



ON THE CREATION OF JOINT VIEWS ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK TRANSLATION SCIENCE

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ANNOTATION

The article will discuss aspects and features of world translation studies, including transformational theories in English translation and their Uzbek translation schools, as well as discuss the development and history of translation thinking in the world.

KEYWORDS: Translation, interpretation, analysis, transformation, alternative words and equivalence, translation, conduct, clarification

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one type of art, translation study is one independent science with own objekt. The word "translation" is taken from the Arabic translation "tarjuma". And in persian language means "tarzabon", that is, a professional and a beautiful speaker. In the Turkic language, the term translations is also used with words such as chevirish, agdarish, o'tkazish (transpozition, etc.) [1].

In the work of Yusuf Khos Hajib "Kutadgu bilig," who lived in the XI century, [4] for the first time a version of a tilmach was met. The word is used in modern German as Dolmetschen. In world translation, in particular, in English translation, the widely used concept of translation studies is used, and among Germans it can also be noted that it is accepted in the form of Translation (first used by the Austrian translator Erich Prunch) and is recognized as the general concept of translation.

Translation is associated with linguistics, nollinguistics and literary science. Translation cannot be without language. but not every specialist who knows a foreign language cannot engage in translation. Therefore, the science of translation arose on the basis of linguistic science. In world translation in the early stages of this science, mainly the focus of the linguistic translator. The famous uzbek sceintist Gaybullah Salomov noted that the translation is based on creative activity, on the one hand, on the confrontation of two languages with languages and literature, and on the other, on agreement on relationships, recreating the original by means of an imitative language [1.151].

The analysis of the translation shows that the comparison of each individual language with other languages reflects specific results. Research on linguistic translation was originally published by Yeager (1975) and later by Wills (1977) and Koller (1979) of the Leipzig Young Linguistic School. By the 80s, German scientists Katarina Rice and Hans Vermeer had founded the Skopos theory in translation.

This proved that this science has not only linguistic, but also cultural spheres. The first studies in English translation refer to the American linguist and theologian Jugine Naida. In his book "Toward of science of translating" [5], he drew attention to the linguistic and semantic aspects of translation and expressed a special attitude to the issue of equivalence.

In the book of the Russian scientist I. Ubozhenko "Foreign re-education. Great Britain" [6] we can see an important lines of this problem. At the same time, it is appropriate to mention the directions of translability: 1) The theory of linguist translation. 2) Take a nationwide look at the translation. 3) Translation approach in terms of text analysis. 4) Empirical translation. 5) At the integration stage, you can specify view cables in the translation.

Translation is the process of replacing one text with another language. First of all, scientists believe that any theory of translation should be based on language theory - general language theory. One of them is the British translator J. Catford.

In his views, J. Catford paid special attention to the lexical and syntactic aspects of the translation of the two languages. At the same time, he, relying on the theory of the British scientist A. K. Halliday "System Grammar" and the views of another English linguist J. Fers, notes that the origin of translation theory is based on comparative linguistics, which studies the relationship between the language of translation and the language of translation.

J. Cetford's work "Linguistic Theory of Translation" [7] played a significant role in the formation of modern world translation theory. J. Cetford's book was an attempt to construct in English translation an entire and completed theory of translation based on certain ideas about language and speech. He drew on the linguistics of J. Fers. J. Cetford laid down the tradition reflected in many works on linguistic theory of translation: he considered the problems of translation in advance, outlining the first general linguistic concepts. Briefly, the first work of the book



is devoted to the structure of the language, its unity, interaction between language and situations.

It is important that the issue of interchangeability of both languages and their capabilities, attention to changes in each linguistic phenomenon occurring in a speech process, in a certain context, was put on the agenda, indicating that language is considered as a system and its structural component is taken into account. The relationship of contextual changes resulting from the ratio of grammatical and consonant units directly to translation practice is justified. J. Catford first introduced the concept of text material into translation. At the same time, he emphasized that work on the text should not end and in this matter it is necessary to pay serious attention to the text, the information reflected in it.

In this monograph by the founder of the Uzbek school of translation, Gaibulla Salomov, "Translation from Russian to Uzbek," published in 1961, [2] for the first time, the text is not something in writing with dry data, but what we see on the surface as in a refrigerator, but the true meaning is hidden under it.

At the same time, after 3-4 years, the British scientist J. Catford published the essay "Linguistic Theory of Translation," which reflects the theory of linguist equivalence [7]. According to him:

- Translation for Catford is the process of replacing text with another language. And it is obvious that its definition is aimed at the process, which confirms the "replacement of the" fox instrument";
- According to Catford, any translation theory should be based on language theory, a general language theory, the language categories of which can be used to describe and analyze the translation process. He was a student of Fert and Fert Hallidey and founded the theory of translation in functional language;
- Catford builds his story on the concept of equivalence, describing single-language translation as replacing text material with equivalent text material;
- Catford uses a number of translations according to three variables.

The fact is that Gaybulla Salomov, without full information about this study by the British translator John Catford, published in 1965, published the so-called "Language and Translation" in the Uzbek publishing house "Science" (3). It was in this book that he first analyzed in atrosflick the problems of linguistic translation and substantiated that he should rely on the achievements of the Slick sphere. This study, of course, was fabricated by an English colleague. First, it is based on the continents translated from Uzbek-Russian, Russian-Uzbek and fraternal Turkic peoples into Uzbek. Secondly, in the book of the Uzbek scientist, attention was paid not only to the fact of linguistic, but also to study, the national-cultural economy. Thirdly, G. Salomov, starting from the first studies, believes that the translation linguistic or literary education is.

Catford's attention that speech and speech are at the center of translation still contributed little to the perfection of communal-communication dialogue between translation texts. That this

theory also began to focus on aspects of translation related to culture and context was instrumental in creating broad opportunities for further research.

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