of an advertising text (BUICK car advertisement):

Advertising is an attribute phrase that includes neologism - a complex word that combines the noun "celebration" - «торжество», «праздник» and the verb "sell" - «продавать». When translating this phrase should be considered as a full-fledged advertising text. Its translation cannot be carried out at the level of words, not only for purely linguistic reasons, although they create considerable difficulty in translation. Neologism and the whole phrase are difficult to translate since the methods of word formation and the intra-linguistic connections of words in English and Russian are different. Neologisms usually arise on the basis of material already available in the language, according to established word-formation models, that is, with reference to the system of means and methods of word formation already existing in the language. Value and internal form are usually new in neologism. In addition, neologism is used in the original in the definition

function, it is impossible to maintain this function in translation due to other laws of word compatibility in Russian. You can try to create this kind of neologism by combining the Russian words: the adjective "holiday" and the noun "sale" - " holiday sale ", but here problems of extra-linguistic order arise. The Russian neoplasm is dissonant with the word due to the fact that the combination of consonants " ol " is repeated twice , it, unlike the neologism of the original, does not cause positive associations, does not produce the desired impression on the addressee. It is also necessary to reflect in the translation important cognitive information regarding the fact that buying a car should be done for cash. In such cases, the function performed by the original text can be performed by using completely different linguistic means in the target language, for example: "Holiday sale of BUICK cars. For cash - a decent price." The need to achieve functional adequacy is clearly manifested not only when translating advertising texts, but also when translating, for example, poetry, when the translator often creates a completely new text that differs from the original in most respects, but has the same communicative value. Let us cite as an example two lines from a 130 sonnet . U. Shakespeare : I love to hear her speak, yet well I know That music hath a far more pleasing sound.

Literally, theysoundlikethis: : «Я люблю слушать, как она говорит, однако я хорошо знаю, что звуки музыки бывают гораздо приятнее». Translation of С.Я. Маршак: As we see, in the translation there are no semantically exact correspondences for the words of the original, the translator replaces his images, trying only to make a similar impression on the reader. The function of the obsolete form of the English verb to have - hath is conveyed, for example, by the archaic noun "forehead". Translation, however, can be considered functionally adequate. A comparative analysis of the originals and translations shows that the main reason for the pragmatic and functional inadequacy of translations of many literary texts is an incomplete or distorted reflection of the described situation and events, which leads to an erroneous reaction of the reader to the text of the translation. The correct translation solution often consists not in the most accurate disclosure of the meanings of linguistic units or constructions, but in the transfer, or rather the preservation, of their functions. An important stage of translation activity is the evaluation of its result, which is carried out, first of all, by the translator himself. He evaluates the outcome of his work in terms of the transmission of the main types of linguistic meanings [12. S.74-142], passes his translation "through the filter of another culture", looking in the translation language for the most typical means of describing an identical situation. Quite often, the optimal translation option is selected only at the final stage of working with the text, on the other hand, translation is rarely carried out linearly, at the levels described above, experienced translators solve their problems simultaneously and crosswise. The described schemes of pre -translation and translation analysis of texts are intended, first of all, for training future translators. So, the theoretical provisions of linguistics, with a systematic description of languages at all levels of the language hierarchy, allow the translator, first of all, to understand the essence of the translation process, the very fundamental possibility of its implementation. The provisions of the linguistics of the text are necessary for the translator to conduct a comprehensive analysis of speech works in order to reproduce their content in another language while maintaining communicative significance, which often requires the use of extra-linguistic factors as parameters for comprehending the text meaning and the whole communication situation. On the other hand, studying the translation process and its results provides linguists with the necessary material for comparing languages in terms of identifying their similarities and differences in how they reflect the phenomena of the surrounding reality and satisfy the communicative needs of a person in various social spheres and situations. Translation thus contributes to the development of general linguistics.

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