

TRANSLATION THEORY AND CRITICAL ISSUES

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Abstract: *Translation is the most important form of international communication. According to the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other types. According to the way of expression of the original, it can be in the form of translation and commentary. The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, an artistic reality in a work of art. The language of a literary work is an element of "artistic reality". In translation, the artistic meaning of this expressive language is transferred to the figurative expression ground of another language, the process of re-expressing an image with an image takes place. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of artistic thinking of the events in the work in a new way. This article also provides information about the translation and its critical opinions and factual evidence.*

Key words: *translations, literature, meaning, dictionary, nationality, field, science, genres, language, works*

Introduction:

In the Uzbek literature of the period of independence, along with all types and genres, growth and changes are clearly visible in the practice of artistic translation. It is especially gratifying that a translation from the original language is being sought. In this regard, the fact that young people are testing their talent and boldly translating the samples of the literature of the Eastern and Western nations directly into our mother tongue raises great hopes. According to the requirements of modern translation, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, preserve national and individual characteristics. The translator relies on the level of development of the mother tongue, translation traditions, experiences, and takes into account the existence of various differences. The creativity and knowledge of the translator expands his possibilities. During the translation process, the translator always thinks in his native language, and the native language serves him as an analytical tool and a test criterion.

Methods:

At the moment, young people are taking a good initiative in translating masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages. In order to support young artists, the "School of Young Translators" was established by the Department of Literary Translation and International Relations under the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan in cooperation with higher educational institutions in the capital and regions, which confirms the consistency of work in this regard. artists in our republic.

The first translated works are being published in the publishing house "Poet", the magazine "World literature" is published regularly, and many other works can be seen. After all, it is no secret that the honorable task of translating the examples of Uzbek literature into foreign languages and the masterpieces of world literature into our mother tongue depends on the talent and enthusiasm of today's generation.

Judging from the tasks set by the head of our state, the opinions and recommendations expressed in the books "High spirituality - invincible power", "Attention to literature - attention to spirituality, the future", the importance of literary translation in today's literary process We admit that the analysis, interpretation, translation criticism, drawing certain conclusions of achievements and shortcomings in the field of translation studies are among the important tasks on the agenda.

Until the 20th century, the word "translation" was used only for the translation of historical, philosophical, literary and artistic works. In relation to the translator, the term "tilmoch" is used in Turkic peoples, "dolmetechen" in German, and "interpreter" in English and French. The ideas expressed in the theory of translation gained a general meaning in this regard.

The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to appear in the 20s and 30s of the last century. In the books of Amos, Postget, Finkel, and Alekseev published during this period, in Sanjar Siddiq's treatise "The Art of Literary Translation" (1936), we find theses that recognize the theory of translation as a science. In the 1950s, after the publication of articles on the theory of translation by the famous translator Ivan Kashkin and the linguist Reformatsky, debates in this field began. Professor Reformatsky put forward the idea that "although the practice of translation serves all disciplines, the theory of translation cannot be an independent science, it can only be a branch of linguistics." After that, a number of studies and articles were published that approved and criticized them. In 1953, the International Association of Translators (FIT) was established. From 1955, its organ "Babil" (Babylon) magazine began to be published.

Later, studies of world scientists devoted to the problems of translation theory and translation criticism were published one after another. This determined the development of scientific research of scientists. By the 70s of the last century, an independent science called translation studies was formed in world philology.

Materials:

After Uzbekistan gained independence, changes and updates took place in the theory and practice of translation, as in all areas of artistic creativity. On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the magazine "World Literature" (1997) was established and started its activity. In this magazine, the best works of world literature were translated into Uzbek under the leadership of the famous literary critic, scientist and translator Azod Sharafiddinov. Most importantly, the editors of the magazine opened a wide path from the original to the practice of translation. At the moment, the publication of meaningful articles and interviews on the theory and

criticism of translation in the magazine "World Literature" is pleasing to the people of creativity and science.

There are both theoretical and practical aspects to training good translators and experts who analyze translated works in depth. In this regard, large-scale work is being carried out in our country. For example, the translation department of the State University of World Languages of Uzbekistan, the master's degree in the translation department of the Faculty of Foreign Philology of the National University of Uzbekistan, and the training of translators are of great importance. Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages. The scientific-theoretical side of training translators requires textbooks, training manuals and various dictionaries directly related to the field. Unfortunately, there is still no modern textbook on translation theory that meets today's requirements. Currently used textbooks do not cover all aspects of translation studies. Acknowledging the services of our scientists who are active in creating educational literature on the theory of translation, it should be noted that currently there are very few studies on the scientific basis of translation criticism and its development. This is one of the causes of laziness in direct translation criticism. However, today, when the field of translation is rapidly developing, translation criticism should become one of the most active aspects of the literary process.¹

Results:

As a result of the lack of translation criticism, many works translated from foreign languages are not getting their due. When they are published in book form, sometimes it is not even indicated from which language they were translated. It can be concluded that most translated works were created based on his translation into Russian. The editor of the publication does not edit the translation of the work in comparison with the original or the Russian copy. Reading the translation of some examples of world literature, you will see neither the style nor the skill of the famous writer. Such translated works should be analyzed and evaluated in time. Otherwise, the number of people who turn translation into a profession will continue to expand.

In translated works, in books published in newspapers, magazines and publishing houses, there is no information about where, when and in what language this work was created based on the book of a foreign writer or poet. Failure to comply with this simple requirement of publishing culture is inexcusable. After all, there may be editions of a foreign literary work that have been printed several times, supplemented, abbreviated, and reworked to varying degrees.

It is known that translation is "twinned" with comparative linguistics. However, it is impossible to study its relations with pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and semiotics without independent scientific research of

¹ http://ziyouz.uz/images/03_abduazizov.jpgAbduzuhur Abduazizov

grammatical, lexical and stylistic problems of translation. According to Roman Jakobson, a famous linguist and translator, there are three ways of expressing a sign in one language with a sign in another language: the first is to translate or give a sign to the language of the work being translated using another sign. . another name; the second is the translation of semiotic signs from one language to another; thirdly, semiotic intersystem translation: being able to convey language signs using music, dance, film, and painting. We are still far from studying such translation problems. A deeper study of foreign translation studies is very useful for aspiring translators.

In the work of our president "Attention to literature - to spirituality, to the future" "... it is necessary to strengthen international relations in the field of literature as well as in other fields. Remember, in which country our literature, culture, values are honored, what we can learn from abroad, what we can present to them - these issues are of great importance in the manifestation of our identity in the international arena. In this regard, I recommend strengthening relations with Western and Eastern countries, including Arab countries such as Japan, China, South Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates."²

The whole point of the translator is to know and to search. Its main purpose is to make cultural phenomena closer and understandable through the medium of translation.

However, knowledge of general laws, processes and technologies is not enough. These form the starting point. By the way, this is a place prepared for diving. Rules and regulations do not teach how to make a sentence juicy, the text as a whole attractive and charming, these are not the tasks of science. In other words, only talent creates the overall poetry and beauty of the text.

Conclusion:

Nationality is the most important sign of fiction, therefore, preserving nationality in literary translation, in other words, recreating it, is the main indicator and main factor of translation success.

The above comments serve to identify the problems of the field, stimulate the efforts of scientists, researchers, translators and all creators in the field of translation theory and practice, translation criticism, and further improve its results and our cooperation.

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