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BASIC PRINCIPLES METHODS OF TRANSLATION THEORY

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Annotation: Translation, which unites peoples and provides information about them, is the most current theory and practice of today. The purpose of this article is to reveal the essence of translation theory, its principles and methods, to emphasize the role of translation in our lives, to highlight the important factors and features in the translation process from language.

Keywords: translation theory, translation factors and features, dynamic equivalent, pragmatic text, literary text, oral text, linguistic and non-linguistic factors, sibling and non-sibling languages, literal translation, meaningful translation, independent translation.

Political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between different peoples is growing all over the world, and it is impossible to imagine these relations without translation. Today, it is important to explain the importance of translation. That is, just as there is no life on earth without the sun, there can be no interaction of different peoples without translation, and no development without interaction. "Ignorance of the life of other peoples leads to national limitations" (Salomov G, 1978, p. 18). Therefore, translation is considered to be a link between peoples, a means of developing and enriching science and culture, and a bridge of cooperation and solidarity (Ochilov Ergash, 2012, p. 4). The main task of translation theory is to observe the laws of the relationship between the original and the translation, to summarize the conclusions of the translation events of a particular nature on the basis of scientific data and to indirectly influence the practice of translation, to improve its quality. Translation practice recognizes alternative models, rules, arguments, and proofs in finding appropriate means of expression and in solving specific translation problems. Thus, the relationship between the original and the translation, as well as the differentiating, differentiating forms that occur in specific cases and require interpretation, explanation and generalization, are the main subject of translation theory.

Knowledge of the language is a prerequisite for translation, but it is not enough for translation. In order to understand the content of a text, to express the author's purpose, and to express it in another language, it is often necessary to know a great deal more than language, which is called non-linguistic factors. The same factors are encountered in the process of translating from English into Uzbek or another language (Salomov G, pp. 40-41). According to linguist Katarina Rice, the main situation in the practice of translation is the text depending on the diversity, the scholar cites the following types of text:

- a) pragmatic text;
- b) literary text;
- c) oral text.

In the first the interpreter to clarity and inevitability, in the second to figurativeness; and in the third, the interlocutor will have to focus on the content of the speech.



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The scholar studied the process of translation on the basis of the thesis that translation is a linguistic, literary and aesthetic phenomenon, the art of speech, and the translator is a creator. Through literal translation, we get to know the developments in the field of communication and technology and follow the latest news and innovations in various fields of knowledge. Since translation is a communicative process from the source language to the target language, or the process of conveying the meaning of a text from one language to another, this process involves a wide range of methods and techniques. "Literary translation", "meaningful translation" or "independent translation". The types of translations are as follows:

1. Translation from one language to another - brother or sister language.
2. Translating from the language of antiquity to the modern state of that language.
3. Translating from one or another dialect of a particular language into a literary language.

Well-known linguist Yu. Naida suggests a four-pronged approach to translation theory: philological, linguistic, communicative, and socio-semantic. At the heart of the philological approach is the artistic text, that is, its structural and stylistic features, the solution of which is based on linguistic theory. At the heart of the linguistic approach is the focus on the lexical and syntactic aspects of the two languages. In this case it relies on the communicative function of languages. The third approach to translation is a purely communicative process that focuses on social conditions and the interaction between communicators. Fourth is the sociosemiotic approach to translation, in which the translated text is based on three main factors: the sign, the referent (text) and the interpreter (interpreter). In this process, mainly synonymous characters (elements) play a decisive role.

In summary, Translation Theory is a scientific and critical study of the views, opinions, observations, and colorful translations related to the broad living practice of translation, explaining the rules and principles of translation, their boundaries, and norms. Translation is a product of reality between two languages or languages. The role of linguistics in translation theory is invaluable. Linguistic mammoths have been developed in theory over and over again over the last decade. They show that it is difficult to be confident in translation without linguistics. At the same time, among the linguistic problems, an in-depth and consistent study of the poetic, aesthetic, psychological, philosophical, social problems of translation, and a stronger focus on critical criticism are among the important principles of this attractive field.

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