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## TRANSLATION IS A RESULT OF TRANSLATIONAL ACTIVITY

Мақолада замонавий тилшуносликнинг асосий аспектларидан бири – таржиманинг долзарблигини, таржимага таъсир этувчи омилларни таҳлил қилинган. Муаллиф бир қанча олимларнинг тадқиқотларига таяниб, таржима таржимонлик фаолиятининг маҳсули эканлигини очиқ берган.

В данной статье автор анализирует важность перевода, который является одним из основных аспектов современного языкознания, а также факторы, влияющие на перевод. Автор, основываясь на научных исследованиях ученых, раскрывает перевод как результат переводческой деятельности.

In the given article the author analyses the importance of translation that is considered to be as one of main aspects of modern linguistics and factors, influencing the translation. Based on research works of several scientists the author describes translation as a result of translational activity.

**Калит сўзлар:** таржимашунослик, вербал коммуникация, биртомонлама ёндашув, асосий тил (АТ), таржима тили (ТТ).

**Ключевые слова:** переводческая деятельность, вербальная коммуникация, односторонний подход, исходный язык (ИЯ), переводимый язык (ПЯ).

**Key words:** translational activity, verbal communication, one-sided approach, original language (SL), target language (TL).

The ability to share thoughts through speech is one of the most important human qualities. Without this ability, it would not be possible the very existence of Homo sapiens – "wise man", as the human mind can develop only due to obtaining a variety of knowledge about the world and about the man himself – the knowledge that he is informed by other people through speech or background knowledge. No civilization could be appeared without the speech, because civilization is not created by individuals, but by collective, a community or a society, a society can only exist on the condition that its members are able to communicate with each other through speech, to carry voice communications. Without verbal communication organization of production, science, culture, and life itself are unthinkable.

In any act of speech communication takes place between information sources (speaking or writing) and its receptor (listening or reading). Although the presence

of all necessary conditions is possible to extract from the message the entire information contained in it, every single receptor extracts from a message different terms of information depending on his knowledge, the degree of interest in the message and the goal that he sets by participating in the communication. For the implementation of cross-cultural communication, there is such a thing as a translation, as one of the most remarkable phenomena of our time – to raise the necessity for conversation between people and individuals and many times superior to everything that happened in the past, the implementation of this requirement. The development of transport, media and communication, improving cultural and educational levels, awareness of the need for mutual understanding and cooperation, the search for ways and means of sorting out global problems – all this can be achieved only by the combined efforts of all nations and all people. No doubt, all of these factors are considered to be a powerful incentive for the development of translation. In general, the modern world such as it appears to us today, and how, according to our assumptions, it will have become by 2010 the ninth year, provides an opportunity to see what a great place nowadays translation occupies in the scientific, political and cultural life of each country and all over the world .

Translation is a kind of linguistic mediation, which is entirely focused on foreign-language original. Translation of foreign language is seen as a form of the message contained in the original. Interlanguage communication is carried out through the medium of translation, to the greatest degree reproduces the process of direct verbal communication, in which the communicants are speakers of the one and the same language.

Just as in the process of speech communication in one language texts for the speaker and the listener are recognized as equivalent communicative and combined into a single unit, and the text of the translation is recognized communicatively equivalent of the original text. The aim of translation is to provide the type of cross-language communication, in which the generated text in the language of receptors (on the "target language" – TL) could act as a full replacement of the original communication and identify receptors translation of the original in the functional, structural and meaningful relationships.

Functional identification of the original and the translation is the translation as it is attributed to the author of the original, published under his name, discussed, cited and so on, as if it is the original, only in another language.

Substantial identification of the original and the translation is that receptors believe that the translation reproduces the content of the original, that it is transferred to the same content by means of another language.

Structural identification of the translation of the original is that the receptors believe translation reproduces the original translation not only in general, but in

particular. It is assumed that the translator accurately conveys the structure and presentation of the content in the original, does not dare to make any changes, delete or add something on his/her own. The number and content of sections and other divisions of the text in the original and translation must be the same. If a thought the original text expressed in the beginning of the second section, then it must be translated and found in the same place, and so on. If the translator allows himself some exceptions concerning the private parts of the text structure, it must be only for more accurate conveying the contents of the original.

Thus, the transfer can be defined as a kind of linguistic mediation, in which a translator create a text in the TL equal communicatively to the original, and its communicative equivalence is evident in its identification by Receptors in a functional, meaningful and structural form. For people using it around the translation replaces the original, it is considered as a full representative. The communicative approach to translation is the guiding principle of the modern theory of translation.

Translation can not be understood fully and we are not able to give it a scientific definition without taking into account its social nature. Translation can not occur, exist or function without a society. Circle of activities covered by this term is very extended. Translation is known to be subject to "poetry, fiction, non-fiction books from different areas of knowledge, diplomatic documents, business papers, news stories, interviews people speaking different languages and are forced to resort to the assistance of a mediator"(1, 27).

There is no doubt translation is primarily a linguistic activity. Translation is based on the language, and an interpreter deals with the language. Language – the foundation and basic translation tool. Translation can not be understood unless it is disclosed to its ability to reflect and recreate the original. The rather than a reflection of the integrity, the higher is the quality of the translation. According to Russian scientist A. Lilova "A translation should not only reflect, but also it is to re-create the original, it must not " be copied " from original content and form, but re-create them by means of another language for another reader, who is in a different culture, period, society"(4, 52). Based on scientists' plenty of work we are highly convinced that translation is a difficult, complex and productive creative process, which involves all the spiritual forces of human: intelligence, intuition, emotion, imagination, will, and memory. Translation – a creative process, which is created as a result of translational activity. If we take into consideration complex internal and external relationships also, it becomes even clearer that a simplified one-sided approach to the translation is wrong and scientifically unjustified and that it is impossible to give the concept of "transfer" unequivocal scientific definition.

Here are some of the most common definitions of "translation" of the concept:

R.K. Mignard-Beloruchev wrote: "Translation is a kind of speech activity, doubling the components of communication, which is intended to send a message in cases where codes are used by the source and receiver are not the same" (5, 22). A.V. Fedorov was convinced: "Translation means to express clearly and completely by the means of one language what has been expressed before in another language ... the purpose of the translation is to be as close as possible to acquaint the reader (or listener) who does not know the original language, with the text (or content of speech)" (2, 53).

Breus E.V. said: "Translation is the act of cross-language communication. While we translate a vital thing is not only the spirit of language contact, but contact between the two cultures" (1, 27).

V.N. Komissarov in his book "Translation theory (linguistic aspects)" sets out four linguistic theories and, consequently, four definitions of translation. According to the denotative theory translation is "describing the process by using the target language denotations used in the original language." According to the transformational theory, "translation is the conversion of units and structures in the original language into the target language unit structures." According to the theory of semantic translation "is the realization of the essence of the equivalent relationship between the content of the original and the translation." The theory an equivalent level offers "model of translation, based on the assumption that the equivalence relations are established between similar levels of text content of the original and the translation" (3, 63).

And yet, what is "translation" in the limelight of the existing achievements of the general theory of translation?

As far as A. Lilova was convinced: "If we are eager to define translation as a result of translational activity in the most general and brief form, it can be formulated as follows: Translation is an analog of the original. Perfect translation has the perfect analogue of the original, creating new social, cultural and linguistic reality ... If we want to give as much as possible a more comprehensive and relatively accurate general theoretical definition of translation as a process, it must be said that the translation – is a specific verbal or written work, aimed at rebuilding an existing spoken or written text (the work) in one language in another language while preserving the content and quality of the invariance of the original" (4, 95).

General theory of translation is a part of a linguistic theory of translation, along with a partial translation theories studying the linguistic aspects of translation from one of the language to another, and special translation theories, revealing features of texts translation process different types and genres, as well as the impact on the nature of the process speech forms and conditions of its implementation. General translation theory provides a theoretical basis and defines the basic concepts

of private and special translation theories. Private and special theory of translation concretize provisions of the general theory of translation in relation to specific types and kinds of translation.

Translation includes the development of a number of practical aspects related to the method of teaching translation, preparation and use of various reference books and dictionaries, assessment methodology and editing of translations, as well as various practical issues, the solution of which contributes to the successful implementation of its functions as a translator. A special place among the applications of translation studies covers the development of methods of formalization of the translation process in order to transfer part or all of the functions of the automatic translator device, exercise machine (automatic) translation.

The basic notion of translation theory is the concept of equivalence. When it is said that the phrase in the OL (original language) and its translation equal to each other, they mean, first of all, words' semantic equivalence, which means the correlation with the same objective situation. Famous linguist A.D. Schweitzer distinguished two types of semantic equivalence – component and denotative (6, 87). Taking into the account that we deal with plot in the translation which means one of the semantic components of language units, we can say that the semantic equivalence is achieved due to the presence in the text of OL and TL. In this case, the text components are in relation of semantic equivalence. The second kind of semantic equivalence, called denotative associated with the phenomenon of language selectivity. Its essence lies in the fact that the same object and objective situation may be described by different parties or different signs. Different semantic predicates are crossed and are interchangeable due to the fact that they describe the same situation. The equivalence relation here is based on the equating of different, but the correlation with the same objective situation of semantic components.

*Он играет в студенческой команде. – He is a member of the college team.*  
(action predicate) – (state predicate).

Summing up, it should be noted that the translation is a broad field in both special and interdisciplinary studies, which can not be exhausted within the framework of this article. Realizing the incompleteness and limitations of our attempts to characterize the nature of the translating and analyze the translation transformation, we could make the following conclusions:

1. Starting from the second half of the XIX century, the problem of culture, language, translation, understanding and communication were put forward in the research focus of virtually all the humanities. Language, culture and time materialize in the texts. The texts are considered to be material carriers of meanings by which we are able to reconstruct the tradition, level of development, morals, and events in a given period of time. And only interpreter are responsible for receiving correctly

and competently to the future reader everything in full translated meanings. Therefore, the problem of translation is focused as an independent scientific problem in philology, linguistics, psychology, as well as in allied sciences.

2. As can be seen from several examples given in this feature, we hardly ever come across to “soft” translational transformation; usually they are combined with each other, taking a complex, integrated nature.

3. Analyzing the opinions of national, Russian and foreign linguists who study this problem, we have tried to give a unique interpretation of the concept of transformation, to identify the main types to consider the causes of the transformation.

4. It should be noted that discrepancies in the structure of a language provide two big difficulties for translation. These constraints vary within a rather wide range from individual to untranslatable text elements in general. Solving such problems is gained by the ability to correctly produce a variety of translation transformation. In the process of translation the translator uses a transformation in order to achieve equivalence, for the closest approach to the original text.

5. In order to implement properly the most effective methods of transformation (translational transformation) this requires the interpreter owning both the original and transforming cultures in an equal or almost equally level. How correctly and efficiently translator uses a translation transformation will depend on our understanding of the translation of the text.

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