

INTERDISCIPLINARY CHARACTER OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

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Like many other modern disciplines, the science of translation is essentially interdisciplinary (!) - it is connected not only with the science of language, but also with literary criticism, cognitive sciences, cultural anthropology, and country studies. Modern linguistics has two main sections: microlinguistics and macrolinguistics.

The first one studies the language "in itself and for itself", i.e. in abstraction from extralinguistic factors, the second - language in its connection with them (psycholinguistics / psychophysiological mechanisms of speech activity, sociolinguistics / social factors, ethnolinguistics / cultural and ethnographic, etc.). The importance of taking into account extralinguistic factors in translation does not require comments. We list the main ones: the subject (topic) of the message, the situation (environment) of communication, the participants in the speech act with their experience. Their neglect in communication would lead to an exorbitant "swelling" of the speech work (May I come in).

The presence of extralinguistic information among the participants in a speech act is always necessary, we always assume that our interlocutor has a concept about the world around us, about three-dimensional space, about temporal, causal relationships. We understand the grammatically ambiguous the man in the armchair reading a newspaper. we understand that the chair cannot do this, but the computer does not understand! N. Chomsky, the greatest American linguist, one of the first who turned to the study of the dynamic side of the language, doubts in general that a "reasonable procedure" of translation is possible, i.e. one that successfully functions without taking into account extralinguistic factors is an inborn defect of machine translation. However, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of linguistic knowledge for a translator, because translation is an operation performed using languages, and the knowledge that the science of language has accumulated can and should be used.

What are the main characteristics of the translation process that allow us to assert that translation is, first of all, a linguistic phenomenon?

1. The reason for the existence of translation is the diversity of languages 3-4 thousand, but less than 100 common. Prospects for the development of the situation: intermediary language (in Denmark, Sweden teaching in English, in the former colonies - the second national language); Esperanto - 8 million people; a tendency towards integration, the disappearance of isolated languages, the formation of a global culture, a single language, but not in the foreseeable future; bilingualism is spreading.

2. The main difficulties of translation are related to the peculiarities of languages and the ways they are used to name objects and describe situations. However, the languages themselves have the potential to overcome them.

With all the evidence of the linguistic nature of translation, it began to be considered as an object of linguistic research relatively recently (the beginning of the second half of the 20th century). There were objective reasons for this.

Firstly, the dominance of the ideas of structuralism in linguistics, the desire to bring it closer to the "exact" sciences did not contribute to the study of translation, since, as you know, this process is not directly observed, and therefore cannot be measured, convincingly described and classified, in contrast to traditional microlinguistic aspects of the language (sound, morphemic, lexical composition of the language, its syntactic structure). Studies of the content side of the language were not popular, because. were considered unscientific, "mentalistic", not amenable to objective study. The maximum unit of the language that was analyzed was the sentence, since it was impossible to analyze texts objectively without referring to their semantic structure. Such microlinguistics could not deal with the problems of translation, the essence of which is the transfer of the content of a foreign language text by means of another language.

The most important task of the theory of translation is to establish coincidences and discrepancies in the ways of expressing identical meanings in FL and TL and to identify ways to overcome such discrepancies. Comparative (contrastive, contrastive) linguistics also sets itself a similar task. For a long time, the theory of translation was considered an applied aspect of this particular science (and for some authors, for example, M.A.C. Halliday, the theory of translation is identified with it), and therefore it is not surprising that the theory of translation is most closely related to it. However, unlike translation theory, comparative linguistics deals with systems of languages - its function is to reveal similarities and differences between systems of languages in the field of their phonological structure, vocabulary and grammatical structure.

For her, it is essential to delimit the levels of the linguistic hierarchy. The theory of translation does not deal with systems, but with specific speech works, i.e. with texts; within the limits of a speech utterance, a complex interaction and synthesis of qualitatively heterogeneous means of expressing meanings is carried out. Comparison of language units in the theory of translation is carried out only on the basis of the commonality of the content (meaning?) expressed by them, regardless of belonging to language levels. So, studying the aspectual-temporal forms of the verb, comparative grammar will limit itself to the study of the aspectual-temporal forms of the verb, while the theory of translation studies not only morphological, but also lexicosemantic means of expressing a given meaning.

The theory of translation is associated with the sciences that study special aspects of two languages: lexicology, grammar, stylistics, history of languages; from them she draws facts and conclusions concerning those features of the structure of these languages, the correspondences to which in another language are discussed in the translation. Of the listed disciplines, stylistics has the closest relation to the theory of translation, since the translator deals with language means selected and organized in a certain way, and he himself makes such a selection and organization in the TL.

Of exceptional importance is the understanding of the phenomena of style (functional features of speech) in their difference from the phenomena of language. A mixture of both leads to a formal interpretation and reproduction of linguistic features as such, without regard to their semantic and stylistic function, i.e. to naive literalism. Therefore, it is important to be able to identify the function that the unit performs in the text in order to reproduce it, in the absence of appropriate structures in the TL, by other formal means. When studying translation, the so-called stylistic experiments are used, when, when changing any individual fact in the system of the work, it makes it possible to determine and evaluate the role of this element. The enumeration and reasoned comparison of translation options is the practical implementation of such an experiment in order to determine the best one and justify its superiority.

Stylistics

He studies both linguistic and functional aspects of the connotative meaning of linguistic units. It is important to distinguish between the two.

Let us define the main categories of stylistics used in the formation of a translation strategy.

Functional style is a set of rules for selecting language means for use in a particular socially significant area of social practice. Most often, there are: the style of everyday communication, the style of science and technology, the style of official business communication, the style of journalism and the press, and more fractional classifications are possible. The style of fiction implies taking into account only the author's speech, its selection is debatable. Each style has its own set of means of linguistic expression. Barkhudarov calls the belonging of a word to one or another "set" a stylistic characteristic of a word and defines it as a limited use, i.e. the attachment of the word to certain speech genres, which becomes their stylistic characteristic. Only stylistically neutral units are equally acceptable in any situation, while others are appropriate only each in its own specific situation.

Barkhudarov identifies the following stylistic characteristics of words:

- Neutral (the core of the vocabulary used in all genres and types of speech).
- Everyday colloquial (oral, informal speech - train, get stuck, wonderful, bucks, movie, buddy)
- Bookish (written and oral-official - aforementioned, welfare, to commence, pecuniary, thereby)
- Poetic (fatherland, herald, oft, morrow, steed)
- Terminological (official scientific genre, clericalism, terminology and special words).

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