

## THEORY OF TRANSLATION AS A BRANCH OF SCIENCE

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**Annotation:** *The article describes in detail the basics of translation theory as a branch of science, the object of research, and the methods of analysis of translation theory. Opinions on the importance of translation among different peoples, the concept of translation, and its types are discussed. However, various examples of translation types are given.*

**Keywords:** *Translation Theory, Methods of Translation Theory, Concept Of Translation, Scientific And Critical Study, Translation Practice. Translation Process, Translation Science, History of Translation.*

### INTRODUCTION

The history of translation science goes all the way back to the dawn of human history. The communication requirements of groups speaking various languages led to the development of translation for a number of reasons. It first appeared as an oral translation before evolving into writing form. The first known examples of written translations could be community treaties. Religious texts become more significant over time. Communication across communities increasingly improved during this historical period, and translation process advanced to become a science. We need to provide quite a few details when defining translation science because it is founded on a lengthy historical process.[1]

The act of transferring a text from a source language to a target language, the translation process that occurs during this transfer, and the final product in all of its details are all studied by the science of translation. Several translation theories were created once translation was recognized as a science. To get to the current knowledge of translation in its truest sense, these theories need be looked at as a whole.[2]

The act of translation is a priceless activity that unites people and societies and facilitates communication and discourse between them. It has existed since the beginning of human history. Intercommunal contact has progressively increased during the course of this historical period, and the science of translation has emerged. Given that translation science is founded on a lengthy historical process, there are a number of things to consider when defining the phrase "translation process." A field of study called translation science examines every aspect of the translation process, including the text that is created as a result. [13]

The extension of economic, political, scientific, cultural, and literary relations between many peoples, as well as the interests of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation, are all served by translation.

Translation is a science and a subject. Translation as a concept represents: - Scientific and practical process; - Results of scientific-practical process (translation of works of great writers).

In order to explain the laws and principles of translation, their boundaries, and standards, translation theory is a scientific and critical examination of the ideas, opinions, observations, and varied experiences connected with the diverse daily practice of translation. Translation need to be the subject of theoretical and scientific investigation. The process of analysis and harmonization, what to emphasize in the text, what data is required, and what to emphasize in order to accomplish the aim should all be the main points. Language, psychology, culture, the literary process, and other elements all play a role in the complicated process of translation. [11]

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to G.Salomov, the term "translation" is arabicized from the Persian word "tarzabon", which in Persian means "a beautiful speaker, a speaker, a Burro person". In Arabic, the word is in the form of "translator", from which "translation" or "translation" is derived. In Uzbek, it is expressed by the terms "transfer", "return", "overthrow", "turn". So, translation has synonyms in Uzbek: Turn, overturn, twist, turn, pass. The subject of translation theory is closely related to the native language on the basis of translation practice, translation works, translation processes, translation activities, translation history and their study, reflects and summarizes the rules, guidelines of translation. [12]

According to Anton Popovic, translation theory is a science which studies the systemic examination of translation and its task is to structure the

translation process and the text. Similarly, Peter Newmark defines translation theory as a body of information related to translation process. By the second half of the 20th century the prevailing opinion was that morphological properties of texts should be given particular attention and artistic influences of written texts may not be conveyed to the target recipient with full correctness and therefore source text oriented linguistic approaches were adopted. In this approach the criteria is the source text. With this understanding, translator makes translation depending on the source text, which means depending only on the words without looking to the general text. In source text oriented translation, target culture reader is not expected to be as much influenced as the source culture reader. [3]

According to Aksoy, translation theory that is in close relationship with the human phenomenon and seen as an inseparable part of it, gains a meaning when theory and practice come together. Seeking an answer to how and why this concept came out means to shed a light to cultural exchange between men, cultures and communities, to understand which work of art was translated for what reason and to understand what it

contributed to the communities. Translation science activity is not only a mechanical transfer but it is also a creative process and cultural transmission. From this point forth, many different point of views were put forward when seeking an answer to the question of how should a good translation be? as in the case of any other discipline. These views and approaches argued took time within the historical process to gain a scientific quality or are still being on the way to gain a scientific quality.[1]

### **ANALYSIS**

When translating, 2 texts are used, one of which is created independently of the other, the source performs the function of the text, and the other is created on the basis of a single text through a series of operations, interlinguistic transformations. The first text is called the original text, while the second is called the translated text. The language in which the original text is written is called the source language. The language in which the original text is translated is called the target language.

In our country, the theory of translation as an independent philological science began to take shape mainly in the 50s of the XX century, but the practice of translation has a history of several thousand years. It should not be inferred from this that translation has evolved without theory for thousands of years. Our translators, who have translated many scientific, historical, political, religious, philosophical, and artistic books from Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Russian into their own languages, are known translators who have been accepted and followed for centuries, based on their beliefs and rules. It is gratifying to note that since the beginning of this century in our country there have been attempts to move from indirect translation to direct translation. [11]

### **LEVY'S APPROACH**

Check translation theoretician Jiri Levy is a scientist who influenced the translation researchers with his approach. Levy's approach to translation process differs from other translation theories because Levy takes the translator, translation process and the form of the translated text into consideration and to the same extent he considers translation of a written text as a branch of art. According to Levy, it is of high importance to assign the communicative aspects of significant formal properties of the foreign writer. Literary work should not lose its literary value. Levy argues that artistic aspects of a work can be determined by logic and that those aspects can be transferred with the same artistic value to the target language free from its content, world and language and by replacing them with the formal components of another language. Levy considers that the goal of translation is to stay with the original text message, to comprehend and to transfer the original message. Levy also emphasizes that translation is a recreating process while sticking by the original text and that a text which is non-conforming with the original should not be produced. Levy also underlines that certain formal and basic features of a text should be saved as a basic rule, however, non-functional formal structures should not necessarily be saved. Translation should be consistent and holistic and the goal of translation should be recreating the effect of the source text in another language.

Levy, who adopts faithful translation method, takes translation process as a decision making process. Levy states the goal of a translator as: it is a must for a translator that he is supposed to have gains and experiences in his field. As a result he is supposed to save the artistic and aesthetic values of the original text during translation process. The translator should also remember that he is expected to translate the original text in such a way that the target reader can clearly understand the message. Levy's view is also shared by Lieken-Genvig. Genvig, just like Levy asserts that translation process is made up of two phases. One is comprehending phase and the other is transmitting the comprehended message.[7]

### **KOLLER'S APPROACH**

Koller, who produced plentiful works of translation and analyzed different dimensions of translation, brings forward the equivalence issue in translation. In his work *Grundprobleme der Übersetzungstheorie*, he pronounces that translation process is a kind of interpretation art. According to Koller, phonological, morphological and syntactic units need to be transferred to the target language with a linguistic interpretation during translation. In other words, Koller expects that translator will first internalize the original text in both structural and semantic terms and then will find the equivalent patterns to be able to transfer the original text to the target language and when necessary will complete the translation process with his own interpretation. According to Koller, translation activity is an equivalence operation between the source text and the text in the target language. Koller, divides the equivalence mentioned in a quotation from Nida, into two:

### **FORMAL EQUIVALENCE (FORMALE ÄQUIVALENZ)**

Dynamic equivalence (Dynamische Äquivalenz.)[4]

In formal equivalence, equivalence in the source language text is dealt with in terms of content and form. Here the translator seeks for fidelity in order to make a transfer sentence-for-sentence and word-for-word. Word-for-word or literal translation is based on this equivalence principle. Source text writer in his work develops a certain style and uses some artistic expressions and preciousness in order to beautify the text. When the translator, who transfers it to the target language, fails to reflect these artistic values and preciousness as in the source language, the produced text loses its artistic quality and turns into a plain text. Therefore, formal equivalence is of great importance while transferring especially literary works. In dynamic equivalence, the goal is to produce a natural text in the target language, to make it comprehensible, avoiding any misunderstanding, in other words, it should not have a complicated or confusing meaning and thus, equivalence effect should be provided. A translator trying to achieve a dynamic equivalence seeks ways to set equivalence between two languages in both content and form.

### **KLOEPFER'S APPROACH**

The general idea of prioritizing formal properties of texts and that the message in the original text may not be transferred to the target language in the same fashion led to

source text based translations during this period. Later on it has been understood that it is not sufficient to deal with translation at only equivalency level, so scientists like Klopfer started to think that the method to be followed in translation is neither simply being faithful to the source text nor to meet the expectations of the target text reader. Klopfer, who puts emphasis on the necessity that the mentioned factors during the translation process should be considered altogether, also states that while the translator is reproducing a linguistic work in the target language, he should do his best to make the original text be comprehensible in the target language. In other words, translator's task is to reflect the language and culture of the source text in the target text, yet symbolic meanings in the source text should not be rewritten casually, which can be inferred from Klopfer's definition of translation. Translation is a creative writing but not rewriting in a random fashion; it is the writership of the writer Klopfer takes sides with translation produced in accordance with the types of texts. Like Levy, the issue that Klopfer also lays emphasis on is the transfer of form and content. The content of a translation is like two sides of a paper according to him.[3]

#### **APEL'S APPROACH**

Another theoretician who differs from other linguistic approaches and who has a similar view as Klopfer's is Apel. Apel focuses especially on the transfers of implicit expressions of words or word groups. Apel adopts Klopfer's view. He, too, defends that all the properties of the source text should be primarily analyzed when translating literary texts. Ape, asserts that with Klopfer's view, understanding a text is the first dimension of translation process. Apel calls the second dimension as the production process. Apel frames his views on transferring the literary texts as follows:

Literary texts and amongst these theatre scripts are all works of art. Readers and the audience are entertaining and having fun with these texts. When transferring such texts from one language to another, translator must bear in mind some important points. These are all about the content, style and meanings of indicators. With these elements which translator may not ignore, translation product achieves an artistic vale. All in all, Apel's approach overlaps with Reiss and Vermeer's Approach

Reiss and Vermeer's approach covers the effect of the produced literary texts on the reader, which they call skopostheorie Skopos as a word was first used by Hans J. Vermeer in 1978 and then in 1983 in more detailed fashion in his book Articles on Translation Theories. The word Skopos, derived from Greek means target goal. Vermeer's Skopos Theory is mainly based on literary theories which reflects a general shift to communication theory, text linguistics, and text theory and in addition, reception theories.[6] According to this approach, during translation the target text is formed by the function aimed to be realized by the target text in the target cultural setting. In another saying, translation should be focused on the function aimed at the target text in its own cultural setting. Other scholars working in this paradigm also include Amman, Hönl and Kußmaul, Kupsch-Losereit and Nord, who approach translation on a scientific level and

who moved away from predominantly linguistic translation theories and proposed functional approach (purpose of translation, target text reader and contingency) instead of structural approach (language and text).[8] In this context, Skopos Theory forms a base for the approach Ground of a General Translation Theory developed by Katharina Reiß and Hans J. Vermeer, as well. According to this theory every translation is an action and every action has an aim or a purpose, likewise, every translation has an aim. At this point, translator is an actor who takes into consideration the cultural aspects that are contributing factors in the source text and different aspects of the target culture during translation process and who produces a new text on the related cultural platform. Translator has more freedom because depending on the source text was replaced by depending on purpose. [9] Thus, target language, target culture and target reader are prominent. Skopos Theory has a functional quality. The person who assigns a translator for the task of translation has an aim. Translation should achieve the aim of the source text writer and on the other hand, it should function by serving to the determined aim established in accordance with the target world's cultural properties. While functioning in this direction a new text should be produced in such a way that it should create the same effect in the target language. Bengi explains that this concept could have three different uses according to Vermeer. The first is the translation process. The second is the result of translation, which covers the function of translation. The third is the translation method, in other words, the aim of the method. [10]

### **RESULT**

The science of translation theory is distinct from comparative linguistics. It is mainly a semantic aspect, and all semantic questions are related to translation theory. Sociolinguistics (social linguistics), which studies the socialization of language and related languages, is also directly related to translation theory. The main goal of translation theory is to identify ways to translate several types of texts. It is a different rule of thumb in choosing the appropriate text for the text presented in translation theory principles provide information about the different views of scholars on translation. It seeks to provide information on general, natural, and individual topics of translation theory and culture. Translation theory introduces the basic principles and activities of translation schools. This improves translation skills. It allows you to learn a foreign language perfectly and to identify the differences and similarities between them when comparing the native language with a foreign language.

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