

## COMMUNICATIVE MODELS OF TRANSLATION

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### ANNOTATION

The basis of the theory of translation it is necessary to establish certain patterns by comparing the features of the vocabulary and grammatical structure, the stylistic use of the language means of English, French, German and Russian, on the one hand, and the analysis of translation practice, on the other hand. So, the main position of this theory is the functional principle of such correspondences. They are very essential to use during the lesson.

**Keywords:** theory, translation, linguistic, features, concept, transmission, inherent, development, equivalence levels, criteria, extralinguistic, factor, equivalent, adequate, bilingual, communication.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Таржима назариясининг асоси сифатида бир томондан инглиз, француз, немис ва рус тилларидаги луғат ва грамматик тузилманинг хусусиятларини, тил воситаларининг стилистик қўлланишини, бир томондан, луғат ва грамматик қўлланиш хусусиятларини қиёслаш орқали маълум қонуниятларни ўрнатиш зарур. Бошқа томондан таржима амалиёти. Демак, бу назариянинг асосий позицияси бундай ёзишмаларнинг функционал тамойилидир. Улардан дарс давомида фойдаланиш жуда зарур.

**Таянч сўзлар:** назария, таржима, лингвистик, хусусиятлар, тушунча, узатиш, ўзига хос, ривожланиш, эквивалентлик даражалари, мезонлар, экстралингвистик, омил, эквивалент, адекват, икки тилли, алоқа.

### INTRODUCTION

All language models focus on problems related to translation techniques. Advances in speech act research have led to increased interest in studying the interaction and interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of translation. These problems are reflected in the communicative theory of translation. In solving a number of problems in the linguistic theory of translation, A. D. Schweitzer's dynamic model gained importance, in which translation was seen as a communicative issue. A. D. Schweitzer's theory is based on the idea of invariance. Several laws have been identified in this:

- 1) The researcher of the translation process focuses on the "person" of the original author,
- 2) The task of the translator is to understand and preserve the communicative structure of the translated text, which, in turn, is observed when the content of the text or sentence is proportional to the speech situation;
- 3) This idea is based on the functional and dynamic equivalence of the translated text, which is created not by the formal proportionality of the texts, but by the reaction of reading the text in a foreign language.

According to A.D. Schweitzer, the dynamic equivalence of the two texts is based on the following (because the content of the quotation is extremely complex, we decided to give it in Russian), i.e.: "The content of the original transmitted message in such a way that it meets the foreign-language recipient in all essential features, there is a reaction of the recipient of messages in the original language."

Therefore, the reaction of the receiver must be proportional to the communicative attitude of the sender. That is, as A.D. Schweitzer noted: "Adequate can be considered only such a translation that ensures the quality of the sender's communicative attitude."

It should be noted that since the theory of translation was formed as a science, there have been different opinions among scientists regarding several problems. In the 50s of the last century, two main directions emerged in translation studies: linguistics and literary studies. Taken separately, they cannot take into account the intricacies of translation, and cannot comprehensively demonstrate its essence and reality. This happens for two reasons:

a) Literary scholars, while researching artistic translation, usually cannot go beyond the principles of aesthetics and literary studies, socio-psychological and historical comparisons and laws. They defend their point of view in understanding the science of translation theory and approach translation as a creative process. In this case, linguistic regularities are subordinated, so they consider the linguistic theory of translation to be a non-essential and formal theory.

Of course, one cannot do without extralinguistic factors such as social and political conditions, literary trends, style, and the emotional atmosphere of this or that work, but any work, regardless of which genre it belongs to, exists in its original language and in the re-created translated language. In language, not only the form of realization and existence of abstract thinking, but also the figurative side of thinking was expressed with it. Therefore, the specification of literary translation is expressed through language.

B) Linguists consider all forms and types of translation as linguistic phenomena, subject them to linguistic laws, that is, they study linguistic problems of translation, use the method of linguistic interpretation of the translation process. Linguistic theory of translation brings to the fore the equivalent relationship between two languages, it also focuses on the above-mentioned extralinguistic factors, which, although not related to the structure of the language, are important in the creation of the text.

This scientific concept was developed by famous linguists-theoreticians: A.V. Fedorov, L.S. It forms the basis of Barkhudarov's works. However, some representatives of the linguistic theory build the theory of translation in the framework of linguistics, that is, it means microlinguistics, which implies the study of language without the influence of extralinguistic factors (I.I. Revzin, V.Yu. Rozentsweig, A.G. Etinger, etc.). This interpretation does not give the opportunity to take into account all the subtleties of the translation process, because the translator needs to get into the complex system of the original during the translation process, where each word gives him the opportunity to understand the content of the original work, the structure of the language gives him the opportunity to understand the original idea. Only after that, the translator achieves the authentic delivery of the form and content of the artistic, scientific, socio-political text into another language.

Representatives of the linguistic theory of translation are divided into two polar groups:

1. The representatives of the first group, when analyzing the laws of translation, are based on the proportions of the linguistic characteristics of two languages, including their stylistic systems, that is, in their opinion, the subject of the theory of translation is the legal proportions between the original and the translation, the results of the translation process and the criteria for evaluating its qualities. It does not consider the process itself.

2. Others create a model of the translation process, that is, they understand the process itself as the subject of translation theory, and the result of translation is left out of consideration. In this regard, O. Kade's thoughts are worthy of consideration: "Slishkom uzkoie ponimanie ili orientirovanie na protsess mojet byt dajee bolee vrednym, chem odnostoronnee rassmotrenie rasultati, v kotorom kroetsya prejde vsego danger subjectivnosti i alogichnoy razroznennosti nashik vzglyadov na perevodovedenie".

Literary critics insist on the unity of form and content, relying on the intuition and method of the translator. According to them, the translator's intuition and personal method do not fit into the scientific categories of linguists. They approach translation as a functional category, emphasizing individual skill in order to preserve the integrity of the work of art.

Linguists call for consideration of the functional content of the original structure. They pay special attention to such components as the form and rhythm of the original, as well as stylistic devices. Looking at them as content-creating elements, keeping them in the translation is considered a condition of adequacy to the original. Linguists believe that all details that play a functional role in the structure of the work should be reflected in the translated text.

But the preservation of equimetricity (rhythmic picture) in a work of art in the translated language can show the opposite to the reader, that is, in some situations, the opposite of the idea intended by the original author can be understood.

Today, the question of what should be the basis of the general theory of translation theory has become traditional: formal-structural principles of linguists or aesthetic, ethical, social principles, in a word, non-linguistic principles of literary scholars? Which approach to translation problems is correct? A linguistic or a literary approach?

Any answer that pits one method against another is biased and unfounded. Translation theory is an independent science that does not belong to linguistics or literary studies. Translation has both linguistic and literary aspects that should be studied, but neither translation itself nor translation theory can be considered only linguistic or literary.

Translation theory is a theory of translation that must study all aspects of translation independently or in collaboration with other disciplines. At the same time, if he wants to develop, it will be necessary to develop his own personal approaches, conceptual and categorical apparatus, and his own methodological instrumentation. He is in close contact with a number of sciences, especially with his native sciences - linguistics and literary studies.

Recently, new trends showing the modern state of translation theory are increasing. The reason for this is the growing need and necessity for the translation process in all aspects of social life. This is causing a growing interest in the problems of translation theory. The increase in the number of scientific literature devoted to the problems of translation is the reason for the improvement of the quality of the problems of the theory of translation. If in the last century more attention was paid to the problems of the creative nature of the translation of an artistic work, today great importance is paid to the translation of social, political, scientific and

technical literature in general. As A.V. Fedorov noted: "...in the following years, other types of translation - scientific, socio-political texts - are being chosen as the object of many studies. But the translation of works of art has a special place, and checking its laws is always important." In recent years, as a leading trend, the understanding and research of translation studies as a complex scientific subject has become popular. It requires an approach to this subject - translation, from the point of view of both linguistics and literary studies. Therefore, the need to study the translation as a comprehensively formed whole was justified. The study of translation as a whole creative process and its result is the most modern, effective and promising theoretical trend in translation studies.

The two approaches to translation, the linguistic and the literary approach, have their own real epistemological basis, like other approaches, they did not emerge out of nowhere. Linguistic and literary approach and other aspects are inherent in the nature of translation. Therefore, both approaches are equally important in translation theory.

For translation studies, it is important to study the relationship between different aspects and components of translation, because it provides a chance to understand the process of translation and its result.

The attitude towards translation theory has followed its evolutionary path. This period includes the period from the idea that translation cannot be its own science (for example, A.A. Reformatsky, V. Bloje, etc.) to the present day, that is, the period when translation studies is recognized as a comprehensive research science of translation in its real complexity and unity.

Takes

During this period, the interest of linguists in the theory of translation grew even more. As M. Perne wrote in the article "Perevod i lingvisticheskaya teoriya": "The process of translation is a "fertile ground" for testing many theoretical hypotheses about language and speech, translation itself can use the created linguistic concepts to solve its own problems."

Today, translation problems are of great interest to related disciplines. His linguistics, literary studies, aesthetics, history, psychology, etc. connection with sciences is becoming more and more important. West German scholar K. Rice said: "Translation process is not a linguistic operation. Linguistics, literary studies, information theory, psychology, ethnology - all these are the sciences that need to shed light on the possibilities, conditions, and limits of translation."

The connection of translation theory with other sciences expands the scope of its research from elementary processes to revealing the complex causes of multidimensional translation decisions, that is, the dynamics of interaction between the author and the translator and the reader.

Among the disciplines most important for the comprehensive study of translation, linguistics and literary criticism should be named in the first place. Each of these sciences, in turn, is interested in the development of translation studies and is in a complex and very effective relationship with it, the fruitfulness of these relationships depends on a clear understanding of how and to what extent these two scientific disciplines can be useful to translation studies, and also in what respect to the translation and its separate sides is each of them. The possibilities of these sciences and their contribution to the study of translation are very great, but they also turn to translation studies to solve their own problems or to study problems that are at the intersection of translation and other sciences.

In addition, literary criticism and aesthetics are important for translation studies in the philosophical and historical aspect, linguistics enriches it with new methods of language research. So, for example, I. Kashkin's theoretical principles are based mainly on the analysis of the material of fiction and widely use the results of literary studies. His "realistic theory of translation" is entirely built on a literary foundation. In other theoretical literary studies, this material is most often taken, unfortunately, to illustrate one or another position or category of translation studies.

Translation should take a certain place in the studies of a number of other sciences, not only for the sake of explaining translation itself, but also as a possible source for explaining the phenomena inherent in these particular sciences, the features of their own development. This means that the interaction between the theory of translation and other sciences has a two-way character, which, as the theory of translation develops, will deepen and develop even more.

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