

**SUBJECT AND TASKS OF THE SCIENCE OF
TRANSLATION THEORY**

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In this article, most of the researchers of translation theory agree that the text should be understood correctly and completely as in the original language. It is necessary to take into account the characteristics of oral speech, because SP is a direct form of oral communication. The volume of the voice also affects the perception of the listener and is adapted to different situations. Intonation is an important feature of oral speech.

Key words: Translation, interest, scientific-practicaly, brotherhood.

Translation is a tool that serves the interests of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between different peoples , and the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary relations between them. As a concept, translation represents:

- Scientific-practical process
- The result of the scientific-practical process (translation of the works of great writers)
- Translation is a science, a subject of study

The theory of translation scientifically and critically studies views, points of view , observations, various experiences related to the wide live practice of translation, describes the rules and principles of translation, their limits, standards. Translation should be an object of scientific and theoretical learning. It should focus on the process of analysis and integration , what should be given importance in the text, what information is needed and what to pay attention to in order to achieve the goal. Translation is a complex process that involves linguistics , psychology, culture , literary process and other factors. Translation is viewed as a type of speech from the point of view of linguistics, that is, the process of translation is the transformation of one desired text into another language. This is the process of translation between two languages, which is done in different ways. Thus, "translation" can be considered as a kind of specific transformations. It follows that the subject of translation theory is the study of scientific views on interlanguage transformations , that is, the translation process, and existing translations serve as its object. When translating, work is done with 2 texts,

one of which is created independently of the other and performs the function of the source text , and the second is created on the basis of one text through a number of actions, interlanguage transformations. The first text is called the original text , and 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. Translation is a science, a subject. Translation theory is a scientific and critical study of views, opinions, observations, and diverse experiences related to the broad lived practice of translation, explaining the laws and principles of translation, their limits, and standards. Translation should be an object of scientific and theoretical research. Translation is a complex process involving linguistics, psychology , culture , literary process and other factors. According to G. Salomov , the term "translation" is Arabicized from the Persian word "tarzabon" , which in Persian means "a beautiful speaker, talkative, burro person". In Arabic, this word is in the form of "interpreter" , from which "translation" or "translation" is derived . In the Uzbek language, it is expressed by the terms "move", "return", "overturn", "turn". So, the translation has synonyms in the Uzbek language: turn, turn, twist, twist, pass. The subject of translation theory is closely related to the native language on the basis of translation practice, translation work, translation processes, translation activity, translation history and their study, reflects and summarizes translation rules and guidelines.

Interpretive theory of translation.

Interpretive translation theory (TIN) is one of the concepts in the field of translation studies . The interpretive theory of translation was created in 1970 by French translator and former director of the Paris School of Translation Danica Seleskovich. Seleskovich worked as a skilled translator of his time and opposed the opinion of that time that "Translation is nothing but a linguistic activity that recodes one language into another" . He described translation as a three-part process: from one language to meaning and from meaning to another language. Seleskovich coined the name "Interpretive Theory of Translation" and introduced the process of translation into the broader field of cognitive research even before translation studies became a discipline in its own right. In order to confirm the observations made in practice, Seleskovich began to write his doctoral thesis. He was soon joined by a group of translators interested in research at the Graduate School of Translation.

Basic principles

According to the interpretive theory of translation, the translation process is divided into three stages: comprehension, deverbalization, and re-expression. At the same time, the process of deverbalization is of particular importance among these stages. Initially, the interpretative theory of translation was developed based on empirical practice and observation of the translation process. Interpreting helps

students learn more about the cognitive process of translation than written translation. These features are lost in speech, but the meaning remains. It clearly shows that the words of translators in another language are the result of understanding, which consists of two elements: the contextual meanings of the language and cognitive attachments. Thus, the development of ITIN began with the study of interpretation, in which much attention was paid to understanding. However, soon practicing translators and interpreters recognized the validity of this theory in relation to written translation and expanded the field of research to the study of pragmatic, technical and artistic texts. TIN According to Piaget, assimilation and accommodation based on his principles, he finds an explanation for the process of understanding, and according to it, in order to understand, we combine new information with previous knowledge and adapt this knowledge to the new situation. Comprehension refers to adding extralinguistic knowledge to linguistic symbols. At the same time, new information constantly enriches extralinguistic knowledge. Therefore, the fact of this concept was noted in the study of the process of understanding in the psychology and philosophy of language. TIN recognizes that meaning does not exist in any language or text, but rather is integrated with the cues provided in written or spoken language and the cognitive input of the potential reader or listener. Later, scientists confirmed this idea. Because the manifestation of meaning depends on the cognitive input of individual readers, listeners, or interpreters, it is somewhat individual. Its depth depends on each person's knowledge of the world, perception and ideology. However, often the meaning understood by each of the communication participants coincides with each other, which makes it possible to implement it. In the process of translation (and the same applies to translators), translators act as mediators between authors who want to communicate and readers who want to understand them, operating in the above-mentioned field of chance.

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