



FACTORS AFFECTING THE ORIGIN OF THE TRANSLATION

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the role of the interpreter in the translation process as well as the influence of the interpreter as a translator of other texts.

KEY WORDS: *translation, personality, mental characteristics, social factors, “emotional” changes, aesthetic worldview.*

DISCUSSION

Of course, it is not enough to know the basic vocabulary and grammar rules of the language for translation. To do this, you need to feel the language.

One of these “emotional” aspects of language is that in a particular work, the author tries to express which layers, how and how language is used. This is due to style.

The original may also differ from the original to the original, in other words, the life of the translation may be shorter than that of the original. There are several reasons. One of them is the importance of “aging” in translation and the influence of such language processes on the influence of language and style or the theological dogma that surrounds them, as well as certain literary concepts and traditions based on such theories. In addition, “... each specific translation is a product of how the translator understands, if translated, the translation. Here the idea is expressed in loading the main meaning of the concept of style. If this view is applied to the original literature, then any particular work of art will be the result of the writer’s understanding of literature”[4,163].

Translation is not just a linguistic problem. If translation were just a linguistic problem, it would be easier to translate the work into all foreign languages, as well as into the language of fraternal peoples.

The main purpose of the translation is the acquisition, storage and, of course, the transfer of the original, that is, the original. The translation is not about creating a new work that does not have its own prototype; but the purpose of the translation is to

recreate. During the translation process, one language replaces the material with another language, and the translator creates all artifacts related to the language in his native language. In the linguistic field, translation is a genuine original creation, which means creating a new work.

A translator can create a real, genuine translation only if he knows reality to the extent that he is represented in the work.

For translation to entertain people, work must be a fact of Russian literature. Only then will the work be successful. This is achieved thanks to the talent of the translator. With the help of the talent of a translator, work is being reborn in his native language.

The translator - an illusionist - wants to go after the original and present it directly to the reader, presenting to the reader that the original is, not the translation. There is a difference between the original author and the translator. The story that the original author describes in his work is based on real events, ensuring that the events are exactly the same. Of course, the writer does not report on the events of his work. The author assures his reader that when he uses the texture of history to translate events in time and space to another place and time.

From which dictionary can we find a deep feeling, tenderness and music that permeates every line of high-quality art? It’s not enough to know the language in the work, only to convey the national traditions, customs, traditions, customs and work spirit.



Translation is a product of every era and every country. This is done by every generation.

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