

The Concept of Translation and Characteristics of Features

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Abstract: The article discusses the theoretical foundations of translation feature. The concept of translation, literary translation, characteristics and features of translation in the works of different authors. The translation plays important role in the formation of the culture of peoples, raising the spiritual, moral, intellectual level of peoples. It is literary translation that gives us the opportunity to master the most beautiful aspects of world cultures, as well as analyze the negative aspects of world cultures.

Keywords: concept of translation, literary translation, text, equivalent, original.

Introduction. Modern translation studies can be characterized as the result of interdisciplinary research using methods from a range of sciences. The study of translation is carried out from the perspective literary studies, cognitive and experimental psychology, neurophysiology and ethnography. However, due to many objective and subjective reasons, most works in the field of theory translation has a more or less pronounced linguistic basis. Precisely linguistic research has made a major contribution to the development of translation science. For successful formation linguistic translation studies there were a number of important prerequisites. [1, Komissarov V.N, 2013; 3].

In modern translation studies there are many definitions of the concept of translation and activity of translation. This is explained, first of all, by different approaches to translation activity and theories within which both the translation process itself and its result are studied. Different attitudes towards translation, assessment of its significance, the presence or absence of characteristics of an “ideal” translated text also determine the fact that in modern translation studies there is no single, generally accepted definition of this concept. In a broad sense, translation is defined as the replacement of an original text with another text, with the clarification that the translated text must be equivalent to the original.

Various linguists offer their own definitions of translation, in which some aspect of the translation process or criteria for its result (the translated text) are brought to the fore. For example, the definition of translation may emphasize the importance of conveying the meaning of the source text: “Translation is the rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” (Translation is the transfer of the meaning of a text by means of another language while preserving the author’s intention.) [2, P. Newmark, 1988: 240].

Modern researchers (L.V. Kushnina, N.K. Garbovsky, N.G. Korshunova, K.I. Leontyeva, etc.), striving for a deeper study of the mechanism of conveying the meaning of a foreign language text, have developed principles and criteria, among which - category of meaning and harmony in understanding the meaning of the original text and the translation. It is considered productive for scientists to develop a body of cultural factors important for creating a translation base: the degree of prestige of the author in the receiving culture, the genre of the work, functional styles, etc. L.V. Kushnina, in her dissertation “Interaction of languages and cultures in the translation space: a gestalt - synergetic approach,” gives a comprehensive definition within the framework of her research: “Translation is a system of transposing the meanings of a text of one culture into a text of another culture, controlled by deep gestalt - synergetic processes, aimed at harmonizing texts of different cultures” [3, Kushnina, 2005: 12].

Moreover, L.V. Kushnin correlates the concept of a harmonious translation text with the concepts of “adequacy and equivalence” previously established in the theory of translation studies.

N.K. Garbovsky in the book “Theory of Translation” believes that the most difficult is the interaction of the translator with the environment: “... the complexity of the interaction of translation with this reality lies in the fact that it is usually given to the translator not in direct sensation, but in the form of an abstraction, ideal essence, materialized in the signs of the source language” [4, Garbovsky, 2004: 231], [5, Amanullayeva K. M. 2018, 134-140].

Any translation is a creative process of creating a new text, which reflects the translator’s vision of the world, his individual perception of the translated text, and in which he must apply all his cultural and linguistic experience. At the same time, translation is subject to many restrictions; the translated text should be as close as possible to the original, it should be neither better nor worse than the original [6, House, 2009: 8, Tchaikovsky, 2014: 19]. Translation covers all spheres of social life; two types of translation are of particular importance for this study - literary and legal translation. Next, the main aspects and characteristics of the translation of a literary text will be considered. V. N. Komissarov gives the following definition of literary translation: literary translation is the translation of a literary text. This type of translation functions in the field of fiction. A literary text can be defined as a complex set of the author’s ideas about reality and his choice of special means of influencing readers [7, Komissarov, 1990: 97]. Fiction is contrasted with other texts, primarily in terms of the main artistic and aesthetic function it performs, where informative content is not the most important aspect, unlike other types of texts. From the position of cultural translation, literary translation is considered as an intermediary between national literatures, which performs a mediating mission in relation to national cultures [8, Tchaikovsky, 2014: 32]. The translator, according to T. A. Kazakova, not only creates a text equivalent to the original, but a text that represents the original work of art in a foreign language culture [9, Kazakova, 2006: 23].

In modern philological science, there is a transformation of not only the process of interpreting the content of a literary work, but also approaches to the analysis of literary text as a whole. Thus, when studying the literary works of certain peoples, special attention is paid to the specifics of the national culture, history, traditions and values of a given people. It is these phenomena that form the basis of the national cultural conceptual sphere, which becomes the source of representation of the cognitive structure of the artistic thinking of an individual author. Consequently, research directions that form new methodological systems for studying works of artistic speech are becoming the most relevant and promising. [10, Amanullayeva K.M, 2020: 53-57].

Literary translation is one of the most difficult aspects of translation activity, due to the tasks facing the translator. It, like other types of translation, has its own specifics. First of all, the complexity of this type of translation lies in the peculiarities of the literary text in the source language. C. Wright in his work “Literary Translation” writes that the “literariness” of literary works texts, which includes such concepts as defamiliarization, the author’s style, the use of stylistic devices, such as metaphors, repetitions, is the reason that literary texts cause particular difficulties in translation [11, Wright, 2016: 6-7, 109-112]. Literary translation is the most difficult translation also due to the stylistic features and language of the original literary works. The stylistic aspect of translation lies in the correct selection of lexical and grammatical means in accordance with the general functional and communicative orientation of the original and taking into account the existing norms of the language into which the translation is being made [12, Suleymanova, 2010: 11-14].

The difficulties of translating a literary text are caused not only by the problems of conveying the author’s individual style, various stylistic means, etc., they are also caused by the need to reproduce the pragmatic potential that the original literary text has, that is, the author’s intentions, which are expressed by various linguistic means, as in the author's speech and in the speech of the characters in order to

influence readers. The complexity of an artistic text lies in the fact that it contains a large amount of implicitly expressed information, which readers can understand using certain inferences. The translator's task is not only to identify implicitly expressed information, but also to convey it in the target language [13, Gaibova, 1986: 21; Landers, 2001: 34].

A literary text models a special artistic reality, which serves as a means for the reader to understand reality, therefore preserving the artistic reality modeled by the author is one of the main tasks of the translator. Fiction is intended primarily for the bearers of the culture in whose language it is created. In the minds of people, as representatives of a certain culture, those associations arise that are determined by the facts of national culture: genetic memory, traditions, upbringing, stereotypes, spiritual and moral values. Similar associations arise in the minds of the author and readers regarding the text information. Translated texts should produce the same impression on readers as the original works, primarily because the main purpose of such translations is to replace the original for speakers of another language and culture who do not know the original language. Despite the fact that literary translation provides the translator with many opportunities for creative interpretation, it also sets strict restrictions, the observance of which is necessary in order to translate the text, and not create a work based on it [14, House, 2009: 14; Tchaikovsky, 2014: 64].

The reader, just like the translator, approaches the text of the original language, being convinced that the author's choice of vocabulary and syntax is important, performs certain functions and has a certain pragmatic effect. The translator needs to identify this in the source text and convey this choice of the writer in the target language. Thus, the choice of translator is also of great importance. The choice of a translator is not only conscious, but also unconscious decisions on the choice of vocabulary and syntax, which together is the translator's interpretation of the text [15, Monday, 2012:13].

Clifford E. Landers shares the same opinion and notes that the role of choice in literary translation cannot be overestimated [16, Landers, 2001: 24]. The choice of a translator should be based on the tasks facing him and the criteria for quality translation, which include, for example, "devotion to the original text," loyalty to the author of the text, accurate transmission of content [17, Nida, 2002; 2-3]. However, the accuracy of the content should not be assessed solely from the point of view "loyalty to the author of the text", the accuracy of the content must, first of all, relate to minimizing the possibility of misunderstanding of the text by the readers for whom it is intended, therefore, it is necessary to correctly convey the meaning of the text, which is the greatest difficulty in literary translation [17, Nida, 2002: 5; Gambier, Doorslaer, 2011: 10]. Among the main tasks of a translator when translating a literary text, one should also highlight the reproduction of the individuality of the original literary text and the preservation of its aesthetic perception. The translation must preserve the imagery, style, expressiveness and emotional background of the original. [18, Amanullayeva K. M., 2020; 1117-1121].

So, we understand what an important role it plays in the formation of the culture of peoples, raising the spiritual, moral, intellectual level of peoples. It is literary translation that gives us the opportunity to master the most beautiful aspects of world cultures, as well as analyze the negative aspects of world cultures.

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