

GENERAL CONCEPT OF TRANSLATION, LANGUAGE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract:

In translation, the problems of translating the realities that represent the most important aspect of the national color are of particular relevance. In particular, the importance of translating the realities of artistic works into foreign languages, including from Uzbek to English, and the comparative analysis of this problem on the example of Alisher Navoi's works determines the relevance of this article.

Key words: translation, translation studies, reality, color, transcription, transliteration, interpretation, explanation, interpretation.

Today's in the day of translation importance about to speak of the sun importance as an explanation talk be left. That is, just as there is no life on earth without the sun, there is no communication between different peoples without translation, and there is no development without communication. "Ignorance of the life of other peoples leads to ignorance and national limitations." That is why translation is considered as a link connecting peoples, a tool that develops and enriches science and culture, a bridge that lays the foundation for mutual cooperation and solidarity. So, translation: - establishment of friendship and cooperation between peoples; - accelerator of scientific and technical development; - influence of culture, art and literature on each other; - plays an important role in the enrichment of languages.

Translation is specific in the language good mouth or written respectively statement done the idea another language tools with again to express Translation is derived from the word translator, and translator is derived from the Persian word tarzaban. It is known that in ancient times, the art of oratory was highly developed among the peoples of Central Asia and Iran. Speakers were called tarzaban. Tar means fresh, juicy, refreshing, delicate, gentle in Persian. Language means language. Tarzaban means eloquent, beautiful speaker, master of words, speaker of new and sharp words. Tarzabons, in addition to having deep knowledge, broad outlook, oratory skills, also knew several languages and used them in their speeches.

Arabs come in from those who came after social life, culture, science and another areas own to the secrets of influence received like, many the words too Arabic language to the rules the subjugated ones. In particular, the word tarzaban becomes "tarjamon" (or "interpreter") in Arabic pronunciation. After that, it obeyed the word formation law of the Arabic language, and new infinitives (stems), verbs and nouns were formed from it. For example: tarujama, tirijama, tarjama, mutarjim, mutarjimu. Thus, if the word translator is an Arabic translation of

the word tarzaban , the translation comes from the word translator. A translator is a person who translates an oral speech or a written text in one language into another language, a translator, an interpreter, a translator.

Interpreting - translating, doing translation work. A translator is a specialist, a scientist dealing with the history, theory and criticism of translation. Translation studies is a science dealing with the theory, history and criticism of translation . In the past, translation, in addition to its current meaning, has expressed the meanings of description, explanation, interpretation of the text, interpretation, interpretation, and simple expression. For example, a biography is a description of the situation. Therefore, even until the beginning of the 20th century, there was no clear boundary between the concepts of translation and interpretation, translator and commentator, and one was used instead of the other. This is based on the form of translations and translation principles of translators. For example, in 1909 , the book "Shavqi Gulistan" written by Muradhoja ibn Salihhoja , published in the "Ghulomiya" printing house, was both a translation and a review of the work "Gulistan" by Saadi Shirozi. Because the Persian text of the work is translated verbatim into Uzbek, and various words, phrases and proverbs are explained in the margins of the book.

There are many types of commentary. Some commentaries are in the nature of an explanatory dictionary, explaining obscure words and phrases in the text of the work. In other similar commentaries, the ideological content of the work is explained - it is similar to interpretation (The first type is an explanatory dictionary, the second is close to literary studies). Although the word tafsir is synonymous with the word Sharh , it is not the same, it means a broad interpretation and explanation of the meaning. That is why the word tafsir is applied to scientific, philosophical and religious works. In connection with translations from Western literature, there was a need to interpret concepts related to the history, traditions and customs, religion, and specific characteristics of other nations. Such comments are historical in nature. Review of scientific works acquires scientific importance by itself. For example, Alibek Rustamov gives many scientific and literary comments in the translation of Atoullah Husayni's work on poetic arts called "Badoe' ul-sanoyi". In the translation of Davlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" (translation by B. Ahmedov) and Hasankhoja Nisari's "Muzakkiri ahhob" (translation by I. Bekjon), comments on both historical and literary topics are given. Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's "Abdullanoma" (translations by S.Mirzaev, B.Ahmedov) and Nasir Khisrav's "Travel" (translation by G.Karim) are the leading commentaries on historical topics. Uzbek poets have widely used terms such as turning, overturning, returning, chuverush instead of the word translation.

The main feature of translation is that it is a creative process of re-creation with other language tools, an art of words. Because other types of art (visual arts, music, dance) are understandable to everyone even without translation. "The meaning of the concept of translation is very broad. Fiction from one language to another: poetry, dramatic and prose

works, scientific and scientific-popular books on various fields of science, diplomatic documents, official papers, articles of political figures and speeches of orators, newspaper materials, etc. conversations of people who speak languages and need the services of an "interpreter" are translated, movies are turned over.

Har how translation forward two Demand is put : - in fact expressed thought in translation too full, clear and it's mysterious way own his brother to find need - translation himself entered language to my side suitable coming need. In the process of translation, two things happen: the thing being translated must first be understood, defined and interpreted. This happens in the mother tongue - there are elements of translation. Secondly, in order to translate, it is necessary to find suitable means of expression in the language in which the work is being translated. These are: words, phrases, grammatical forms. Regardless of the type of text or speech being translated, there are two situations common to any translation from one language to another : to acquaint the reader (or listener) who does not know the original language with the text of the work (or the content of oral speech) as fully as possible.

To translate - means to accurately and fully express something that has been expressed once with certain language tools in another language (Translation - processing, retelling, abbreviating, comparison, imitation, various "adaptation" with the same accuracy and completeness varies).

Translation stages "The translation process consists of three stages:

- 1) perception of the original ;
- 2) interpretation of the original ;
- 3) restatement of the original .

The understanding of the original text of the translator, who captures the work in order to translate it into his own language, takes place in three stages: in the first stage, the text is perceived literally, that is, philologically. At this stage, a number of translation errors may occur: mixing a word in the main language with a similar-sounding part of the word; falling into the trap of false equivalents in close languages; wrong understanding of the context, not understanding the meaning of some specific words; not understanding the author's content; in the second stage, attention is paid to methodological factors.

Translation requires a conscious approach to the book with a much higher demand than ordinary reading; the third stage - from understanding the stylistic and semantic content of some language tools, the translator moves to understanding the artistic integrity of the work, the phenomenon of artistic reality, characters, their relationship, and the author's ideological intention. This way of understanding the text is more complicated and difficult - in order to fully perceive the artistic reality created by the author, the translator needs to have the power of wide observation. In order to fully grasp and understand the original, the translator must have the same imagination as, say, the director. Translation and Interpretation Interpretation comes from the Latin word *interpretio*, which means to explain.

To interpret means to interpret, explain, interpret, explain, reveal. If some words and phrases, sentences in another language are taken by themselves, no meaning will come out of such a translation. In such cases, some words that are not in the original are "added" in the translation. In fact, even though the place of the "added" thing is not in the original form, we consider it to be there in the content.

Consequently, the problems of translation that are only related to the language and can be solved within the framework of the language are linguistic problems, and the non-linguistic problems that break through the language shells are non-linguistic problems. According to G. Salomov, "translation is undoubtedly based on linguistic activity, but the elimination of pure language differences is only one step in the translation process. Translation is a creative process that requires the comparison or confrontation of two grammars (grammatical systems), two historically formed methodological systems, two historical-literary traditions, two poetic systems, two individual writers - the author and the translator. "The original and the translated language are not directly equivalent to each other. The linguistic capabilities of the two languages are not "in a state of equivalence". For this reason, it is impossible to translate blindly. The exact content and aesthetic qualities of words cannot replace each other.

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